

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

Interim Final Report
Emergency Appeal
n°MDRPK001

GLIDE n° [FF-2007-000082-PAK](#)
and [TC-2007-000084-PAK](#)
25 March 2008

Period covered by this Final Report: 4 July 2007 to 29 February 2008

Appeal target (current): CHF 21.34 million (USD 18.4 million or EUR 12.9 million);

Final Appeal coverage: 45%¹; [<click here to go directly to the interim financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was launched on a preliminary basis on 4 July 2007 for CHF 10.38 million (USD 10 million or EUR 6.6 million) for six months to assist 98,000 beneficiaries (14,000 families).
- CHF 250,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the national society in responding by delivering assistance.
- A Revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 17 July for CHF 21.34 million (USD 20.6 million or EUR 13.5 million) to assist 360,500 beneficiaries (51,500 families) for six months.

Summary:

In the course of the flood operation of the Federation and Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), the following was achieved;

- Non-food emergency relief items were distributed to 23,406 families.
- Water and sanitation assistance was provided to more than 23,000 households.
- A total of 67,228 patients received health care.
- Shelter assistance was provided to 14,700 families (including 9,000 shelter kits).
- Food assistance provided to over 27,000 families.

Principal interventions by sector were health, water and sanitation, food, non-food items and shelter provision as well as communications and advocacy. Apart from the 2005-2009 earthquake relief and recovery operation, this was biggest Red Cross Red Crescent emergency appeal operation in Pakistan in terms of beneficiaries since the 1992 population movement appeal and the largest emergency appeal fiscally since the 1980 refugees appeal.

As a large and complex emergency response by the PRCS, supported by the Federation and partner national societies, the flood operation achieved most major relief goals within its projected timeframe. However, longer term recovery interventions of housing assistance and agricultural/livelihoods support



Children in Koshkalat village, Baluchistan having a bit of fun after their parents have used a PRCS-installed tap stand. The village water supply scheme, wrecked by flooding, was repaired by the PRCS and continues to provide clean drinking water to this community. (Photo: Mubashir Fida, IFRC).

¹ Please note that attached interim financial report reflects income up to end February 2008. Click [here](#) to access the live donor response list.

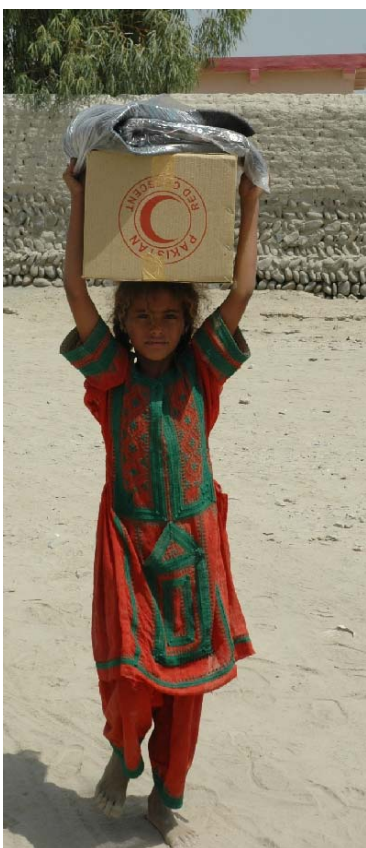
were not conducted. The relief phase was more complex and challenging than first anticipated and took longer to carry out than planned. However, the increased capacity of the national society as a result of the earthquake operation was evident.

It has been decided to wind up the flood operation and a proposal is being put to donors for the utilization of remaining funds for recovery/capacity building activities in health (including water and sanitation), disaster management and organizational development in the flood-affected provinces. These activities would come under the over-arching plan of action encompassed in the ongoing earthquake recovery operation (which includes development activities in non-earthquake affected areas).

This document is an interim final report given that there are residual funds which have yet to be reallocated as per the proposal being put to donors. A final report reflecting the closure of accounts will be issued at a later date.

The situation

Flooding in late June and early July 2007 caused by heavy rains and intensified by Cyclone Yemyin affected over 2.5 million people in southern areas of Pakistan. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) the reported death toll from the rains and cyclone was 420 – 205 in Baluchistan and 215 in Sindh. Thousands of people were displaced with 71,596 homes damaged or destroyed across 6,500 villages in the two provinces. The return of people to their villages was eventually made possible through the recession of flood waters and facilitated by governmental cash grants of PKR15,000 (approximately CHF 243 or USD 240) to affected households.



A total of 164,000 people received emergency relief items through the course of the operation. (Photo: IFRC)

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In the course of its duration, the Federation - Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) flood operation reached approximately 164,000 people with emergency relief items, over 160,000 people with water and sanitation support, more than 100,000 people with shelter assistance, and 68,000 patients received medical attention. Targets were met in non-food emergency relief, shelter and water and sanitation, while the health patient target was not met.

Principal interventions by sector were health, water and sanitation, food, non-food item and shelter provision as well as communications and advocacy.

The Federation's Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) was deployed from 3 to 26 July. Its assessment findings which contributed to the Appeal were mindful of many demands and facilitated the launch of a good, basic structure for an emergency response. Emergency Response Units (ERUs) arriving shortly thereafter, comprising teams from Austria-Sweden (mass water unit), Denmark-Switzerland (logistics), Finland (health), Spain (specialized water unit) and the United Kingdom (mass sanitation unit), brought valuable and rapid assistance to the theatre of operations and generated a significant amount of vital contextual information.

Although strict security measures were in place throughout Baluchistan and Sindh, the region lacked the overt threats one might find in other parts of Pakistan. In addition to in-house efforts, the PRCS was pivotal in facilitating relations and promoting the flood response among authorities, and as a result, the ERUs and the operation in general could proceed unhindered. Support from the provincial branches and the PRCS national headquarters was greatly valued.

