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# Final report

## Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001

25 May 2012

**This report covers the  
period 4 July 2007 to 31  
December 2011**



The DM component of IFRC has the focus on community based initiatives, to build the capacities of local communities to get prepared and respond to any future disasters.

**Photo:** IFRC.

### In brief

#### Appeal history

- Operations Update no.21 extended the emergency appeal to 30 June 2012 to enable the completion of the warehouse construction with a Final Report to be submitted on 30 September 2012. However, a decision was taken to conclude the operation instead on 31 December 2011, thereby transferring the remaining work on the warehouse construction and the balance of funding to the Country Plan 2012.
- Operation Update no.17 extended this emergency appeal until 31 December 2010, only for the warehouse construction under the organizational development component.
- Operations Update no.15 extended this appeal until 31 December 2009 only for the activity under organizational development component.
- Operations Update no.13 signalled the revision of the budget to CHF 10.2 million and extension till June 2009.
- A Revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 17 July 2007 for CHF 21.3 million to assist 360,500 beneficiaries (51,500 families) for six months.
- CHF 250,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 2 July 2007.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal for Cyclone Yemyin/floods was launched on 4 July 2007 for CHF 10.3 million for six months to assist 98,000 beneficiaries (14,000 families)

#### Programme outcome

To increase and maintain Pakistan Red Crescent Society's (PRCS) preparedness and response capacity to ensure 360,500 people have access to goods, services and support in the days following a natural disaster, and to initiate community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) sensitisation, longer-term community-based

health support and National Society capacity building in 12 vulnerable districts in support of PRCS's efforts to build community resilience.

### Programme summary

Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) took its active role with the provision of relief items and health and care services to the flood affected people since 26 June 2007. Initially PRCS reached 750 families with relief distributions, while a total of 1,320 tents were distributed in flood hit areas of Baluchistan and Sindh. By 12 July, more than 8,000 people received medical help from Red Cross Red Crescent operations and up to 2.1 tones of medicines and 3,000 food parcels reached the IFRC base camp in Turbat city, transported by road from Karachi.

After initial baseline information from PRCS assessments, IFRC field assessment and coordination team (FACT) sent two teams to cover Sindh and Baluchistan provinces in the districts of Kech, Jhal Magsi, Shahdad Kot and Dadu, selected in coordination with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and PRCS. The assessment findings which contributed to the revised Emergency 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 (basic health care), Spain (specialized water unit) and the United Kingdom (mass sanitation unit), bringing valuable and rapid assistance to the theatre of operations and generated a significant amount of vital contextual information. An operation office was set up in Karachi while field hubs were established in Larkana, Turbat and Jhal Magsi.

With the main goal of the emergency relief phase "To provide humanitarian assistance to flood affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces and support their early self-recovery to contribute to the restoration of their basic living conditions", the activities were concluded in November 2007 with some residual health activities that continued during December.

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.

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

Sector	Achievements
Non-food emergency relief items	23,406 families
Food	27,000 families
Water and sanitation	more than 23,000 households
Health and care	67,228 patients plus 5,620 people as part of recovery
Shelter	14,700 families (including 9,000 shelter kits)

As a large and complex emergency response, the flood operation achieved most of its 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, rendered implementation within the operational timeframe unfeasible. 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 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 IFRC in Pakistan. With the closure of relief activities under emergency appeal, the new objectives and expected results were drawn in July 2008 with the main focus on post floods recovery operation covering disaster risk reduction (DRR), community-based health and care, water and sanitation and National Society capacity building.

Health maintained its interventions in the areas of Jhal Magsi, Sibi, Larkana and Dadu (two in Sindh and two in Baluchistan). Two water supply schemes were completed in Dannok (in Turbat, Baluchistan) as mitigation

projects. Under the community-based disaster risk management component, various community-based trainings were also carried out.

The community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and basic health care and capacity building activities concluded in June 2009.

