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Emergency appeal Pakistan: Floods 2011

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPK007
GLIDE n° FL-2011-000130-PAK
9 September 2011

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 10.6 million in cash, kind, or services to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) to assist initially 105,000 people (15,000 families) for four months, and will be completed by 31 January 2012. A Final Report will be made available by April 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).

The recent floods have affected the entire country but Sindh province in the southern part of the country has been the worst affected. According to the Pakistani government, the floods have affected 4.9 million people, inundated almost four million acres of land. A total of 682,371 houses have been partially destroyed and 258,961 houses totally destroyed (source: www.ndma.gov.pk), and 148 people have died and 142,742 people displaced in relief camps.

Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and its in-country partner national societies, has so far reached 10,500 families with provision of food and non-food items. The provincial branch has mobilized its trained staff and volunteers for rapid assessment and ongoing response, but most of the affected areas are still inaccessible. PRCS has also deployed three mobile health units in relief camps in Mirpurkhas, Benazirabad (formerly known as Nawabshah) and Badin. Individual consultations have reached 5,734 people. PRCS aims to cater at least 10 per cent case load of the total affected population, following the pre-disaster meeting and the PRCS contingency plan discussed with partners before the monsoon season.

However, on ground need assessments are still not fully available as most of the affected areas are inundated and inaccessible. At the time of launching this appeal, monsoon rains continue to fall increasing the extent of the flooding across southern Pakistan. Once additional assessments in the affected areas are completed and a clearer picture of the emergency needs is in hand, IFRC/PRCS will revise the preliminary emergency appeal accordingly. Based on the situation, this preliminary emergency appeal responds to a request from PRCS, and focuses on providing an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance to 105,000 (15,000 families) people in food, non-food, emergency health and water and sanitation.

CHF 500,000 has been allocated from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the start-up of this relief operation. While the relief activities outlined in this appeal will be implemented in similar areas as the ongoing recovery activities of the 2010 flood operation, the two operations are responding to separate needs.

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



Children wade through water, salvaging firewood for cooking, after their families fled from rising flood waters in districts Badin and Thatta in Sindh province. **Photo:** Rabia Ajaib/IFRC

The situation

The southern parts of Pakistan – particularly Sindh – were worst hit by the monsoon spell that started on 9 August 2011. The Pakistan meteorological office warned of widespread heavy rainfall in Sindh, including Karachi, southern Punjab and the eastern parts of Baluchistan from 3-5 September. Heavy rains over the same period exacerbated flooding in Sindh and caused flash flooding in D.G. Khan division, Southern Punjab, and in a number of places in Baluchistan. The flood impact is vastly heightened due to widespread breaches in agricultural canals and saline water drains mainly in Sindh, and in other affected regions. The current rain spell is impacting some of the 2010 floods seriously affected districts, which means that the residual vulnerabilities are being reflected in the emerging humanitarian situation. Overall, for the last 27 days intense and scattered heavy rainfall has caused flooding in 21 out of 23 districts in Sindh. This also brought huge losses in southern Punjab and eastern regions of Baluchistan. At the time of launch of the appeal meteorological conditions indicate that widespread thunderstorms/rain with heavy to very heavy rain continue to fall at isolated places and is expected over Sindh, South Punjab and East Baluchistan. Scattered thunderstorms/rain are expected over Sahiwal, Faisalabad and Lahore divisions. Isolated thunderstorms/rain is also predicted over North Punjab and Kashmir. The Pakistani province of Sindh has declared five flood-hit districts to be “calamity areas”. Irrigation authorities of Sindh are advised to reduce the inflows in the canals of Sindh during the coming week.



Rain continues to pour down in Sindh as rising floodwaters submerge homes and infrastructure in Badin. **Photo:** Rabia Ajaib/IFRC.

There are reports of heavy losses occurring across Benazirabad, Dadu, Kamber Shahdadkot, Tando Muhammad Khan, Naushero Feroze, Tando Allahyar, Mirpurkhas, Badin, Hyderabad, Khairpur and Tharparkar districts. Worst-affected districts (taking into account earlier rains from 12 to 15 August) are Badin, Benazirabad, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur and Dadu, media reports indicate 10 to 15 deaths occurred during the current spell, along with widespread damage to crops, mud (*katcha*) houses, communication and agricultural infrastructure.