FACT and other Federation personnel devoted a significant amount of attention to the investigation of recovery activities leading to a number of proposals by mid-August. The flood operation capacity was focused on the most immediate emergency-oriented activities. There was also a looming bill for the replenishment of emergency stocks made available by the national society at the outset of the flood response. From August to the end of October, the cost for replenishment (including tents) was estimated to be around CHF1.7 million which would have at least absorbed the majority of its funds, forcing a rapid closure.

The decision to not pursue recovery activities was also influenced by the generally slow financial response to the Appeal. In spite of generous contributions by a number of donors and the initial channelling of resources, additional funds were slow to arrive. Some pledges did materialize at a later stage of the flood operation but by October, with other disasters and events capturing the limelight, finances were not expected to grow in a significant manner. Funds available still gave, however, the means to conduct most emergency activities and reach intended beneficiaries. In part, the situation owed itself to the modest replenishment bill delivered by the PRCS in November – an amount of approximately CHF800,000 rather than an expected CHF 1.7 million. This lower-than-expected amount was due to tent replenishment not being charged as these were received in-kind from the Kuwait and Iranian Red Crescent Societies.

When the flood operation emerged with significant residual funds in December, discussions were renewed with the national society about longer term programming in Baluchistan and Sindh. Activities under consideration were intended to complement those among specific objectives of the revised Appeal. In that way, a thread of continuity could exist from the earliest stages of the flood operation to its blending with ongoing efforts of the national society and Federation in Pakistan.

With an Appeal timeframe end-date of 4 January 2008, the flood operation as it has been typically characterized through emergency interventions is over. The presence, however, of residual funds totalling CHF3.3 million will enable implementation of longer-term, flood-related activities in Baluchistan and Sindh by the PRCS and Federation in 2008.

As a large and complex emergency response, the flood operation achieved most major goals within its projected timeframe. Accomplishing various early recovery efforts would have been ideal but financial constraints at the time, combined with a lengthy procurement process and longer than expected relief distributions, made implementing them within the operational timeframe impossible. As a result, mounting a decent emergency response was prioritized along with reinforcing national society interest and involvement for longer-term activities to be implemented with residual funds during 2008.



PRCS medical officer Dr. Jalal Magsi attends to a patient at the Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan) rural health centre in March 2008. The Red Cross Red Crescent facility was established in an abandoned building and continues to provide vital primary health care. The Jhal Magsi clinic along with mobile health teams have treated over 30,000 patients out of the 67,000 reached in the operation. (Photo: Mubashir Fida, IFRC)

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective:

- 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 items for one month.
- The immediate supplementary food needs of 15,000 flood affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces are met within one month, thus supporting them to focus on rebuilding their lives.

Expected results

Activities planned

<p><u>Non-food items</u></p> <p>1. Targeted flood-affected families have received essential non-food items.</p> <p><u>Food items</u></p> <p>1. Targeted families have received adequate food rations to cope with the affects of floods in dignified conditions.</p> <p>2. Additional supplementary food needs of affected communities have been established.</p>	<p><u>Non-food items</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection, registration and verification of beneficiaries. • Purchase and distribute blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, kerosene stoves, mats and sheets to 4,000 families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar-Shahdad Kot and possibly 2,000 families in Dadu (Sindh) • Purchase and distribute blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, kerosene stoves, mats and sheets to 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija (Baluchistan). • Purchase and distribute hygiene kits, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, kerosene stoves, mats and sheets to 4,000 families in Gokdan (Baluchistan). • Mobilize volunteers, register beneficiaries and distribute non-food items. • Conduct ongoing assessments to determine any further non-food item needs. <p><u>Food items – activities under expected result 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify distribution points, provide coupons and register selected beneficiaries. • Distribute supplementary food packs for one week to 3,000 families in Nasirabad and Nodez (Baluchistan). • Distribute supplementary food packs for one week to 4,000 families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh). • Distribute supplementary food packs for one week to 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija. • Distribute supplementary food packs for one week to 4,000 families in Dadu (Sindh) <p><u>Food items – activities under expected result 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct real-time assessments to determine additional supplementary food needs.
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Progress/achievements

Non-food item distributions by area

District & Province	Tehsil	Target	Completed	Other ²	Total
Pasni (Baluchistan)	Pasni	-	-	700	700
Kharan (Baluchistan)	Kharan	-	-	1,000	1,000
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkalat, Gokdan	6,000	6,000	400	6,400
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi & Barija	4,000	4,000	2,846	6,846
Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar-Shahdad Kot	4,000	4,000	450	4,450
Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehr	4,000	3,650	360	4,010
TOTAL		18,000	17,650	5,756	23,406

Non-food item distributions by item

District	Hygiene Kits	Lamp	Stove	Jerry cans	Blanket	Bed sheets	Plastic sheets	Mosquito nets	Buckets	Kitchen sets
Turbat	6,315	6,000	3,089	12,000	4,482	12,000	2,630	9,173	2,127	6,265
Jhal Magsi	2,229	3,985	2,379	8,295	7,987	7,968	-	4,494	-	3,956
Kharan	1,000	-	-	1,000	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Pasni	700	-	199	200	-	-	200	-	-	228
Larkana/Kambar - Shahdad Kot	738	4,000	137	7,768	8,652	6,000	100	-	-	4,361
Dadu	4,055	3,650	-	7,400	850	7,300	405	7,300	-	4,109
TOTAL	15,037	17,635	5,804	36,663	23,971	33,268	4,335	20,967	2,127	18,919

² These distributions are in addition to those included in the appeal plan of action and were conducted directly by the PRCS out of disaster stocks.