A single activity related to the construction of a warehouse in Karachi (Sindh) under the organizational development component went through many challenges and resulted in three extensions of the appeal. This activity was delayed mainly due to the long procurement process for construction at the Sindh provincial branch, changing of sites and redesign, with complex issues of land leasing continuing to postpone implementation indefinitely. This construction component has now been transferred to the Country Plan 2012, and the management of PRCS and IFRC will take a decision in 2012 on possible alternatives for funds earmarked to this project.

To expand the national society's branch network, four district branches were established in the flood affected areas of Turbat, Kharan, Larkana and Kambar Shahdad Kot.

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 operation in general could proceed unhindered. Support from the provincial branches and the PRCS national headquarters was greatly valued.

### Financial situation

The total budget is CHF 14.1 million, of which CHF 7.9 million (57 per cent) is covered during the reporting period. Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 7.5 million (94 per cent) of the budget. All remaining funds under this appeal are unearmarked, and will be transferred to the 2012-2013 Country Plan.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

### No. of people we have reached

In the course of emergency response duration, the PRCS/IFRC 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 people received medical attention. In addition, 5,620 people received health and care assistance as a part of recovery activities.

### Our partners

A number of partner national societies and external partners contributed to this appeal including American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross/British government, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, the Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Czech Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Irish Red Cross/Irish government, Japanese Red Cross, the Republic of Korea Red Cross, Lichtenstein Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Singapore Red Cross/Singapore government, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organisation, Italian government, OPEC and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent.

On behalf of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their response to this appeal.

### Background

Flooding in late June and early July 2007 caused by heavy rains and intensified by Cyclone Yemyin affected more than 2.5 million people in the 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). With thousands of people displaced and approximately more than 71,500 homes damaged or destroyed across 6,500 villages in the two provinces, the Pakistan government designated 149 shelter camps for temporary housing (45 in Balochistan and 104 in Sindh). By late July the shelters were accommodating 35,000 people. Government estimates suggested that over 286,000 hectares of land was flooded, with about 50,000 hectares being typically devoted to crops. In many areas infrastructure was severely

damaged with roads washed away or impassable, bridges damaged or destroyed and electricity and telecommunications remaining unavailable in a number of locations.

The government of Pakistan launched a national appeal and welcomed the assistance of international NGOs and aid institutions. The return of people to their villages was eventually made possible through the recession of flood waters and facilitated by governmental cash grants of PKR 15,000 to each affected household.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Achievements

#### Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM)

<b>Outcome 1:</b>	
To strengthen the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) branch capacity and empower local communities in flood-affected areas in the provinces of Baluchistan and Sindh through an integrated community based disaster management (CBDRM) programme.	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Humanitarian assistance to the flood affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh is provided. Support is given to the communities for self recovery to contribute to the restoration of their basic living conditions and building safer communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) in the flood affected communities to identify the needs and gaps.</li> <li>- Conduct disaster management awareness sessions in the identified vulnerable communities.</li> <li>- Formation of community based organizations (CBO) in identified vulnerable communities.</li> <li>- Mitigation projects based on VCA/CBFA findings for the flood affected communities.</li> <li>- Develop disaster management awareness and best practices IEC material.</li> <li>- Establish and run four disaster management cells in the flood affected districts.</li> <li>- PRCS orientation sessions for district administration.</li> <li>- Establish two emergency response centres in the provincial headquarters of Baluchistan and Sindh.</li> <li>- Organizing two branch disaster response team (BDRT) trainings.</li> <li>- Procure four emergency response kits for the district branch disaster response teams.</li> <li>- Carry out monitoring and evaluation visits.</li> <li>- Lesson learnt session for the post-flood recovery operation.</li> </ul>

As all objectives and activities under this outcome have been met, the community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) has been completed and closed down since July 2009.

Under CBDRM project, two vulnerability capacity assessments (VCAs) were conducted one in Turbat (Baluchistan) and the other in Kambar Shahdad Kot (Sindh), identifying priority issues by the community including flash floods, water supply (safe drinking water), health and hygiene, shelter and education. The VCA team consisted of PRCS trained staff from the national and provincial headquarters and district branches.

