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Two-year consolidated report Pakistan: Monsoon Flash Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPK006
GLIDE n° [FL-2010-000141-PAK](#)
20 December 2012

Period covered by this Operational Update: 2 August 2010 to 31 August 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 92.6 million;

Appeal coverage: 98%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 250,000 was allocated on 30 July 2010 to support the National Society's response to the emergency.
- A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 2 August 2010 for CHF 17,008,050 for nine months to assist 175,000 beneficiaries.
- An emergency appeal was launched on 19 August 2010 for CHF 75,852,261 for 18 months to assist 130,000 flood-affected families (910,000 beneficiaries).
- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 15 November 2010 for CHF 130,673,677 to assist 130,000 families (910,000 people) for 24 months.
- A second revision of the emergency appeal was launched on 3 August 2012 seeking CHF 92.6 million to assist 130,000 families (910,000 people) for 36 months.



The Pakistan Red Crescent Society distributed urgently needed food items after the 2010 floods. **Photo:** IFRC

Summary:

With the relief phase closed in April 2011, the operation focused on the planning and design of the current recovery programme, employing the integrated and community based approach in six flood-affected districts¹ in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab and Sindh provinces. A vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) was conducted from December 2010 to January 2011 as a starting point for drafting an implementation plan for an integrated recovery programme (IRP) covering 39 villages in six districts of the three provinces. Interventions designed for the IRP were under disaster management, health, water and sanitation (WatSan), shelter and livelihoods in line with available funding. The IRP represents a shift in programming from short term provision of relief assistance to flood affected persons towards recovery support approaches, contributing to building longer term community resilience.

The management responsibility for IRP implementation was decentralised to Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) provincial branches, changing from the previous structure during the relief and early recovery where the national

¹ Shangla and Kohistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Muzaffargarh and Layyah (Punjab), Shikarpur and Kumber Shehdad Kot (Sindh)

headquarters was responsible for overall management and monitoring. This called for a substantial scaling up of the human resources (more than 125 new staff members were recruited). The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) country office restructured its operational hubs in the field and strengthened the offices in the three provincial branches to ensure transparency, accountability and effective provision of technical support. The IFRC sub-offices worked directly with the PRCS provincial branches in implementing all IFRC supported programmes.

Within the IRP, PRCS has the lead role for implementation and progress monitoring the programme, whilst the IFRC provides additional support in accountability, transparency and technical measures. A number of procurement services of certain hardwares (mainly water and sanitation (WatSan) materials, promotion materials, IT and first aid kits) is undertaken by IFRC, as well as processing the cash grant transfers to the identified beneficiaries of the livelihoods and shelter programmes.

The implementation plan for the IRP was approved in April 2011 by the PRCS, and implementation of the IRP interventions began to show substantial results in the last quarter of the same year with the establishment of village committees and beneficiary selection for shelter, livelihoods and WatSan components. Cash programming was instituted, kick-starting the shelter and livelihood interventions. The WatSan hygiene promotion and hardware components of building latrines and water supply schemes also commenced in the same period. Health interventions undertaken by the PRCS health units saw coaches trained in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and psychosocial support.

When the implementation of the programme started in the communities vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) were implemented, unfortunately some inaccuracies were discovered, due to data collection errors, missing information and inaccurate secondary information. This resulted, for example, in Sindh province expanding the number of villages (from 14 to 39) in order to reach target beneficiaries, after extensive discussions with PRCS headquarters and the provincial branches and in line with findings from beneficiary verification exercises. A multi-sectoral baseline survey and a WatSan knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) assessment were also conducted to provide an overview of the targeted populations' pre-intervention conditions. Complementing individual programme progress monitoring and activity tracking tools, an end-line assessment and a follow-on KAP are planned in the second quarter of 2013. These will form part of the overall evaluation strategy of the IRP, reviewing the impact contributions to community resilience and the effectiveness of the integrated programming approach.

During the implementation period of the IRP, the operation faced some challenges affecting it, such as extensive renewed flooding in Sindh province which prompted a seven-month emergency operation (MDRPK007 from September 2011 to March 2012) and a harsh, drawn-out winter in KP province. Additionally, activities in Punjab province were suspended due to investigations into reported internal irregularities and connected court cases against the PRCS Punjab branch. In the interest of ensuring continuation of assistance to the needy identified beneficiaries, and following negotiations with the branch, it was agreed that the PRCS national headquarters (NHQ) would directly manage the implementation of the IRP in Punjab (with NHQ staff deployed to the field). Furthermore, the services rendered by the general post office (GPO) to facilitate shelter and livelihoods cash transfer performed below the agreed delivery standards, particularly in Sindh province, causing delays in the implementation of related activities. Other options for delivery of cash grants were looked into. However, these were not deemed feasible given the time required for a retender and associated contract renegotiations and programme restart.