There is limited reported damage to basic health units and rural health centres in the severely-affected districts of Sindh. However, the delivery of health services have been disrupted after many of the health facilities have become inaccessible due to

standing water, damaged roads and bridges. Nonetheless, health services are still available as health workers provide out-patient services nearby these facilities. Static as well as mobile medical teams from provincial and district health offices are also providing health cover. The most common diseases seen so far are diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, skin infections and suspected malaria. There is no reported unusual or sudden increase of communicable diseases. Though medicine stocks and supplies are available, proper monitoring is needed to ensure the continued and timely delivery of sufficient supplies to the affected health facilities. On the other hand, initial reports indicate that there has been limited health cover in many relief camps which conditions are not satisfactory. Overcrowding with scarce hygiene and sanitation facilities and the lack of safe drinking water is increasing the risks of spread of communicable diseases.

On 6 September 2011, the economic affairs division of the Government of Pakistan formally requested the United Nations joint secretary to seek international assistance to meet the impact of ongoing floods. A meeting took place on 7 September 2011 to determine the coordination mechanism and cluster system for the floods. A humanitarian country team (HCT) meeting is scheduled for 12 September 2011.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement Coordination: At the early stage of the disaster, PRCS with the support of IFRC initiated an emergency relief operation for 10,000 families. PRCS and IFRC continue to coordinate efforts for the flood relief programmes with in country partner national societies (PNSs): Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Turkish Red Crescent and UAE Red Crescent. At national headquarters, PRCS management holds coordination meetings with IFRC and all in-country PNSs to share information on current situation and plan on-going assistance. The in-country PNSs have already responded positively and pledged assistance valued at PKR 43 million (CHF 423,400) bilaterally to PRCS, aiming to cover the food component

of the ongoing response, while IFRC immediately supported transport and operational costs with CHF 180,000. External donor (Telenor) contributed PKR 45 million (CHF 428,000) to support PRCS for its ongoing relief operation.

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 on the ongoing operations. Daily telephone conferences are held to coordinate technical assistance to the country office and possible international support.

Coordination with authorities: Being auxiliary to the government, PRCS has long-standing relationships 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. The provincial branch is in close contact with the provincial government, Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and other humanitarian actors working in the region. The secretary of the Sindh branch attends meetings at the provincial relief commissioner's office for coordination and information sharing on the planning of the relief activities in Sindh. The district branches are also working in coordination with the district government and the local humanitarian organizations working in the respective district.



PRCS mobile health teams have carried out more than 5,000 consultations of flood-affected people. **Photo:** PRCS

PRCS Sindh's Dadu district branch gathered base line data in cooperation with district government. The branch secretary is in contact with the provincial headquarters for the supply of relief items.

PRCS Sindh's relief team in Benazirabad had a meeting with the executive district officer for health regarding the selection of affected areas for PRCS mobile health unit interventions. The team also had meetings with other non-governmental organizations for information sharing.

PRCS and IFRC representatives are attending meetings of the emergency assessment committee of the NDMA. PRCS participates in the national health emergency preparedness response network (NHEPRN) at the federal level to discuss the emerging health issues during current floods. NHEPRN will facilitate the health rapid need assessment for the current disaster with the support of humanitarian organizations, including PRCS.

Inter-agency coordination: PRCS and IFRC continue to participate in 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 at provincial and district levels.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The PRCS disaster management (DM) cell in Badin was activated to respond to the floods from early days of emergence of floods. The provincial branch with the support of its DM cells, trained DM staff and volunteers initiated emergency relief, health, and water and sanitation interventions in view of the emerging needs. Following discussions at provincial level, an assessment team was deployed in Benazirabad for rapid

assessment. The team started to prepare reports on the immediate needs of the victims. PRCS Sindh branch, with the support of some national disaster response team (NDRT) members and some of the in-country partner national societies, conducted a rapid assessment in three districts.

Relief food and non food items: After signing contracts with local suppliers, food and non-food items were dispatched at different locations. A PRCS field officer was stationed in Hyderabad to maintain the food supply chain from there. Non-food items from disaster preparedness stock at PRCS's Karachi warehouse are being dispatched according to assessment needs. As of 8 September, the status of goods dispatched is as follows:

District	Food	Tents	Blankets	Tarpaulins	Hygiene Kits	Kitchen sets	Jerry cans	Mosquito nets	Insect repellents
Badin	4,000	1,125	2,500	2,000	1,250	1,350	1,000	2,750	500
Benazirabad	1,000	1,625	-	500	1,250	1,350	1,000	2,750	500
Mirpurkhas	2,000	1,000	-	1,800	1,000	-	1,000	2,200	400
Khairpur	1,000	1,200	-	1,100	1,000	-	1,000	-	500
Thatta	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dadu	-	550	-	100	-	-	-	-	200
Tharparkar	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. Muhammad Khan	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand totals	10,500	5,500	2,500	5,500	4,500	2,700	4,000	7,700	2,100

As of 8 September, PRCS has reached 10,500 families with food items.