During the assessment, information was gathered from community elders, school teachers, students, shopkeepers, farmers, labourers, private sector employees, women and children. The VCA tools used for collection and analysis of data included direct observations, mapping, semi structure interviews, seasonal calendar, historical profile and visualisation, livelihood analysis and focussed group discussions.



VCA coordination meetings were organized at Dannok village in Turbat tehsil by the PRCS personnel with the concerned stakeholders to keep on re-assessing their needs and sharing with them the implementation details. **Photo:** IFRC.

Based on the VCA findings, the repair of the three tube wells which were damaged during the floods in 2007 were identified as part of the mitigation project in the area. However, the mitigation project based on the VCA carried out in Kambar Shahdad Kot (Sindh) could not be implemented as the PRCS got involved in the internally displaced person (IDP) operation. It is envisaged for this activity to be carried out under the earthquake operation.

Community awareness and orientation for district administration sessions were also conducted under this pledge with two emergency response centres established at provincial headquarters of Sindh and Baluchistan during the month of May 2009. These centres were provided with all necessary IT equipment. The primary objective was to develop an information management mechanism for monitoring, dissemination and coordination of operational activities by ensuring:

- Appropriate coordination of technical aspects related to response of all humanitarian partners (including UN agencies, national and international non-governmental organizations, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other international organizations), as well as with national authorities and local structures.
- Establishment/maintenance of appropriate technical working groups.
- Developing/updating agreed technical decisions ensuring that these are adequately reflected in response strategies and action plans.

Since July 2009, the four disaster management (DM) cells (in Turbat, Kharan, Larkana and Kambar Shahdad Kot), which were established under this appeal, were run under the disaster management programme of the Pakistan earthquake appeal (M05EA022). With the closure of the earthquake appeal also in December 2011, these DM cells are now planned to be supported by the IFRC country plan<sup>1</sup>.

### Basic health care and capacity building

<b>Outcome 2: To provide appropriate quality basic health care services to the flood-affected population.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The health status of the catchment population is improved and capacity of the national society is improved in health care and water and sanitation.	<p><u>Health and care:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish functional Red Crescent health centres in the flood affected areas.</li> <li>- Conduct outreach medical care camps.</li> <li>- Health promotion sessions at communities.</li> <li>- Carry out vaccination (against six diseases) activities.</li> <li>- Refurbish medical warehouses in Sindh and Baluchistan.</li> </ul> <p><u>Capacity building in health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CBFA trainings.</li> <li>- PHiE trainings.</li> <li>- ERU trainings in health and water and sanitation.</li> <li>- Reproductive health trainings.</li> <li>- Rational use of medicines.</li> <li>- HIV/AIDS basic training.</li> <li>- LSS training for medical warehouse staff.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The number of DM cells to be supported by IFRC is under discussion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of hardware and equipment to the provincial branches.</li> <li>- Develop rapid response units in health and water and sanitation.</li> <li>- Simulation exercises for health and water and sanitation units.</li> </ul>
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The basic health care project was launched at the very onset of the cyclone/floods in July 2007. The first basic health unit was opened at Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan) along with out-reach emergency health care services in Turbat and other affected areas.

Three more basic health units were established at Sibi (Baluchistan), Dadu (Sindh) and Larkana (Sindh) under the post-flood recovery operation. All these basic health units (BHUs) provided basic curative care, antenatal care, extended programme of immunization (EPI) along with preventive and promotion of health services. A standard seven-member staff structure was maintained at all of these basic health units, which included one male doctor, one female doctor, one dispenser, one lady health visitor (LHV), one female motivator, one watchman and one driver. In addition to that, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) volunteers and other PRCS volunteers assisted the medical staff not only in routine activities, but also during out-reach community health sessions and immunization campaigns such as polio eradication.

In the emergency phase, a total of 67,228 patients were seen by the PRCS mobile and static health teams in Turbat, Jhal Magsi, Kambar-Shahdad Kot, and selected areas of Pasni, Ormara, Thatta and Karachi.