Recruitment of surge capacity of human resources appeared not only time consuming, but it was also difficult to find staff with the required level of education, experience and technical skills, and within the salaries offered by PRCS. Despite the increased human resources available for the operation, complications of the Pakistan environment and security situation impacted and reduced anticipated implementation rates, as a consequence of which the operation was extended by 12 months to July 2013. A final report will be made available by 31 October 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).

Renewed heavy monsoon rains were experienced from late August 2012 in the provinces of Sindh, KP, Punjab, Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan (GB), affecting five million persons, compounding effects in areas previously affected by the 2010 and 2011 floods, as well as beyond. The PRCS monitored closely the developments, and response plans were developed in line with the PRCS 2012 contingency plans.

Summary of achievements - Relief and early recovery phases²

Sector	Targets (families planned)	Achievements (families reached)	% Achieved vs. planned
Food (relief)	180,000	181,277	101%
Non-food items (relief) ³	75,000	103,195	138%
Shelter (winterised transitional shelter during relief phase)	6,500	6,393	98%
Shelter (relief)	75,000	83,209 with: 15,273 tents 160,497 tarpaulins 37,498 shelter toolkits	111%
Health and care (relief)	130,000	133,689	103%
Health and care (early recovery)	130,000	46,356	36%
Water and sanitation (relief and early recovery)	30,000	31,300 with safe drinking water 4,005 with 1,402 latrines 12,994 with hygiene promotion 578 with water supply schemes	104%
Livelihoods (winter vegetable seeds during relief phase)	2,000	2,000	100%
Livelihoods (early recovery)	31,232	31,172	100%

Overall through the implementation under this emergency appeal, the PRCS/IFRC has reached at least 227,028 families (1,589,196 people) across the five provinces most affected by the floods with various interventions during the relief and early recovery phase.

The following partner National Societies (PNS) and other donors have contributed multilateral funding support to this emergency appeal:

Movement partners	American Red Cross, Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bangladesh Red Crescent, Belarus Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross (Flanders), Belgium Red Cross (French), Bosnia and Herzegovina Red Cross, British Red Cross/British government, Bulgarian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Czech Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Fiji Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China (Hong Kong), Red Cross Society of China (Macau branch), Icelandic Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Mauritius Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Moroccan Red Crescent, Nepal Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Portuguese Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Slovenia Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government, Swiss Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross, UAE Red Crescent,
International organisations and others	European Commission's Aid department (DG ECHO), OPEC Fund for International Development, US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Italian government, and private donors.

² In order to avoid double counting of people who received assistance from more than one sectoral intervention, it is assumed that the minimum number of people reached by the overall operation is based on the imprint of the programme with the largest reach, in this case relief through food and/or non-food items (NFIs). Note also that figures for relief food, NFIs, relief shelter and early recovery livelihoods have been updated from those previously reported after recent re-verification of reports..

³ Combination from amongst the following NFIs: blankets; mosquito nets; hygiene parcels; jerry cans; kitchen sets; buckets; sleeping mats.

In addition, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Solomon Islands deployed Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members from their societies providing valuable human resources to support the operation.

There has been no revision to the approved revised appeal budget. As of 31 August 2012, the budget was 99.8 per cent funded. The expenditure to date is 82 per cent of the appeal budget.

On behalf of PRCS, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their generous response to this appeal.

The situation

In August 2010, Pakistan encountered the worst monsoon floods in the history of the country and the region. The first spell of uncharacteristic monsoon rains hit parts of the southern-western province of Balochistan in the third week of July 2010, followed by a second spell of severe rains over KP in the last week of July 2010 that continued until early August. These rains caused unprecedented flooding of major, secondary and tertiary rivers in KP, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provinces. Within a period of one and a half months, 78 districts out of Pakistan's 141 districts were affected. The detail of the affected districts as of NDMA 2010 annual report⁴ is given below:

Number of Flood Affected Districts, 2010 Floods			
Province/State	Severely affected	Moderately Affected	Total Affected Districts
KP	10	14	24
Punjab	7	4	11
Sindh	9	8	17
Balochistan	2	10	12
AJ and K⁵	1	6	7
GB	0	7	7
Grand Total	29	49	78

Termed as a 'slow evolving tsunami' by the UN Secretary General, the magnitude of the 2010 floods was considerably higher both in scale and destruction in comparison to the other major disasters around the world.

Comparison of Floods 2010 with other major disasters in the world⁶

	Indian Ocean	USA	Pakistan	Myanmar	Haiti	Pakistan
	Tsunami 2004	Cyclone Katrina 2005	Earthquake 2005	Cyclone Nargis 2008	Earthquake 2010	Floods 2010
Population Affected	2,273,723	500,000	3,500,000	2,420,000	3,200,000	20,251,550
Area Affected (Sq KM)	N.A.	NA	30,000	23,500	13,226	132,000
Deaths	238,000	1,836	73,338	84,537	230,000	1,985
Injured	125,000	-	128,309	19,359	300,000	2,946
Households Damaged	N.A.	-200,000	600,152	450,000	250,000	1,894,530

The effects of the floods were felt across the country from Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) in the north, through to KP and Punjab provinces in the centre, to Sindh and Balochistan in the south. The government's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) recorded a figure of 1,985 deaths and 2,946 people injured by the floods⁷. More than 20 million people representing 12 per cent of Pakistan's population of 170 million were affected by the floods⁸. Substantial destruction affected over 2.1 million hectares of cultivated land with infrastructure severely damaged.