Food item distributions by location

Location	Target	Completed	Other ³	Total
Turbat (Baluchistan)	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	4,000	4,000	2,094	6,094
Kambar- Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	4,000	4,000	2,207	6,207
Dadu (Sindh)	4,000	3,650	2,602	6,252
Kharan (Baluchistan)	-	-	1,000	1,000
Pasni (Baluchistan)	-	-	4,000	4,000
Gadaab (Karachi)	-	-	500	5,00
Totals	15,000	14,650	12,403	27,053



Asha, 40, washes a pot which was part of the kitchen set issued to her family by the PRCS. She says the quality of the items was good and make-up of the sets useful. Nearly 19,000 kitchen sets were issued during the operation. (Photo: Mubashir Fida, IFRC)

Impact: With 17,650 households reached through Federation-procured non-food distributions alongside provision of food and shelter kits, the target outlined in the revised Appeal was almost reached. If one adds goods distributed from PRCS emergency stocks at the outset of flooding, the number of households reached was 23,406.

Assistance to selected beneficiaries at Dadu in Sindh fell short of aims due to the looting of transport trucks that occurred on the second-last day of distributions there. In the aftermath, in addition to debriefings with staff that were at the scene of the incident and discussions within the delegation and national society, the security unit in Geneva was advised of the situation and reports provided.

Up to 14,650 households were provided with Federation-procured food parcels, and the target outlined in the revised Appeal was almost reached. While it might have been admirable to strive for supplementary food assistance within one month as per details in the revised Appeal, procurement-related delays prevented this. The bulk of the planned food distributions occurred during September/October and was completed in November. While this did not meet the objective of provision of food items within one month, direct food distributions from PRCS stocks had reached over 12,000 families by the end of August.

Each food parcel under the planned appeal distributions comprised of rice (10kg), lentils (2kg), sugar (2kg), salt (1kg), ghee (2kg), tea (400g) and a pack of matches.

Over the last few months there have been a number of discussions about procurement and its effect on the pace of general relief distributions. Quickly labelling it as a problem, however, tends to simplify the causes of distribution delays that are a combination of factors - subtle and complex. To begin, one must first reflect upon why a large, procurement-driven distribution campaign was promoted through the Federation Appeal when the PRCS already had many items in stock. Although there were limited types and numbers of goods, they could at least have satisfied the most pressing of emergency demands. In that sense, the FACT mission could have simply oriented general relief distributions exclusively around use of national society stockpiles.

In defence, however, it needs to be remembered that aside from challenges in coordinating receipt of stocks from different parts of the country, securing dispatch is difficult due to the independent nature of constituencies within the PRCS. Moreover, there were not enough tents, blankets, hurricane lamps and hygiene kits with suitable contents to satisfy the projected caseload that was finally agreed upon. Nevertheless, in hindsight one could still argue that the Emergency Appeal should have been built around distributing only national society stocks instead of adding the pursuit of local procurements that slowed overall operational progress.

The operation highlighted the challenges of the tension between procurement procedures designed to ensure quality assistance to beneficiaries meeting global standards (such as SPHERE), and time constraints to meet the demands in the field. This is an issue for ongoing review and study within the Federation.

³ These distributions are additional to those included in the appeal plan of action and were conducted directly by the PRCS out of disaster stocks.

Emergency health

Objective: The health status of 152,000 flood-affected people in Baluchistan and Sindh is improved through provision of basic preventive and curative health care for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned
1. Improved access to basic healthcare services within flood-affected population, especially by women. 2. Increased awareness of health issues and disease control within the affected population.	<p><u>Activities under expected result 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic curative and preventive health care to 52,500 people in Koshkalat and Gokdan (Turbat, Baluchistan). • Provide basic curative and preventive health to 30,000 people in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar- Shahdad Kot (Sindh) focusing on mother-child health (MCH). • Provide basic curative and preventive health care for up to 70,000 people in Gandava, Jhal Magsi & Barija (Baluchistan). • Deploy basic health ERU to ensure access and provision of health services. <p><u>Activities under expected result 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct social mobilization and health education in a gender-sensitive manner.

Progress/achievements

The following table outlines patient visits received (rather than the number of unique patients).

Health facility	Location	Total
PRCS mobile health/BHU ⁴ /RHC ⁵	Karachi, Thatta, Dadu, Pasni, Ormara ⁶	9,476
PRCS mobile health	Turbat	20,612
PRCS mobile health/BHU/RHC	Jhal Magsi	31,315
Finnish Red Cross ERU ⁷	Kambar-Shahdad Kot	5,825
TOTAL		67,228

Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan): The PRCS continues to operate a rural health centre in Jhal Magsi, while mobile health services finished in December. During the December – February period since the previous reporting period, a further 6,132 patient visits were received, bringing the total patient visits to 31,315. Under the proposal being put to donors, the health services in Jhal Magsi would be supported through to the end of 2009.

While the beneficiary target was not reached, the impact for the local communities has been significant. The government rural health centre now being operated by the PRCS was abandoned and in a dilapidated state at the start of the operation. The facility has been renovated, cleaned and is operational. While still a basic facility, it is one of the few health providers in the area, with up to 65 percent of the patients being women. The health unit receives approximately 500 patient visits per week and is staffed by a man doctor, lady doctor, a health motivator and a dispenser.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh): Mobile health services around Larkana in the area of Kambar-Shahdad Kot were completed with the departure of the Finnish Red Cross basic health ERU in September.

Turbat (Baluchistan): The two PRCS health teams operating out of Turbat wrapped up their activities in November. The district-based government health system continues to cater to the medical needs of people in the area.

Impact: Although good results came from the PRCS mobile health teams/rural health centre in Baluchistan and the Finnish health ERU in Sindh and PRCS health teams operating in Baluchistan, the beneficiary total of 67,228 was below target. In hindsight, it is clear that the number of people targeted was too ambitious. Reaching dispersed communities tends to be a challenge in most contexts, in addition to the time needed for proper service delivery. There has not been, however, a fixation on figures so the smaller than projected caseload is not a problem as primary concerns centred more on ensuring the provision of quality services.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: 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

⁴ Basic health unit

⁵ Rural health centre

⁶ These locations were not included in the Revised Appeal plan of action. The PRCS responded to health needs in these areas in the early days of the disaster, utilizing their own stocks/resources.