CBHFA was the main health capacity building component of the project. After its launch in 2008, 20 coaches and around 100 volunteers were trained in the Sindh province. One important feature of capacity building was development of information, education, communication material in the local languages, which was demanded by the local volunteers and staff. Thus the revised CBHFA manual was translated and made available to coaches and volunteers in the field. The CBHFA volunteer household toolkit was also developed in 2008 after intensive work at the national headquarters with the consultant artist. In each quarter, a coordination meeting was held at the provincial branch, which served for experience sharing and capacity building of the staff and volunteers. In addition, a regional public health in emergencies (PhiE) training was organized by PRCS/IFRC and funded by the South Asia regional office (SARD) at Islamabad in 2008.

Four BHUs were opened under this operation and since 1 July 2009, were supported by the health and care programme of the Pakistan earthquake appeal (M05EA022). With the conclusion of that appeal, these are now planned to be supported by the ongoing IFRC country plan.

The following is a breakdown of total patients seen at all these basic health units:

	Jhal Magsi (Since July 2007)	Sibi (Since Aug 2008)	Larkana (Since Dec 2008)	Dadu (Since Feb 2009)
<b>Male</b>	17,112	4,792	2,899	1,287
<b>Female</b>	21,219	5,185	4,435	2,418
<b>Children</b>	30,116	8,218	5,996	1,915
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,447</b>	<b>18,195</b>	<b>13,330</b>	<b>5,620</b>



A national society doctor in Jhal Magsi Red Crescent basic health unit subscribing medicine to a patient. **Photo:** IFRC.

All the planned activities under basic health care and capacity building component were completed and the programme concluded in July 2009. Some of activities are being carried out, which include medical warehouse

in Baluchistan was refurbished and renovated, provision of equipment to provincial branches and HIV/AIDS anti-stigma sessions.

### Capacity building of national society

<b>Outcome 3: To enhance PRCS capacity in emergency health and water and sanitation preparedness through involvement of the PRCS volunteers and branch development.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
New branches are developed and strengthened in the flood affected areas.	Establish and run four district branches (two in Baluchistan and two in Sindh). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Induction course for new staff.</li> <li>- Integrated programme approach workshop.</li> <li>- Strengthen the storing facilities of provincial and district branches.</li> <li>- Carry out project evaluation.</li> </ul>

Under this specific outcome, land for the construction of a district branch/warehouse building in Turbat was allocated to PRCS in December 2008. Due to certain legal issues (related to land), this construction activity was not implemented and subsequently cancelled. As mentioned in the previous operations update, three newly developed branches (in Kharan, Larkana and Kambar Shahdad Kot) were operating out of permanent facilities provided by the local governments.

The four district branches (in Kharan, Larkana, Turbat and Kambar Shahdad Kot) have been running out of the permanent facilities provided by the local governments. From 1 July 2009, these branches were managed under the organizational development programme of Pakistan earthquake appeal (M05EA022). With the conclusion of that appeal, these are now supported by the IFRC country plan.

#### Construction of the Karachi warehouse

The tender process for appointing a contractor for the warehouse construction was carried out in April 2009. However, the qualifying contractor was not registered with the Pakistan engineering council. Hence, tendering was again required, which started from July 2009. After cancelling the contract of the first consultant, a second was hired to refine the structural details of the building. Security considerations forced the programme to identify a new site in Karachi, and resulted once more in a redesign of the warehouse.

A new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in 2010 between PRCS national headquarters and IFRC for carrying out this project. The PRCS construction committee has also approved this project for construction and subsequently a MoU with the consultant for the detailed architectural and structural design, preparation of bill of quantities and preparation of tender document was completed.



The Pakistan Red Crescent Society compound in Orangi (Karachi) from across the road. **Photo:** IFRC.

Another challenge is the land lease that with the new site being an amenity plot, an extension of the 33-year lease (expiring in 2011) was required. The provincial PRCS branch of Sindh was unable to process the extension due to government regulations that an extension can only be requested upon expiry and negotiation with the provincial governor was unsuccessful. With no guaranteed extension, it was deemed unsafe to proceed with construction, which is estimated for a minimum period of 12 months. This issue has yet to be resolved.