District	families reached ¹	Food parcels distributed ²	Tarpaulins	Tents	Blankets	Hygiene parcels	Kitchen sets	Kerosene stove	Sleeping mat
Mirpurkhas	2,000	2,000	331	189	500	200	50	200	300
Badin	4,000	4,000	200	100	500	202	50	200	310
Thatta	1,000	1,000	200	100	500	200	-	200	300
Tharparkar	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khairpur	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benazirabad	1,000	1,000	400	250	-	-	-	-	-
Hyderabad	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. Muhammad Khan	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand total	10,500	10,500	1,131	639	1500	602	100	600	910

¹ House holds reached have been calculated on the basis of food distributed. Non food items were distributed to some of the same families which got food, on need basis.

² According to the availability, two kinds of food parcels were distributed: 3,850 families received the 27.5 kg food parcel and 1,375 families received the 14.5 kg food parcel to meet the emergency food needs.

Along with food, basic non-food items including tents and tarpaulins were distributed to affected people.

Emergency health:

Since 24 August, PRCS, through its provincial branch in Sindh, deployed three mobile health teams to deliver emergency health services to severely-affected populations in the districts of Badin, Benazirabad, and Mirpurkhas. Each mobile health team attended to an average of 100 people daily. To date, the mobile health teams so far reached 5,734 people with individual consultations, summarized below:

Name of District	Name of Taulka	Consultations ³			
		Male	Female	Children	Total
Badin	Golanchi	1,219	1,056	1,153	3,428
Mirpurkhas		726	882	500	2,108
Benazirabad	Hussain Bux Mari,	31	63	104	198
Total		1,976	2,001	1,757	5,734

Emergency water and sanitation:

Due to the water and sanitation needs identified in the affected area, the PRCS national disaster water and sanitation response team (NDWSRT) from Sindh has identified a location for the installation of their water treatment equipment in Benazirabad, in support of the district government. Water treatment equipment is being prepared to be sent from Islamabad where it is currently being warehoused.

A WatSan assessment team has also been sent to Mirpurkhas to select a place for installing additional water treatment equipment, subject to needs. Water treatment equipment has already been established in Badin and water distributions have commenced to the affected population. Water purification tablets are also being distributed to families to provide safe drinking water in the interim until the communal water supply has been established. So far 21,000 aqua tabs have been distributed. Hygiene needs of the displaced population are also being assessed. 24,070 people have so far been reached with safe drinking water.

Challenges:

From 2 -5 September in southern Sindh, several affected villages held a number of demonstrations protesting against a shortage of relief items and stagnating water. There are also reported lootings of trucks carrying relief goods.

The needs

Immediate needs:

The assessment conducted by PRCS teams took place from 19- 24 August at very initial time of disaster. The disaster is still evolving and overall needs assessments by the government and PRCS are still ongoing. The present appeal draws on the initial assessments and is further based on the latest information from PRCS branches between 3-9 September and focuses on initial assistance to 105,000 affected people (15,000 families) accessible in five districts in Sindh (possibly extended to a few bordering and equally effected communities in Punjab and Baluchistan). The assistance is based on factual data coming from the affected areas and past experience of the needs. The latest figures from the authorities indicate about 4.9 million people have been affected. PRCS aims at support to at least 10 per cent of these, with a focus on the most vulnerable and those not being supported by the government, UN or other agencies. PRCS and IFRC assessment teams will continue to ensure local needs in accessible areas are analyzed and met by this intervention.

The proposed operation

With populations displaced from their homes or with their homes flooded, immediate relief in terms of food and non-food items are required. While there is no reported increase in diseases; poor shelter, lack of safe drinking water and poor sanitation conditions put the affected population at high risk to diseases. As the flood conditions continue, the risk for the spread of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), typhoid fever, malaria, measles, relapsing fever and acute respiratory illnesses will increase. These risks need to be minimized by provision of standardized preventive and curative health services. At the moment, acute diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, skin diseases and malaria remain the leading causes of health care in flood affected districts. Many of the districts which were affected by the floods in 2010 are also affected this time.