⁷ ERU – Emergency response unit

19,500 families in Baluchistan and Sindh for six months.	
Expected results	Activities planned
1. Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the affected population has been improved. 2. Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased. 3. Hygiene practices within the target population have improved.	<p><u>Activities under expected result 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess existing coverage with a view to ensuring availability of adequate water. • Provide water to 7,500 families in Koshkalat and Gokdan (Turbat, Baluchistan) while damaged systems are restored. • Provide potable water, safe hygiene and appropriate sanitation for 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Baija, Baluchistan. • Provide potable water, safe hygiene and appropriate sanitation for 4,000 families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar-Shahdad Kot, Sindh. • Provide potable water, safe hygiene and appropriate sanitation for 4,000 families in Dadu, Sindh. • Deploy three water and sanitation ERUs; one mass sanitation module, one module 15 (treatment and distribution) and one module 40 (treatment). <p><u>Activities under expected result 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide water treatment tablets for household level water treatment. • Conduct sensitization on proper use of water purification and disinfection chemicals, and on boiling water. <p><u>Activities under expected result 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote safe hygiene practices for 4,000 families in Jhal Magsi, Gandava, Kot Magsi, and Barija. • Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on safe use of water and sanitation facilities. • Establish a monitoring system for hygiene improvement and development of safe water supply and sanitation. • Establish structures for the continuation of safe hygiene promotion.

Progress/achievements under expected result 1 – provision of water and sanitation facilities.

Turbat (Baluchistan - target population 7,500 families):

A total of 5,000 families (approximately 35,000 people) benefited from improved access to water in Turbat. The water and sanitation activities achieved include;

- Rehabilitation of 11 wells and two water supply schemes.
- Construction of 750 latrines – 446 in Koshkalat and 304 in Gokdan.
- Operation of a water plant handed over to the PRCS by the NDMA.

The water sources targeted were open private and community wells and pipe schemes with household connections. Community tap stands are not common in the area. Water supply systems are run by the *Teshil* municipal administration, providing water to people for a fixed fee of about PKR100 (about CHF2) per household per month. The prevailing sanitation practice among people is open defecation – about 70 to 80 percent - or the use of pour flush latrines. Simple pit latrines are not common. The awareness of good hygiene practices and transformation of this knowledge to every day life tended to be good.

The Turbat water and sanitation projects were run by the PRCS with technical and financial support of the Federation. Trained water and sanitation personnel from the earthquake recovery operation were relocated from their base in Mansehra to Turbat for approximately three months to assist in the projects.

The PRCS team on the ground consisted of one staff member and two sanitation volunteers who constructed the latrines, another volunteer who ran a water treatment plant, while two others took care of well rehabilitation and seven others covered hygiene promotion.

At the onset of the flood response, during the last two weeks of July, the Federation dispatched chlorination products from its earthquake stock to meet immediate demands of affected populations for safe drinking water. In total, 33,000 'Water Maker' sachets were distributed to those identified through the initial needs assessments – with each five gram unit being utilized for 20 litres of water. Distributions were done at the household level, with volunteers moving door-to-door to hand over items and explain their use.

Chlorine sachet distribution was always foreseen as an interim emergency intervention until other water activities could be implemented such as water trucking, well rehabilitation and the repair of pipe schemes.

In spite of the flooding, water supply systems were only slightly damaged. As a result, the water and sanitation team was able to quickly rehabilitate water sources. Accordingly, rehabilitation efforts that started during the last week of July were finalized by the end of August. They mainly involved the exchange of small parts of broken pipes and the repair or renewal of connections and valves. All material needed was procured locally and work of the four national society volunteers was supported by five locally contracted labourers.

A water treatment plant donated by the French non-governmental organization *Premiere Urgence* to the NDMA was handed over to the PRCS to operate. Combined with the trucking of water and positioning of 12 distribution tanks, a total of 3,000 families received drinking water through this activity.

The PRCS/Federation water and sanitation team also supplied water to the affected population in the village of Danok in the Gokdan union council. A tented water truck with a 10,000 litre capacity made two trips daily to fill plastic storage tanks. Distributions were also made at the household level to those with jerry cans and small home-based plastic tanks. Approximately 200 households, or 1,400 people, benefited from this water supply entailing a per head availability of 14 litres that met SPHERE standards.

Latrine construction began in the second week of September. The project targeted 18 villages and two tent villages with the aim of providing 750 latrines. Clusters of two to three houses, comprising 15 to 25 people, tend to share one latrine. This activity was completed in November.

Local labourers which constructed the latrine superstructures and install them in targeted communities supported the three sanitation volunteers responsible for construction.

Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan - target population 4,000 families):

A total of 21,000 people (3,000 families) benefited from improved access to water in the area. The plan of constructing 300 latrines in Jhal Magsi was cancelled due to the unavailability of resources.

The number of people affected by flooding in the area around Jhal Magsi was estimated at 124,000. In Jhal Magsi itself there are roughly 26,000 people, 11,000 at Barija and 10,500 at Kot Magsi. Principal water sources targeted through the flood response were irrigation channels and community tap stands. The Public Health Department (PHD) that runs water supply systems that feed tap stands and water is normally provided free to communities. However, only a few households have been connected directly to public water supply systems in the past. To compensate, rainwater ponds are utilized by communities while households also dig holes to collect rainwater. Small-scale household reservoirs usually last for four to five days. Due to ground water levels being 200 -300 feet (70 -100 metres), wells are not common and hand-pumps are rarely seen.