Originally extended to June 2012, hoping that a solution would be found for the land issue, this construction component has now been transferred to the Country Plan 2012. The management of PRCS and IFRC will take a decision before the end of June, on the best strategic solution on warehouse capacity for the National Society.

## Constraints or Challenges

The reason for delaying national society capacity building activities in terms of Karachi warehouse was the lease extension that was being sought when the present lease was not expired yet, which was against the local laws. Secondly, floods 2010 in Pakistan also diverted some of the attention and resources of PRCS. Moreover security unrest in Karachi also hampered the progress of already delayed process.

## Working in partnership

United Nations emergency clusters were set up in both Karachi (Sindh) and Quetta (Baluchistan). The International Federation was the emergency shelter cluster convener before handing over the responsibility to UN-HABITAT. Government authorities frequently coordinated through meetings at national (Islamabad), provincial and district levels. Recovery activities require constant feedback from authorities to be successfully implemented.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) construction department held regular meetings with the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) project director construction for any support needed in the construction projects. A close coordination has also been maintained with the PRCS Sindh branch provincial secretary, as he is the focal person in Karachi for all the legal and general procedural matters regarding the warehouse construction. The PRCS construction committee is another neutral forum to maintain transparency in all the matters related to construction. Any financial or technical matter is to be presented to this committee for approval.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Pakistan is at higher risk of both natural and man-made disasters, as highlighted in the International Strategy of Disaster Reduction (ISDR). Since 2005, the history of occurrence of natural disasters and security forces operations against the militants place the region at risk to future disasters, while climate changes threaten to increase the risk of natural disasters – the country's meteorological department continues to record a trend of increasing rainfall and melting snow over the years. PRCS's five-year strategy also focuses on community and organizational preparedness. Thus, the DM programme has been developed in alignment with the PRCS strategic objectives. In any kind of disasters, communities and local staff are the first one to respond, thus through this project the role of DM cells at local level and localized response and disaster preparedness will be promoted.

The DM component of IFRC has the focus on community based initiatives in country plan 2011, to build the capacities of local communities, increase their resilience and get prepared and respond to any future disasters. Because the communities are the first responders in case of any small or large scale disasters. CBDRR component gives an ownership to the communities and is thus sustainable and leads to a longer term development of disaster risk reduction initiatives in the target communities. PRCS/IFRC supported the communities in development of the village disaster management plans (VDMPs) and provided technical support where possible. These communities are also linked up with local government and other active stakeholders for execution of these VDMPs. The disaster awareness and advocacy will further motivate them to follow up more effectively on their VDMPs.

PRCS/IFRC plans for the future disaster response, risk reduction and community resilience building as a part of IFRC's [Long-Term Planning Framework \(LPTF\)](#) published on the IFRC website



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

Last but not least, IFRC would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude to all the movement partners for their kind support for the completion of this operation in support of Pakistan Red Crescent Society.

## 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](#) (NGOs) 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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2012/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2011/12
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>14,105,138</b>					<b>14,105,138</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
American Red Cross	233,700					233,700
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	1,132,161					1,132,161
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	927,920					927,920
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	78,080					78,080
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
Icelandic Red Cross	39,308					39,308
Irish Government	411,900					411,900
Irish Red Cross Society	49,320					49,320
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	165,000					165,000
Japanese Red Cross Society	301,473					301,473
Liechtenstein Red Cross	3,334					3,334
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	56,130					56,130
OPEC Fund For International Development	336,608					336,608
Other	6					6
Red Cross of Monaco	23,356					23,356
Singapore Red Cross Society	2,274					2,274
Singapore Red Cross Society (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
The Canadian Red Cross Society	114,840					114,840
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government)	488,565					488,565
The Netherlands Red Cross	80,500					80,500
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	478,127					478,127
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>6,972,924</b>					<b>6,972,924</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>						
Austrian Red Cross	138,642					138,642
British Red Cross	103,516					103,516
Danish Red Cross	4,000					4,000
Finnish Red Cross	404,326					404,326
Great Britain - Private Donors	69,010					69,010
Greenstar	2,841					2,841
Spanish Red Cross	186,659					186,659
Swedish Red Cross	50,000					50,000
Swiss Red Cross	54,000					54,000
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>1,012,994</b>					<b>1,012,994</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001 - Pakistan - Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 04 jul 07