⁴ Source: NDMA annual report 2010 as of 10 October 2012

⁵ Azad Jammu and Kashmir State

⁶ Source: NDMA annual report 2010 as of 10 October 2012

⁷ These figures have not changed since November 2010.

⁸ Source: NDMA situation report as of 24 October and Pakistan response as of 30 September 2010.

Besides severe damage to the housing sector, livestock were affected too, impacting the existing livelihood patterns of already marginalized communities. Likewise, health and education facilities were destroyed or damaged in many parts of the country.

Sector-wise total damages and cost⁹

Sector	Damages	Cost (USD millions)
Housing	1.6 million	1,588
Education Facilities	10,436	311
Health Facilities	515	50
Communication	25,088 km	1,328
Water and sanitation Schemes	6,841	109
Energy	92 plants, 32 grids, 3000 km line	309
Irrigation Channels	Irrigation channels	278
Agriculture Land and Livestock	2.1 million hectares, 1.5 million livestock	5,045
Private Sector	146 industries, 100,000 hotels/ shops	282
Financial Sector	90 banks, ten ATMs	674
Governance and Environment	1,457 structures	82

In the wake of floods, Pakistan's initial Floods Emergency Response Plan (PIFERP) was launched on 1 August 2010 seeking an initial USD459 million to respond to the immediate relief needs of flood affected people. It was later revised to USD1.9 billion taking cognisance of the gravity of the situation to enable international partners to support the Government of Pakistan in addressing the residual relief and early recovery needs of flood affected families for the next 12 months.

The authorities announced an end to the relief phase by 31 January 2011, with some residual relief activities continuing in the districts of Jacobabad, Kumber Shehddad Kot, Dadu and Jamshoro in the province of Sindh as well as in Jaffarabad district in Balochistan province until the end of March 2011. The focus shifted to early recovery in September 2010 whilst implementation of residual relief interventions was completed. Loss of food stockpiles and increasing energy crises coupled with the clear indications of new flooding approaching 2011 monsoon were additional major concerns. This became a reality in August 2011 when Sindh province experienced the worst flooding in its history resulting in widespread destruction and displacement of hundreds of thousands of people with a total of over 4.8 million people affected of which approximately 72,000 people stayed in relief camps. The province remained crippled beyond 2011, as the government and affected communities came to terms with overstretched resources and huge economic losses.

In order to assist PRCS to start-up assistance to the victims of these new floods in Sindh, IFRC allocated CHF 500,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF). This was followed by an emergency appeal (MDRPK007) which was launched on 9 September 2011 for CHF 10.6 million to assist 105,000 people (15,000 families) for four months. The appeal was revised 31 January 2012 for CHF 5,304,193 to assist 105,000 people (15,000 families) for six months. With this support and the support of other donors, the PRCS reached 65,406 families (457,842 people) with food and non-food distributions, 140,112 people with emergency health services and 208,600 people with water and sanitation under the Floods 2011 Operation. This operation affected the implementation under MDRPK006 (Floods 2010) as the same staff and volunteers were working on both operations simultaneously. The operation under this appeal (MDRPK007) was closed in March 2012 (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/11/MDRPK007FR.pdf>).

National disaster contingency planning for 2012 was decentralized to the provinces/states, with provincial disaster management authorities drawing up individual disaster scenarios. The seasonal monsoon rainfalls across Pakistan began in the third week of August 2012, affecting KP, GB provinces and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). A second spell of seasonal monsoon rainfalls started over the southern parts of the country from the end of the first week of September, peaking on the 9th and 10th across Pakistan with flooding spanning over the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan, affecting five million persons. Moreover in Punjab and Sindh, heavy monsoon rains hampered the progress of the IRP interventions in early September 2012. The PRCS monitored the developments closely, and response plans

⁹ Source: NDMA annual report 2010 as of 10 October 2012

were developed in line with the PRCS 2012 Contingency Plans. Information bulletins documenting the 2012 flood can be found [here](#).

Due to the security situation and soci-political complexities of working in Pakistan means that the movement of delegates to the field is restricted in many areas thus affecting provision of technical support and monitoring and evaluation. However, the PRCS's acknowledged reputation as auxiliary to the government and access to communities has meant that national staff and volunteers have still been able to operate.

Coordination and partnerships

Internal coordination:

Initially, in the first phase of the operation, a regular schedule of daily meetings for PRCS and IFRC staff was maintained at the PRCS' national disaster management and logistics cell (DMLC), to inform and discuss operational and management issues. Periodic teleconferences with the disaster management unit in the zone office in Kuala Lumpur facilitate information sharing and support.