The prevailing sanitation practice among households is open defecation. Flood operation staff estimated that approximately 90 percent of the population practices open defecation and only 10 percent has access to flush or pit latrines. Any latrines that do exist tend to be household related - community latrines are not common. Awareness of good hygiene practices and transformation of such knowledge into everyday life tended to be low. People, for example, often drink contaminated water without any treatment or boiling. There were also high rates of skin infections among communities that suggest poor hygiene practices as well as an inability to purchase personal hygiene items aside from the fact that they might not even be available in certain areas.

As part of the flood response, in addition to support from the Federation, work at Jhal Magsi has been bilateral between the PRCS and German Red Cross. The German Red Cross deployed a water and sanitation delegate for four weeks to bolster assessments, promote interventions, set up activities and guide German funding. Following the departure of the German delegate, a Federation water and sanitation delegate stepped in to oversee activities at Jhal Magsi as part of operation-wide responsibilities.

At the onset of the flood response, the Federation dispatched chlorination products from its earthquake operation stocks to meet immediate demands for safe drinking water. Distributions included the provision of approximately 7,200 water purification sachets – each unit being good for ten litres of water. Distributions were accompanied by explanations by staff to beneficiaries on how to use the sachets. As an interim measure, the sachets were provided in areas targeted for the eventual erection of water storage and supply tanks.



PRCS dispenser Rasul Bakhsh distributes prescriptions at the rural health centre in Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan during February 2008. The centre remains one of only a few health facilities available to the local population. (Photo: Mubashir Fida, IFRC)

By the second and third week of August it was possible to repair two water supply systems in the area - both linked to a large borehole source at Nigor. The population of three villages and their surroundings benefited from the rehabilitation effort. The work carried out was mainly an exchange of small parts of broken pipes, repair and replacement of connections and valves and the cleaning of concrete storage tanks. During the repair period, drinking water for people was secured through water trucking to existing concrete storage tanks accompanied by use of chlorination products. This activity benefited 660 households (4,620 people) in three villages.

Work on a third pipe scheme was finalized on 22 September. The source of this large water supply system was located at Sagani, supporting ten villages and their surroundings. As repair work was being carried out, immediate demands were met through the trucking of water to existing concrete storage tanks not adversely affected by the floods. This activity benefited 1,505 households (10,525 people).

During the FACT mission it was concluded that there was no overwhelming need to establish a specialized water treatment plant at Jhal Magsi. At six villages, for example, there were sufficient water sources for on-site water treatment. They were located directly beside rainwater harvesting ponds, rivers or larger irrigation channels. In spite of the floods, all these sources still had enough capacity to meet the demands of nearby populations and the water quality was good enough to be pumped directly as surface water to storage tanks followed by chlorination and eventual distribution through tap stands. This activity benefited approximately 635 families (4,445 people) in six villages.



People utilizing a PRCS water distribution point in Turbat, Balchistan, in August 2007. A total of 5,000 families in the Turbat area benefited from improved access to water. A total of 23,000 households received water and sanitation assistance during the operation. (Photo: Mubashir Fida, IFRC).

In eight other villages, no alternative water sources were available within a reasonable distance so supply of water was secured through trucking using two ICRC⁸-provided flat-bed vehicles equipped with 10,000 litres bladder tanks. Water for trucking has come from a public system run by the PHD that has supported the PRCS by making it available without any cost. Bladders used as storage tanks in the eight villages were placed on platforms or natural features to use gravity for distribution to beneficiaries. Depending on consumption rates, they have been filled twice a day, daily or every second day. This activity assisted approximately 570 families (3,990 people).

As part of the exit strategy, the PRCS replaced 14 bladders used as storage tanks with more durable plastic tanks. The PHD offered to connect the plastic tanks to their water supply system and contribute installation material. The Federation also provided two 4,000 litre and five 6,000 litre plastic tanks for more permanent water storage.

The water and sanitation team worked closely with the health team to identify locations that were most prone to malaria outbreaks and where increases of malaria cases had been reported. In turn, the sanitation volunteer who was responsible for vector-related interventions used equipment from the earthquake operation – a 20 litre insecticide sprayer. Targeted areas tended to be the direct surroundings of houses and shallow accumulations of standing water or small ponds. A total of 556 households (almost 4,000 people) benefited from this activity.

Due to other activity priorities, the planned start for the construction of latrines was pushed back until October. However, it reached the point where activities were being wound up and the time constraint was too tight, so the activity was cancelled.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh - target population 4,000 families):

The total of direct beneficiaries of the Spanish Red Cross ERU interventions was approximately 1,700 families (12,000 people), while the British Red Cross ERU assisted a total of 1,069 families (approximately 9,100 people).

The Spanish Red Cross specialized water ERU finished its water purification and distribution activities on 4 September. The ERU equipment was subsequently handed over to the Sindh branch headquarters in Karachi.

⁸ International Committee of the Red Cross

Under the proposal being put before donors on the utilization of remaining funds, support would be provided for a dedicated national society water and sanitation team based out of Karachi, fully trained on how to use the plant.

The water purified by the ERU equipment was distributed through six bladder tanks, tap-stands at the site of the plants and through trucking-distribution by other organizations such as the Sindh Rural Support Organization, Mercy Corps and Muslim Aid. The ERU team also distributed jerry cans to facilitate water pick-up and transport by beneficiaries. Forming outgoing, longer-term support, the Spanish Red Cross ERU and local staff repaired and installed hand-pumps at various villages so that people could resume or have better access to regular water supplies through existing infrastructure since flood waters had receded.

Details of the beneficiaries are as follows:

Interventions	Number of beneficiaries
Water distribution through bladder tanks and tap-stands	1,852
Water supply by trucking (other organizations)	7,500
Jerry cans distributions	1,680
Hand-pumps installations	960
Total number of beneficiaries	11,992

The Spanish ERU was assisted by two water and sanitation-trained staff co-opted from the Indonesian Red Cross Society (PMI⁹). This was in keeping with the concept of utilizing personnel from the wider Asia region.