³ The numbers of male, female and children consultations were not available separately for Badin and Mirpurkhas on first day i.e. 19 August; thus the totals may differ.

Supporting the planning and implementation of the operation will be the dissemination and awareness raising of the updated (2011) Sphere minimum standards.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: The basic food and essential household needs of 15,000 flood affected families are met within four months in five districts (Badin, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Benazirabad, Dadu) of Sindh province.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of flood affected families are met through the distribution of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and verification of 15,000 families with communities' participation in planning and distribution of relief items. • Mobilize required food assistance through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards. • Provide assistance to 15,000 families through the procurement, warehousing, transport and distribution of food parcels (including wheat flour, rice, pulses, ghee, sugar, salt, tea, etc.). • Mobilize and train approximately 100 National Society/community volunteers in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation and Sphere minimum standards. • Establish a beneficiary complaints cells and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of delivery system.
The immediate needs of displaced families are met through the distribution of essential household items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and verification of 15,000 families with communities' participation in planning and distribution of relief items. • Mobilize required relief items through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards. • Provide assistance to 15,000 families through distribution of household items (including tents, tarpaulin sheets, jerry cans, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene parcels, mosquito nets, as well as other non-standard items such as insect repellent). • Establish a beneficiary complaints cells and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. • Mobilize and train approximately 100 PRCS/community volunteers in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation, and Sphere minimum standards. • Establish a beneficiary complaints cells and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. • Ensure the replenishment of the PRCS strategic stock of the items utilized for the immediate relief.

The proposed food parcel is expected to last a family of seven individuals for one month and will consist of the following:

Food item	Calorie Value	Calories per month
Wheat flour (50kg)	3,390kcal/kilo	169,500kcal/family/month
Rice (20kg)	3,650kcal/kilo	73,000kcal/family/month
Lentils (12kg)	3,380kcal/kilo	40,560kcal/family/month
Chick peas (12kg)	3,617kcal/kilo	43,404kcal/family/month
Ghee (15kg)	8,760kcal/kilo	131,400kcal/family/month
Sugar (5kg)	3,870kcal/kilo	19,350kcal/family/month
Tea (1kg)	10kcal/kilo	10kcal/family/month
Salt (1kg)	0kcal/kilo	0kcal/kilo
Jute Bags (2 pieces)	n/a	n/a
Total		477,224 kcal/family/month

Based on these calculations, using 30 days/month, a family of seven will have a daily calorie intake of 2,272kcal per person per day. Calculations based on the IFRC food basket calculator software, version 2.0.0 – 2004

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Immediate health risks of 15,000 flood-affected families are reduced through the provision of primary health care services for three months in five districts (Badin, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Benazirabad, Dadu) of Sindh province.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Target population have improved access to basic preventive, curative and referral health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid assessment to determine immediate public health needs of the population as well as gaps in health services. • Deploy ten mobile medical health teams to provide basic health services in areas not covered/reached by health authorities and partners. • Carry out communicable disease prevention and health promotion activities in relief camps through mobilisation of volunteers and communities. • Contribute to the implementation of active surveillance, disease early warning system as well as response to outbreaks. • Coordinate/collaborate implementation of emergency health services with health authorities and humanitarian partners.

Water and Sanitation.

Outcome: Water and sanitation related diseases are reduced for 15,000 flood affected families for four months by increased access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Target population have increased access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and practice good hygiene .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess water and sanitation needs in flood affected areas, with emphasis on women and children. • Treat and distribute safe drinking water through three water treatment plants. • Distribute water purifying tablets or sachets together with jerry cans using trained volunteers for household water treatment • Construction of up to 1,000 latrines in camps using PRCS community consultation approaches. • Conduct emergency hygiene promotion activities and clean up campaigns in camps. • Coordinate with Government and other humanitarian partners

Logistics

Logistics support will be provided following IFRC procedures to source and procure relief items needed, and to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.

PRCS and IFRC in-country logistics teams – supported by the regional logistics unit (RLU) based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia – will carry out the following activities:

- Coordinate timely and cost-efficient sourcing options for the items required for the operation.
- Coordinate mobilization of goods and receipt of incoming shipments.
- Utilize existing – and where needed, source additional – warehousing capacity, facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to distribution points.
- Mobilize pre-positioned stocks in the RLU warehouse on a needs basis.
- Ensure that local procurement of goods and transport follows IFRC standards.
- Liaise and coordinate actions with other key actors to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.
- A mobilization table will be set up in the coming days and will be made available on IFRC's disaster management information system ([DMIS](#)).