Towards the recovery phase these meetings gradually reduced as the operational part was decentralized to the provinces and monthly coordination meetings with PRCS, IFRC and operational PNS were held in the three provincial headquarters. The IFRC country office continued with weekly briefings on the progress for its programme staff.

Movement coordination:

The PRCS reduced the daily operations meetings at the DMLC when the relief operations came to an end and recovery planning took the forefront. At this time, regular Movement coordination meetings were established to ensure coordinated efforts in the planning of recovery activities and to avoid overlap. The meetings were on rotation organized by PRCS, IFRC and ICRC. In addition PNS representatives based in Pakistan were invited to participate in the meetings. The coordination meetings were not only used to map out the activities, but also to discuss security issues and the developments within the PRCS.

A special retreat was organized by the IFRC for PNS representatives in November 2011, in order to improve the cooperation among all partners. At this meeting, it was proposed to hold Movement coordination meetings every two months. In addition discussions touched on joint programming possibilities and the services rendered by the IFRC to the PNS. Building on this positive outcome, the IFRC country office has taken the lead with regard to maintaining the coordination with PRCS, ICRC and PNS through the Movement coordination platforms and meetings. While engagement has been positive, there have been recent challenges through the changes in the PRCS management within a short timeframe. Meetings have resumed since the second quarter of 2012.

Coordination with authorities:

In May 2011, the PRCS organized a lessons learnt conference on mega disasters, attended by IFRC, ICRC, all the in-country PNS and governmental and external authorities on disaster management. The conference focused on five thematic working groups, sharing unique perspectives, reflecting on past disasters, and mapping lessons learnt for future responses.

The IFRC continues to participate in humanitarian country team (HCT) meetings to coordinate with UN and other humanitarian organizations working in country with the IFRC humanitarian diplomacy delegate being the main point of liaison with authorities.

National Society Capacity Building:

The PRCS has considerable experience gained from previous major disasters especially in the last 12 years¹⁰. The 2010 floods – considered by the government and aid organizations as a 'mega disaster' – provided the PRCS with an opportunity to enhance their knowledge and experience. The impact this had on the level of service delivery can be witnessed by the PRCS' efficient and effective operational disaster response support to floods in 2011 and the recent 2012 operations. For the first time PRCS/IFRC has sent joint monitoring teams to Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab to facilitate the field teams in data management and monitoring.

With the support of IFRC, ICRC and PNS, the National Society has developed a large pool of certified response team members at national, branch and district level and expanded its response capacity. A total of 22 disaster management

¹⁰ 2005 earthquakes (Azad Jammu and Kashmir)/ 2007 Cyclone Yemyin floods (Balochistan and Sindh)/ 2008 earthquake (Balochistan)/ 2009 IDP crises (KP)/ 2010 Hunza land slide (Gilgit Baltistan)/ 2010 Cyclone PHET and floods (Balochistan and Sindh)/ 2010 Floods (KP, Sindh and Punjab)/ 2011 Floods (Sindh)/ 2012 Floods (Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan)

(DM) cells have been established across the country each with the minimum disaster preparedness (DP) stock to provide initial support to 200 families, enabling realization of its “first to reach” slogan. This was the first time PRCS deployed their WatSan National Disaster Response Team (WSDRT) with minimal external support.

Community based disaster preparedness programming is another prominent feature of IFRC and PNSs objective to strengthen the communities resilience to be prepared for, cope with and respond to disasters. Moreover, as provincial branches were the main implementers of the IRP, much focus is put on the branch structure and sustainability of district branches and DM cells with the help of the branch development programme. Developments have also been made in enhancing the capacities of the PRCS in terms of technical, financial and additional human resource.

With the end of major emergency operations such as the Earthquake 2005 (M05EA022), the Floods 2011 (MDRPK007), the Yemyin Cyclone Floods 2007 (MDRPK001) emergency appeals in December 2011, and this Floods 2010 (MDRPK006) emergency appeal in July 2013, PRCS is reviewing its structure for longer term sustainability. The future structure and strategy of PRCS is yet to be defined with changes in governance, leadership and staff. IFRC will continue to support this, but with a reduced in country team. An exit plan for the IRP is being developed, reviewing long term support requirements from IFRC and in new possible areas to the PRCS longer term strategy such as livelihoods, shelter and beneficiary communications and accountability. A meeting on ‘Review of PRCS Strategy 2015: Synthesis and Realignment’ will be held by the PRCS from 1-3 October 2012. All Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in Pakistan will be represented

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The PRCS continues to lead the overall flood response and recovery operation, with the support of the IFRC country office, PNS and other donors. Working as an auxiliary to the Pakistan government, the PRCS coordinates with the national and provincial disaster management authorities (NDMA/PDMA), mobilizing support in areas where gaps in assistance are identified. The IFRC Zone and regional offices are also available to provide technical support to the operation. All relief activities have been completed and current activities are focused on the IRP and IFRC long term planning framework (LTPF) for Pakistan (which is reported separately). Efforts are made to ensure close linkages between the two programmes to ensure that they are complementary.