With the completion of its emergency interventions, the British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU handed over its equipment to the Sindh Branch and departed Pakistan on 11 September.

The British Red Cross ERU worked in schools in the Warah and Kambar area that served as temporary shelters for those displaced by the floods. During its mission, the British Red Cross and its locally-engaged staff conducted activities in over 25 schools. Beneficiaries assisted by the ERU totalled 1,069 households or approximately 9,100 people. Among 13 schools, 495 hygiene kits and 681 soap packs - each containing five bathing and 10 laundry soaps - were distributed. Up to ten defecation fields were constructed - four for men and six for women - as well as ten hand washing facilities and six bathing and laundry facilities for women. Drainage of standing water around shelter areas and insecticide spraying was also done by the mass sanitation ERU.

Dadu (Sindh - target population 4,000 families):

The Austrian-Swedish Red Cross mass water ERU benefited 5,500 families (approximately 39,035 people).

The unit distributed an average of 75,000 litres of water during its seven-week mission, with the last day of field operations being 23 September. The ERU provided water for drinking purposes to a total of 39,035 people in villages in the two union councils of Khairpur Nathan Shah and Mehrar. Water for washing and other purposes was available from other sources.



A latrine installed by the PRCS in Turbat. The 'pull-flush' design has proved to be more durable and acceptable to communities than pit latrines. The PRCS latrines installed in 2007 are still being used in 2008. (Photo: Mubashir Fida, IFRC)

Progress/achievements under expected result 2 – awareness of water treatment methods.

Overall, beneficiary knowledge about water treatment has improved where health, ERU and water and sanitation teams provided instruction on issues such as general hygiene, the boiling of water and use of items being distributed such as chlorine sachets. Around Dadu and in the Kambar-Shahdad-Kot districts, however, large distributions of chlorine sachets did not take place since the ERUs were already providing purified water and there were parallel concerns about the understanding and beneficiary-household implementation of the items. In general, distribution of chlorine demands intense accompaniment of instructions so beneficiaries are not adversely affected by its use.

⁹ Palang Merah Indonesia

It was observed in the water and sanitation areas of operation in Sindh that there were pre-existing high levels of awareness about water safety. Communities knew about the needs to cover water and to boil water for drinking. In Sindh where the water and sanitation teams operated, there were no significant increases in drinking water-related illnesses.

Progress/achievements under expected result 3 – hygiene practices within targeted communities improved.

The seven member (five women, two men) hygiene promotion team in Turbat targeted 18 villages encompassing approximately 4,808 families.

The teams conducted hygiene promotion sessions, spending a day at each village. This meant these villages were visited on average every three weeks. The team reported that taking poverty and the high rate of illiteracy into account, awareness of good hygiene practices and the transformation of this knowledge into daily routines was surprisingly high.

Hygiene promotion activities in Jhal Magsi were carried out via the rural health centre and the mobile health teams. As outlined in the health section, the PRCS/ Federation health services have received up to 31,315 patients.

Impact: With the provision of water, repair and construction of infrastructure as well as hygiene promotion reaching over 23,000 households, activities in the sector of water and sanitation exceeded their target. Like work in the health sector, the scope of efforts tended to be regarded as timely and relevant. Beyond the rapid distribution of water treatment products in the early stages of the flood response, the Austrian-Swedish mass water, British mass sanitation and Spanish specialized water ERUs brought valuable assistance quickly to Dadu and Larkana in Sindh where there were widespread needs and an absence of other humanitarian actors intervening.

Emergency shelter

Objective: The ability of 18,000 flood affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh to cope in a post-flood situation is improved through provision of shelter items for one month.	
Expected results	Activities planned
1. Targeted flood affected families have received essential shelter items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries. • Purchase and distribute shelter kits to 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija (Baluchistan). • Purchase and distribute shelter kits to 4,000 families in Qubo, Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar- Shahdad Kot (Sindh). • Purchase and distribute shelter kits to 2,000 families in Dadu (Sindh). • Purchase and distribute shelter kits to 4,000 families in Gokdan (Turbat, Baluchistan). • Mobilize volunteers to register beneficiaries and distribute kits. • Distribute 2,000 tents to families in Koshkalat and Gokdan (Turbat, Baluchistan). • Establish further shelter requirements¹⁰

Impact: As a result of discussions with the PRCS on 9 August, the targeted number of families to be assisted with shelter kits was decreased from 18,000 to 9,000. The decision was made due to a number of factors – costs foreseen in comparison with funds available, the need to finalize procurement as soon as possible and fewer the number of identified beneficiaries. Subsequently, with 7,700 households assisted, the revised target was almost reached. However, including tents distributed from PRCS emergency stocks at the outset of the flood response that reached 5,700 households, the target of 9,000 was exceeded.

Shelter kit targets and distributions;

District & Province	Tehsil	Target	Distributed
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkalat, Gokdan	3,000	3,000
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija	2,000	2,000
Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	Qubo Saeed Kahn, Warah, Kambar-Shahdad Kot	2,000	2,000
Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehr	2,000	700
Total		9,000	7,700

¹⁰ The specific targeted number of families to receive kits in the planned activities was 14,000 and a further 4,000 were to be identified under this activity.

As part of the Appeal, it was envisioned that shelter kits would be made available quite rapidly to address the displacement of flood-affected people from their homes. Based on assessments and feedback from affected people, a non-tent temporary shelter solution was decided upon. Beneficiaries would be provided with materials to construct a basic structure. These consisted of two plastic tarpaulin sheets (6m x 4m), one mat, eight bamboo poles, one 20m rope, one roll of twine, one saw, one shovel and a plastic bucket.

As a result of a lengthy procurement process, shelter kits were not ready for distribution until mid-September. The timing of provision was obviously not ideal but still relevant since people had only recently moved back to their places of origin so materials could still be used as temporary housing when re-building one's dwelling at those locations. The procurement issues related in part to having to source multiple items, finalizing specifications, material inspections and varying supplier delivery times.