As of 7 September, IFRC logistics provided transport support to despatch 60 metric tonnes of non-food items (hygiene kits, insect repellent, family tents and kitchen sets) from PRCS/IFRC central warehouses to the PRCS warehouses in the northern provinces for preliminary relief response (outside of this appeal).

IFRC will work on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to the immediate needs in the field, but also contribute to the quick replenishment of the strategic stock of the PRCS which enabled the quick response of PRCS. As such, donors should coordinate with RLU regarding outstanding needs. RLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through RLU.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The PRCS and IFRC communications teams will work together in order to promote the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Up-to-date information from the field to external stakeholders such as donors, National Society communicators as well as national and international media, is crucial in order to accurately reflect the actual humanitarian needs.

Communications plays a vital role in documenting and highlighting both the plight and resilience of affected communities. Articles, blogs and audio-visual content will be generated that capture various aspects of the disaster and advocate for the needs of the most vulnerable. This content will be shared with media outlets and broadcasters and will be promoted through Red Cross Red Crescent public communication channels, including the News section of www.ifrc.org as well as relevant social media platforms.

The PRCS/IFRC beneficiary communications programme will utilize local and national mass media channels and traditional communications approaches to ensure important information reaches the populations at risk, while recipients of aid are enabled to comment on the support received. Providing communities with information focused on issues ranging from the distribution of relief materials to disease prevention not only contributes towards saving lives but also ensures greater effectiveness in aid delivery.

Capacity of the National Society

Since 2005, Pakistan was hit by a series of disasters, and PRCS gained considerable experience from effectively helping the victims of these disasters. The major earthquake in 2005, claimed 73,000 lives, followed by another earthquake in southern province Baluchistan affecting 122,000 people. Later, Cyclone Yemyin/floods in 2007 affected over 2.5 million people. In May 2009, the Government of Pakistan started a military operation against the militants in the Malakand division, Swat and South Waziristan resulting in approximately 2.7 million people being displaced. In the last half of 2010, PRCS remained engaged in Hunza for the floods and Baluchistan for Cyclone PHET. In August, the monsoon flash floods hit the country with estimated 20 million people affected and PRCS being one of the leading humanitarian organizations engaged in the operation. With support from IFRC and Movement partners, this experience and capacity enables PRCS to conduct the operation through its network of branches and trained volunteers. Nationally, PRCS has 150,000 volunteers, 35,000 members, 150 trained disaster response team members, 42 disaster management cells and 25 mobile health units/basis health units, including two water and sanitation emergency response units from previous emergency operations. For the 2011 flood operation, additional staff and volunteers will be deployed to further boost this capacity.

The support as described will ensure in strengthening the technical, financial and human resource capacities. This appeal will also enable PRCS to continue 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.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC country office is currently supporting the capacity building of PRCS and the activities of the PRCS to assist the recovery of the victims of the 2010 Pakistan monsoon flash floods and earlier disasters. At present IFRC country office has 29 delegates, 133 national staff and is supporting PRCS national staff where needed. Two IFRC warehouses are still operational as a result of the ongoing support. The IFRC country delegation works together with the Asia Pacific (AP) disaster management unit (DMU) to find the most appropriate way to support the operation and surge capacity.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

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Click here

1. **Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)**
2. **Click [here](#) to return to the title page**

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.

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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.
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PRELIMINARY EMERGENCY APPEAL