The IRP concept aligns all the interventions in the recovery programme toward the overall goal of *Contributing to the ability of households and communities to cope with, recover from emergencies and build community resilience*. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) focuses on community level programming to build the capacities of communities so they are more resilient to future natural disasters. For this reason, DRR is crosscutting and the main tool for the mobilization of communities. The programme involves short to long term involvement of communities. The integrated approach for recovery programming is providing 36 communities in six districts with a package of support, focusing on shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods, and disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction. The programme also extends to communities outside of the six IRP districts where sector-specific needs are evident.

Integrated programming promotes efficiency and enables the sharing of resources, volunteers and capacity, thereby adding value to the overall recovery response. Integration promotes joint planning and joint field visits, with technical staff looking beyond their sector expertise, and enables volunteers to work across sector divides. In the early planning phase of the programme, the Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (VCA) tools were not yet completed adapted to the multi-sectoral approach, with additionally Knowledge Aptitude and Perceptions (KAP) surveys undertaken separately from the IRP multi-sectoral baseline survey. Different steps were taken to integrate activities: by geographic area, one village committee per community, sharing volunteers for the different sectors, etc. Combining part of the latrines with the shelter programme happened at a later phase of the programme.

The IRP approach is based on empowerment of village committees, ensuring that communities are constantly involved and participate in decision-making, monitoring and supervising their own activities. Disaster management officers act as key entry points, supported by community mobilizers, responsible for presenting the IRP to the community. These committees are representative of the communities, and include the participation of women. These committees advise on the implementation of PRCS/IFRC support to their communities, with PRCS teams promoting minimum standards for beneficiary selection, transparency, accountability and information sharing. These standards and procedures are contained in terms of partnership agreements signed between the village committees and PRCS. These also specify roles and responsibilities, as well as terms of engagement between the National Society and the community.

In the implementation of this approach, challenges were experienced in a number of locations in the establishment of village committees. In Punjab inclusion errors were discovered in the beneficiary lists proposed for inclusion in the programme through routine verification exercises, which resulted in the recommendation for a full re-verification of all beneficiaries within the specific region to be undertaken. These delays added to the slowed timeframe due to the takeover of the implementation from the PRCS Provincial Headquarter by the PRCS National Headquarters, leading to the decision to halt working with the village committees in Layyah and Muzaffargarh districts of Punjab province only. The re-verified beneficiaries are still assisted with shelter, a livelihoods cash grant, a latrine, water pumps and hygiene promotion sessions through the direct interaction between beneficiaries and the PRCS/IFRC field teams.

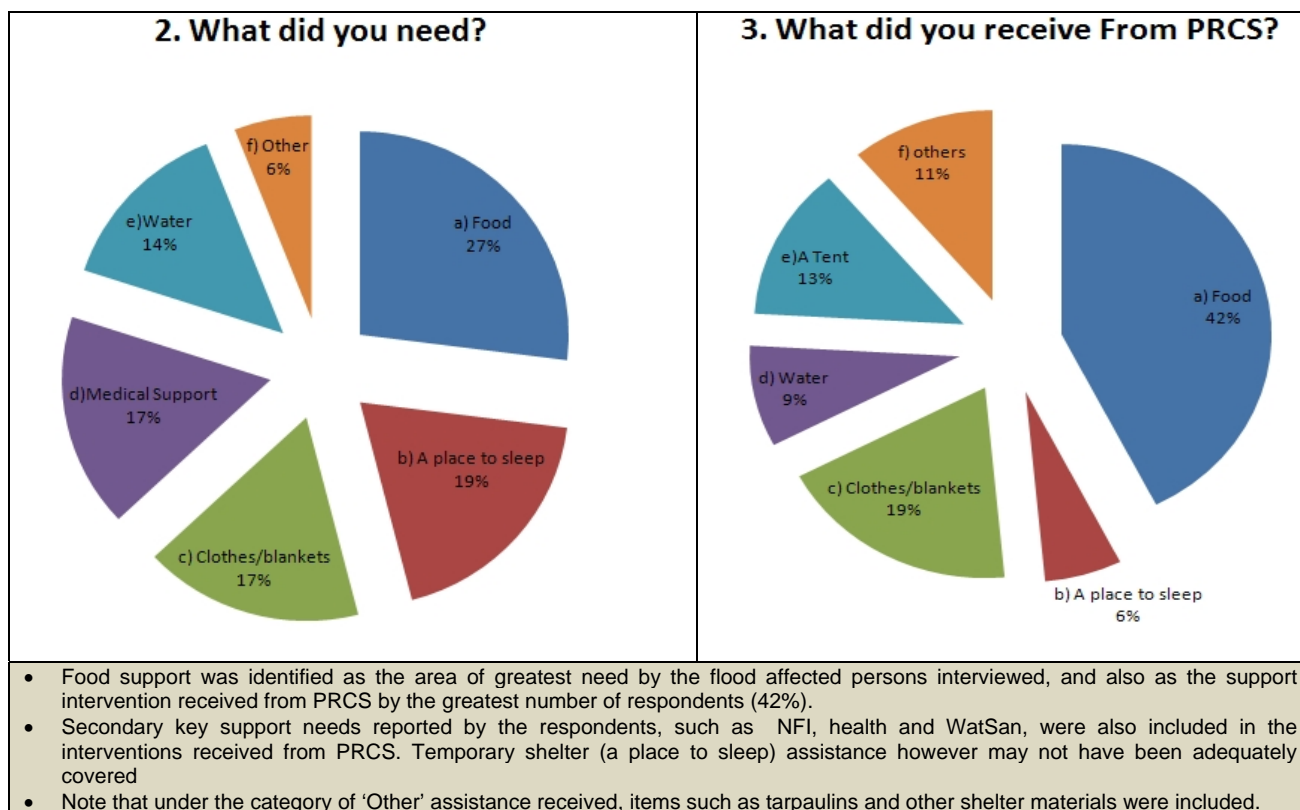
1. Food and non-food items (NFIs)