The target for Dadu was not reached due to the cessation of distributions on the second last day as a result of security concerns (following the looting of trucks). With approximately 100 kits stolen, the remaining 1,200 units were returned to the PRCS Sindh provincial branch warehouse at Karachi. The unused shelter kits are now part of a disaster preparedness stock that can be utilized for future emergencies.

The shelter activity did not meet initial targets due to a range of reasons, including the fact that planned activities exceeded capacities. A lesson learned is that if the Federation has a global political commitment to promoting shelter and it is trying to match it within programming, operations and delegations must have the means to implement activities quickly and in the most appropriate way at the field-level. The optimum amount of staff members possessing corresponding skills are needed to make tangible contributions at the field-level and they must be complemented by robust logistics and other forms of operational support.

Feedback from beneficiaries indicated they were satisfied with the quality of the materials, but needed more of them. A common request was that more bamboo poles would have been helpful. There were also numerous suggestions from beneficiaries in both Baluchistan and Sindh that the shelter kits would have benefited from the inclusion of matting made out of dried date palm leaves (locally available). The matting is used in conjunction with mud to provide insulation.



Shelter materials supplied in 2007 are being recycled for more durable construction in 2008. This man in Tanzag village, near Turbat (Baluchistan) is utilising tools and bamboo supplied by the PRCS/ Federation. The locally-available date palm matting is a popular wall/roofing material. (Photo: Mubashir Fida, IFRC).

Communications & Advocacy

Objective: The profile of the Red Cross Red Crescent response to floods has been increased thus contributing to effective communication of the needs of flood affected populations.	
Expected results	Activities planned
1. The PRCS has the capacity to meet its communication and advocacy needs. 2. Awareness of relief and recovery efforts has been raised locally and internationally through the media - enhancing funding support.	<u>Activities under expected result 1</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with PRCS communications staff in developing and disseminating media materials to raise the profile of the national society, communicate with flood survivors and advocate for the most vulnerable. Build the capacity of the PRCS to handle national/international media during flood relief and recovery operations. <u>Activities under expected result 2</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce articles, photos, videos and publications for international and local media on a regular basis to promote the flood operation. Liaise with media to facilitate field visits of journalists, donors and officials. Produce public information materials and facilitate communication services highlighting the relief to recovery operations and how flood affected communities can access these services.

Impact: The delegation communications team was active throughout the operation in profiling and promoting the plight of beneficiaries and the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

The Federation delegation information officer was based in the field for nine weeks from late June until the end of August. Travelling to remote, badly affected areas such as Jhal Magsi and Turbat which were largely ignored by media, the officer helped produce eight stories from the field. The stories profiled the plight of affected people and also highlighted the work being done by the PRCS, Federation and partner national societies. All stories were posted on the Federation website (www.ifrc.org) and were widely distributed to national media, donors and partner national societies.

In addition, numerous photos were taken in the field and distributed to media and donors. A professional cameraman was hired to shoot footage of field activities in August and a 'b-roll' with extensive shot list notes were disseminated to media and partner national societies. A SKY UK television team was assisted with a field visit in and around Turbat in August as well.

The Federation communications team also produced two information sheets which were disseminated to media, PRCS branches, donors and 14 embassies/ high commissions in Islamabad, along with various United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors. Specific articles were also produced on the floods operation for the PRCS quarterly magazine and an international disaster management magazine.

The delegation communications team worked closely with the PRCS public information officer at national headquarters and with the information officer at the Sindh branch headquarters in Karachi. The national society information staff in Islamabad and Karachi both have good media contact networks and were able to effectively disseminate information. Both however are somewhat 'deskbound' and would have benefited from making field visits. This is an issue which is being discussed with PRCS management.

The Federation communications team was also responsible for collating and producing Federation required reports. The team produced five information bulletins, helped draft the appeal and revised appeal and produced 12 operations updates (including this interim final report). The team spent a great deal of time collecting beneficiary figures and verifying other details from field offices. The reporting workload was significant, although this was eased by the assistance of a FACT reporting delegate for four weeks in July/August.

Conclusions

In the face of numerous challenges the pressing emergency needs of tens of thousands of families were met. While planned longer-term recovery activities were not able to be carried out in the operational timeframe, capacity building projects will be conducted in 2008/09, utilizing remaining funds.

Outside of the 2005-09 earthquake operation, this was the largest Red Cross Red Crescent emergency appeal for Pakistan in terms of beneficiary numbers since the 1992 population movement operation, and fiscally the largest operation since the 1980 Afghan refugees appeal.

The PRCS showed the benefits of capacity building activities under the ongoing earthquake operation. The operation was able to draw upon trained PRCS staff in health, water and sanitation and disaster management and was particularly beneficial for the activities in Baluchistan where expatriate delegate access was sometimes difficult for security reasons.

The national society provided crucial coordination with the government of Pakistan through the NDMA. With the government of Pakistan not making a formal request for international assistance (though welcoming it), the coordination role of the PRCS with the NDMA to facilitate external Federation assistance was important. A total of 40 expatriate staff across the FACT and the various ERUs came into Pakistan during the operation.

Several points reflecting lessons learned and the pace of procurements and general relief distributions within the flood operation has been made among previous sections of this report. In summary, it was expected through the revised Appeal that certain emergency efforts would last about four weeks, from July to late August. At some locations, however, provision of locally procured food, non-food items and shelter kits lasted until November.

When closely examined, factors influencing a lengthy local procurement process are not necessarily surprising considering the sheer number of items to be secured and the following of logistics procedures that included comparative bid analyses, product testing and inspection for quality control as well as supplier delivery times. Even with the best of intentions, procurement can be a cumbersome process if one wants to ensure products of good quality for programme beneficiaries.