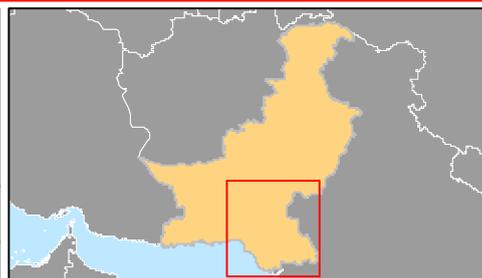
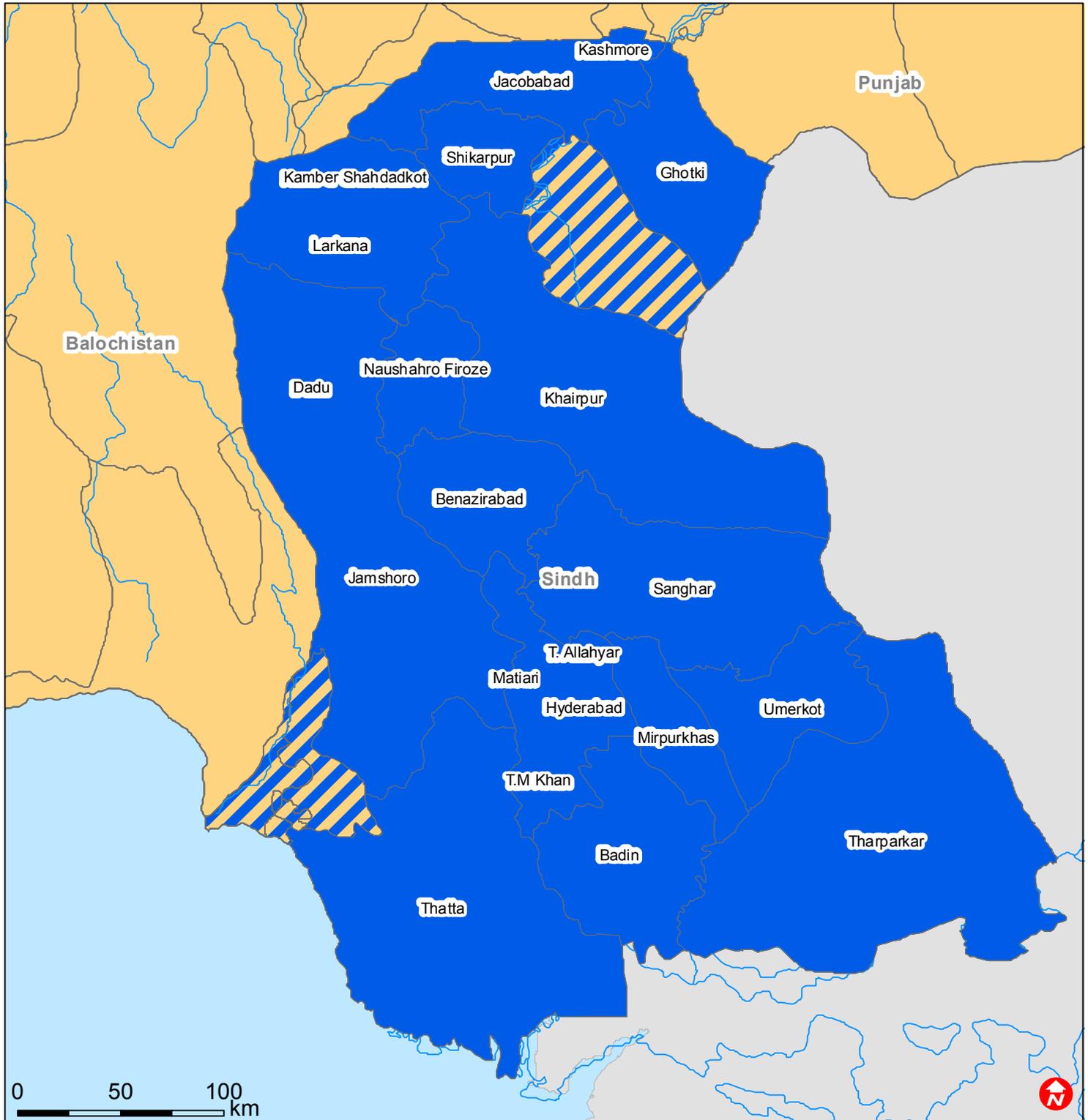
09-09-11

MDRPK007 : Pakistan Floods 2011

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	5,100,000	5,100,000
Clothing & Textiles	435,000	435,000
Food	1,500,000	1,500,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	434,000	434,000
Medical & First Aid	190,000	190,000
Ustensils & Tools	540,000	540,000
Other Supplies & Services	45,000	45,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	8,244,000	8,244,000
Storage, Warehousing	12,000	12,000
Dsitribution & Monitoring	1,224,600	1,224,600
Transport & Vehicle Costs	120,000	120,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,356,600	1,356,600
International Staff	105,300	105,300
National Society Staff	35,400	35,400
Volunteers	114,000	114,000
Total PERSONNEL	254,700	254,700
Travel	60,000	60,000
Information & Public Relations	25,000	25,000
Office Costs	20,000	20,000
Communications	10,000	10,000
Financial Charges	2,000	2,000
Other General Expenses	2,000	2,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	119,000	119,000
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	648,330	648,330
EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	10,622,630	10,622,630



Pakistan: Floods 2011



- Affected districts
- Affected province