Relief food distributions - completed

Outcome: The basic food needs of 180,000 flood-affected families are met in KP, Punjab, Sindh and GB.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
The immediate needs of flood affected families are met through the distribution of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and social mobilization for the verification of 130,000 families. • Conduct capacity assessments on relief and logistics systems and suppliers. • Develop registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Engage communities' participation in planning and distribution of relief items. • Mobilize required food assistance through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards. • Provide assistance to 130,000 families through the procurement, warehousing, transport, distribution of food parcels (wheat flour, rice, pulses, ghee, sugar, salt, and tea). • Conduct a second round of food distribution targeting the most vulnerable 50,000 families in the same provinces • Mobilize and train approximately 150 National Society/community volunteers in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation. • Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. • Develop an exit strategy (laying the basis for the early recovery phase). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relief phase of the floods operation 2010 reached 181,227 families (1,268,589 persons) against the total 180,000 targeted in four provinces of KP, Punjab, Sindh, GB and in the state of AJK. Distributions commenced on 29 July 2010 in Shah Kot district (AJK province) with the provision of food items to 28 families. Food distributions in 2010 went on until 24 December in Dadu district of Sindh province. Distribution in 2011 commenced on 10 January in Larkana district (Sindh province) and concluded on 20 May 2011. • Trained volunteers were involved throughout the distribution process and participated in monitoring implementation activities. • Joint PRCS/IFRC monitoring and evaluation mission was conducted in March 2011, to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the relief interventions. The findings showed favourable responses from beneficiaries in terms of quality, quantity and appropriateness of assistance received. • The planning for the IRP was undertaken from January to March 2011.

The relief phase of the floods operation 2010 reached 181,227 families (1,268,589 persons), 101 per cent of the planned. Distributions took place over the period July 2010-May 2011 in the four provinces of KP, Punjab, Sindh, GB and in the state of AJK.

At the end of first round, PRCS/IFRC undertook a joint monitoring mission in March 2010, to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the food and NFI relief interventions. The responses indicated positive responses from beneficiaries in terms of quality, quantity and appropriateness of the support received.



Relief non-food items distributions (NFIs) - completed

Outcome: The essential household needs¹¹ of 75,000 flood-affected families are met in KP, Punjab, Sindh and GB.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
The immediate needs of displaced families are met through the distribution of essential household items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and social mobilization for the verification of 75,000 families. • Conduct capacity assessments relief and logistics systems and suppliers. • Develop registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Engage communities' participation in planning and distribution of relief items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 103,195 families (722,365persons) received NFIs (excluding emergency shelter items) in the four provinces of KP, Punjab, Sindh and GB. Distributions commenced on 28 August in Nowsera district of KP province with NFI assistance to 1000 families. Distributions continued until 15 April, concluding in Jacobabad district of Sindh province • The bulk of the NFI distributions concluded at the end of 2011, with some partial kit items distributed in 2012 along with the food distributions, according to the identified needs of the beneficiaries and in accordance with IFRC

¹¹ Standard items guide for distribution to each household (based on seven members per household) were jerry cans, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene parcels and mosquito nets. Other non-standard items distributed included buckets, stoves, sleeping mats and clothes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize required relief items through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards. • Provide assistance to 75,000 families through distribution of household items Mobilize and train approximately 150 National Society/community volunteers in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation. • Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. • Develop an exit strategy (setting up basis for the early recovery phase). 	<p>standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers from the provinces were involved in assessment and distribution • A data management unit was established at national headquarters. • Planning for the IRP was undertaken from January to March 2011
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Over 100,000 families were assisted with NFI's, 82,923 whom were provided with a complete kit of NFI's, whilst the balance were assisted with items in line with the identified partial needs of the beneficiaries at the time. The distribution of NFI's spanned over the period from August 2010 - April 2011 in the four provinces of KP, Punjab, Sindh and GB.