Much like any other emergency or complex humanitarian intervention, the flood operation faced general risks such as adequate financing, sufficient staff support in terms of numbers, expertise and managerial overview as well as the proper timing and sequencing of all efforts to facilitate progress. Not long after the flood operation was launched it was clear that it would be relying on borrowed human resources from various

locations within Pakistan. As a result, PRCS and newly recruited local staff with varying amounts of experience were expected to play pivotal roles in activity implementation. While this was not necessarily problematic and most outcomes being positive ones, the circumstances were nonetheless at the limits of operational accepted capacity.

Risks can multiply if operations are under-resourced – without ample or experienced finance and programme support staff and managers at the outset of interventions and throughout their duration. The operation re-emphasized the need for continued capacity building in the national society in rules and procedures, particularly in the areas of finance and logistics.

As a large and complex emergency response reaching tens of thousands of households the flood operation achieved most major goals within its projected timeframe. Accomplishing various early recovery efforts would have been ideal but financial constraints combined with a lengthy procurement process and relief distributions, as well as a lack of programme managers and support staff immediately at hand, made them impossible to implement. As a result, mounting a decent emergency response was prioritized along with reinforcing national society interest and involvement for longer-term activities to be implemented during 2008.

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 International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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

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[<Interim final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001 - Pakistan - Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/2
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2008/2
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		21,349,000				21,349,000
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross		233,700				233,700
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)		1,132,167				1,132,167
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)		927,920				927,920
Canadian Red Cross		114,840				114,840
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)		562,815				562,815
Czech Red Cross		5,634				5,634
Danish Red Cross		102,814				102,814
Finnish Red Cross		495,000				495,000
German Red Cross		887				887
Hong Kong Red Cross		78,080				78,080
Icelandic Red Cross		39,308				39,308
Irish Government		411,900				411,900
Irish Red Cross		49,320				49,320
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund		165,000				165,000
Japanese Red Cross		301,473				301,473
Liechtenstein Red Cross		3,334				3,334
Monaco Red Cross		23,356				23,356
Netherlands Red Cross		80,500				80,500
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)		820,298				820,298
New Zealand Red Cross		49,980				49,980
Norwegian Red Cross		103,250				103,250
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)		929,250				929,250
On Line donations		40,867				40,867
Singapore Red Cross		2,274				2,274
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)		23,958				23,958
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		179,400				179,400
Swiss Red Cross		100,000				100,000
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		60,150				60,150
C1. Cash contributions		7,037,475				7,037,475
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)		23,474				23,474
OPEC Fund For International Developm		315,000				315,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		338,474				338,474
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Austrian Red Cross		133,642				133,642
British Red Cross		172,526				172,526
Finnish Red Cross		260,167				260,167
Greenstar		2,841				2,841
Swiss Red Cross		54,000				54,000
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport		623,176				623,176
Inkind Personnel						
German Red Cross		13,640				13,640
C4. Inkind Personnel		13,640				13,640
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)		8,012,765				8,012,765

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001 - Pakistan - Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

Interim Financial Report

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Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2008/2
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Appeal	MDRPK001
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D. Total Funding = B + C	8,012,765	8,012,765
Appeal Coverage	38%	38%

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		8,012,765				8,012,765
E. Expenditure		-4,701,429				-4,701,429
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,311,336				3,311,336

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		21,349,000					21,349,000	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,860,000		657,859				657,859	4,202,141
Clothing & textiles	1,366,660		526,692				526,692	839,968
Food	429,000		337,835				337,835	91,165
Seeds,Plants	5,400,000							5,400,000
Water & Sanitation	90,300		91,300				91,300	-1,000
Medical & First Aid	674,800		1,238				1,238	673,562
Utensils & Tools	980,640		559,443				559,443	421,197
Other Supplies & Services	4,119,200		388,947				388,947	3,730,253
Total Supplies	17,920,600		2,563,314				2,563,314	15,357,286
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles			283,077				283,077	-283,077
Computers & Telecom	56,000		39,336				39,336	16,664
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	20,000		6,429				6,429	13,571
Others Machinery & Equipment	10,000							10,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	86,000		328,841				328,841	-242,841
Transport & Storage								
Storage	100,534		90,624				90,624	9,910
Distribution & Monitoring	228,400		397,819				397,819	-169,419
Transport & Vehicle Costs	481,000		326,509				326,509	154,491
Total Transport & Storage	809,934		814,953				814,953	-5,018
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	504,000		155,120				155,120	348,880
Regionally Deployed Staff	22,410							22,410
National Staff	173,400		119,394				119,394	54,006
National Society Staff	123,060		90,881				90,881	32,179
Consultants	30,000		23,050				23,050	6,950
Total Personnel	852,870		388,445				388,445	464,425
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	30,000							30,000
Total Workshops & Training	30,000							30,000
General Expenditure								
Travel	55,600		105,193				105,193	-49,593
Information & Public Relation	13,600		10,154				10,154	3,446
Office Costs	119,000		116,125				116,125	2,875
Communications	54,000		34,820				34,820	19,180
Professional Fees	7,800		12,402				12,402	-4,602
Financial Charges	7,200		-29,772				-29,772	36,972
Other General Expenses	4,711		17,819				17,819	-13,108
Total General Expenditure	261,911		266,741				266,741	-4,831
Programme Support								
Program Support	1,387,685		261,467				261,467	1,126,218
Total Programme Support	1,387,685		261,467				261,467	1,126,218
Services								
Services & Recoveries			54,794				54,794	-54,794
Total Services			54,794				54,794	-54,794
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			22,872				22,872	-22,872
Total Operational Provisions			22,872				22,872	-22,872
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	21,349,000		4,701,429				4,701,429	16,647,571

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Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)			21,349,000				21,349,000	
VARIANCE (C - D)			16,647,571				16,647,571	