Appeal Timeframe: 04 jul 07 to 31 dec 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2012/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2011/12
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Inkind Personnel

German Red Cross	13,640				13,640
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>13,640</b>				<b>13,640</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>7,999,558</b>				<b>7,999,558</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>	<b>7,999,558</b>				<b>7,999,558</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>57%</b>				<b>57%</b>

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	7,999,558					7,999,558
E. Expenditure	-7,548,375					-7,548,375
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	451,183					451,183

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
MDRPK001 - Pakistan - Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 04 jul 07

Appeal Timeframe: 04 jul 07 to 31 dec 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2012/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2011/12
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>14,105,138</b>					<b>14,105,138</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	670,320	662,179				662,179	8,141	
Construction - Facilities	350,000						350,000	
Clothing & Textiles	589,261	567,153				567,153	22,108	
Food	360,123	346,168				346,168	13,955	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	116,630	695,716				695,716	-579,086	
Medical & First Aid	157,308	148,539				148,539	8,768	
Teaching Materials	9,793	9,793				9,793	0	
Utensils & Tools	855,062	1,208,105				1,208,105	-353,043	
Other Supplies & Services	7,121,572	56				56	7,121,516	
ERU		50,000				50,000	-50,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>10,230,068</b>	<b>3,687,709</b>				<b>3,687,709</b>	<b>6,542,359</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	813,607	811,582				811,582	2,025	
Computers & Telecom	57,942	57,277				57,277	665	
Office & Household Equipment	21,818	21,247				21,247	571	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>893,367</b>	<b>890,106</b>				<b>890,106</b>	<b>3,261</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	278,291	286,781				286,781	-8,491	
Distribution & Monitoring	815,772	793,679				793,679	22,093	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	384,654	388,978				388,978	-4,325	
Logistics Services		95,557				95,557	-95,557	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,478,717</b>	<b>1,564,996</b>				<b>1,564,996</b>	<b>-86,279</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	161,773	156,264				156,264	5,510	
National Staff	152,234	149,333				149,333	2,902	
National Society Staff	191,988	166,081				166,081	25,907	
Volunteers		21,828				21,828	-21,828	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>505,995</b>	<b>493,505</b>				<b>493,505</b>	<b>12,490</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	24,000	23,144				23,144	856	
Professional Fees	26,601	61,639				61,639	-35,038	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>50,601</b>	<b>84,783</b>				<b>84,783</b>	<b>-34,182</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	31,906	31,904				31,904	1	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>31,906</b>	<b>31,904</b>				<b>31,904</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	117,928	117,673				117,673	255	
Information & Public Relations	34,626	34,895				34,895	-269	
Office Costs	176,002	163,689				163,689	12,312	
Communications	36,586	36,843				36,843	-258	
Financial Charges	4,771	5,544				5,544	-774	
Other General Expenses	57,593	18,500				18,500	39,093	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>427,505</b>	<b>377,145</b>				<b>377,145</b>	<b>50,360</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	-9,314						-9,314	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	<b>-9,314</b>						<b>-9,314</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	496,294	418,226				418,226	78,068	

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRPK001 - Pakistan - Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 04 jul 07

Appeal Timeframe: 04 jul 07 to 31 dec 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2012/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2011/12
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>14,105,138</b>					<b>14,105,138</b>	
Total Indirect Costs	496,294	418,226					418,226	78,068
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>14,105,138</b>	<b>7,548,375</b>					<b>7,548,375</b>	<b>6,556,764</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>6,556,764</b>					<b>6,556,764</b>	