A number of volunteers in the provinces were involved in assessment and distribution and this provided a learning opportunity in community mobilisation, using a participatory approach in relief. For the first time in PRCS a data management unit that collaborated with all Movement partners to keep systematic relief distribution records was established at PRCS national headquarters.

Challenges:

The continuous bad weather and slow evolving nature of the floods hampered the relief operation in the early stages of response. The overwhelming demand for food and non-food items in the market and the damaged infrastructure created further difficulties in accessing and assisting the affected in time. Moreover security concerns were faced in a number of locations of the response operations, impacting upon the movement of goods, national and international staff, volunteers, as well as beneficiaries to receive assistance. Despite the interruptions and additional security considerations required to implement the response, expert logicians and a large team of dedicated staff and volunteers contributed to the achievements of the relief food and NFI assistance to the flood affected families.

2. Shelter

Relief shelter – completed		
Outcome: Improved conditions for 75,000 most vulnerable flood-affected families through provision of emergency shelter and restoration activities in KP, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
Basic emergency shelter needs of affected families are met over the initial three to nine months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and social mobilization for the verification of 75,000 families. • Develop emergency shelter strategy through community participation. • Identify volunteers and staff to support the operation. • Mobilize required shelter items (tents, tarpaulins, shelter kits, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a part of relief programme, emergency shelter items were distributed to 83,209 families (582,463 persons), receiving amongst the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 15,273 tents – 160,497 tarpaulins – 37,498 shelter toolkits¹²

¹² Shelter tool kits (one bag per household containing shovel, rope, handsaw, nails, pole, shears, tie wire, claw hammer, and machete.

	<p>through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute shelter kits, tarpaulins and tents (in coordination with the ERU teams). • Develop information, education and communication materials, booklets, posters and training programme. • Coordinate with Red Cross Red Crescent partners in-country and other actors/partners involved in shelter programmes. • Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. 	
<p>Selected flood-affected families are supported with winterized transitional shelter with washroom, providing proper residential conditions, through the provision of material, tools, training and technical support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct detailed assessment and design for transitional (winterized) shelter needs through community participation and ownership, in identifying the most used or required local materials. • Conduct on the ground assessments, selection and social mobilization for the verification of 6,500 families. • Provide staff with training, guidelines and construction instruction for both core and transitional structures. • Develop mechanisms for the distribution of materials for winterized shelters (combined with distributions on non-food items). • Coordinate with the local authorities and other organizations to complement the activities planned. • Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the harsh weather conditions with the approaching winter in high altitude areas of KP and GB where the temperature falls below zero, winterised transitional shelters were considered and a programme was designed to cater for winter shelter requirements of the people living in that snow bound areas consisting of materials including corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, wooden/bamboo poles, tarpaulins, high thermal blankets, shelter tool kits and fixing materials. The winterized transitional shelter (WTS) component of the shelter programme concluded in April 2011, reaching 6,393 families (44,751 persons).

As a part of relief programme, emergency shelter items were also distributed, in most cases along with NFI's. Over 83,000 families (582,463 persons), received items amongst the following: 15,273 tents, 160,497 tarpaulins, and 37,498 shelter toolkits.

Considering the harsh weather conditions with the approaching winter in high altitude areas of KP and GB where the temperature falls below zero, a need for winterised transitional shelters was considered. A programme was designed to serve the winter shelter requirements of the people living in snow bound areas, consisting of materials including corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, wooden/bamboo poles, tarpaulins, high thermal blankets, shelter tool kits and fixing materials. The winterized transitional shelter (WTS) component concluded in April 2011, reaching 6,393 families (44,751 persons).

Challenges:

The distribution of WTS planning required careful and effective logistic planning due to the scattered and difficult to reach targeted population, which required beneficiaries to have to travel long hours to collect the WTS materials from the central distribution points.

Recovery shelter (IRP) – ongoing		
Outcome: Improved permanent housing conditions for 5,000 most vulnerable flood-affected families in Sindh and Punjab provinces.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
Flood-affected families of Sindh and Punjab provinces have improved housing conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a pilot project in Thatta targeting 18 families to test the effectiveness of the proposed methodologies and implementation procedures. • Selecting beneficiaries for the cash grants for shelter construction based on village committees' recommendations, priorities and the availability of resources. • Transfer “conditional cash” to beneficiaries in agreed cash grant instalments. • Procure, store and distribute shelter tool kits to the families according to plans. • Shelter/latrines constructed for beneficiaries. • Issue completion certificates to completed houses. • Establishment of cash grant monitoring system. 	<p>Aligning strategies with the identified needs, an owner-driven shelter construction approach was introduced to support the affected people with cash grant installments to build a one-room shelter for the southern parts of the country under IRP. A pilot was launched in January 2011 to test this new approach in the district of Thatta, Sindh province. The first phase of the pilot spanned January-August 2011 and completed 16 shelters (against 18 planned) through a cash grant mechanism. The pilot initially was designed with a cash grant of PKR 75,000 (approximately CHF 750) for each shelter, distributed in three installments. Safe shelter training was provided to the communities and also technical support was provided while construction was ongoing. Most of the steps and methodologies on the sample shelters were tested during implementation of the “pilot project” initiated in Thatta.</p> <p>The second phase of the pilot was launched from October 2011 - May 2012, resulting in the construction of four improved sample shelters in Sindh and Punjab provinces each to test viability of its methodology. This provided opportunity to: confirm prices, quality of local available materials, masonry techniques, and labour wages; test the implementation methodology and the cash transfer mechanism via the postal office; check the suitability of the technical design specifications. Following the first phase of the pilot, recommendations were incorporated such as addition of a latrine and increase in the number of installments.</p> <p>By the end of August 2012, a total of 1,731 beneficiary families (12,117 persons): 1,335 in Sindh (Shikarpur and Kambar Shadad Kot districts and 396 in Punjab (Muzaffargarh and Layyah districts) had been selected and received at least the initial grant instalment. Subsequent grant instalments are conditional upon completion of different stages in construction therefore some beneficiaries fell away and did not receive further grant instalments after the first or second grant instalment.</p> <p>The shelters built have an area of 20.72 square metres suitable for occupancy of five to seven</p>

		people. Based on the findings of the pilot project and in line with the integrated approach, it was decided to add a latrine to all houses where there was need and where sites were suitable. The cash grant amount was increased from the original PKR 75,000 to account for improved construction materials.
The capacity to provide sustainable housing conditions by applying mitigation measure for the flood-affected families is enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation to national and shelter cluster to “build back safer”. • Produce and distribute IEC materials (brochures, poster and video) on safe construction. • Conduct training for technical staff and field personnel on safe construction techniques and sustainable building material alternatives. • Organise shelter construction lesson learnt workshop to improve NS technical capacity in shelter sector. • Conduct training in target communities to improve understanding of quality of materials and best practice techniques for flood resistant shelter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cluster coordination meetings are regularly attended. • For better understanding of safe construction techniques by the communities, brochures were designed and translated into regional languages for information dissemination. After the initial design of the largely pictorial brochures, field testing was conducted to get feedback from communities. On the basis of this feedback and inputs from the field, the brochures were edited and finalized. They were handed out during community trainings conducted for all staff and volunteers. • Training for technical staff and field personnel was conducted in Q1 2012. • Lesson learnt workshop is planned in Q2 2013. • Shelter construction training for beneficiaries is completed in Sindh (58 trainings) for all beneficiaries. Punjab (18 trainings) completed for 396 beneficiaries, and training for another 244 beneficiaries is in progress. Construction technique brochures were distributed during the training.

The Pakistan general post office was identified as a partner for the cash delivery mechanism due to its network of field post offices, cost efficiency, and that it is a trusted and commonly used traditional system amongst the rural communities. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to formalise the cash transfer procedure was signed. Programme information and communication material was developed to illustrate for communities how to collect their cash instalment from the post offices, along with guidance on requirements for utilising the first cash instalment to qualify for the second instalment. Beneficiary pledge agreements are signed between PRCS/IFRC and beneficiaries, while money orders are processed by IFRC and submitted to the general post office in Islamabad for onward distribution to the provinces and districts.

The owner-driven shelter cash grant instalments are disbursed to each beneficiary is follows:

1 st	Disbursed once agreement signed, for the foundation	40,000 PKR	For shelter construction
2 nd	For super structure, inclusive of roof	50,000 PKR	
3 rd	Finalising of miscellaneous shelter components	10,000 PKR	
4 th	For first stage of latrine construction	20,000 PKR	For latrine construction
5 th	For second phase of construction	10,000 PKR	

Progress as of 31 August 2012

Province	Shelters completed	Shelters in progress	Latrines completed*	Latrines in progress
Sindh	806	529	202	201
Punjab	4	392	None allotted to date, verification of site suitability in progress	
Total	810	921	202	201

** It should be noted that not every shelter has been provided with a latrine as a number of supported households already have these facility through other support channels.*



One of the houses built under the shelter cash grant programme in Shikarpur district, Sindh province. **Photo: IFRC**

PRCS requested IFRC to transfer the grants directly to the beneficiaries and a monitoring system for the cash programme was established before the actual shelter construction started. The system uses an online database, with data entry done monthly, as grant instalments are contingent on the confirmation of satisfactory completion of different stages.

Each beneficiary family receives a cash grant equalling PKR 130,000 (approximately CHF 1,300) divided into four grant instalments provided at different stages of construction. Out of the total amount, PKR 100,000 (CHF 1,000) is for the shelter and PKR 30,000 (CHF 300) is for latrine construction. The PRCS and IFRC shelter technical officers with the support of local volunteers are monitoring the construction and disbursement of cash grant instalments in communities.

At the same time, a communication system and complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries to provide feedback through a dedicated mobile phone number is under development, in close cooperation with the beneficiary communications and accountability (BCA) team, to help ensure accountability.

Challenges:

Due to the challenges faced with regard to the accuracy of the VCA data, beneficiary confirmation for the shelter programme has faced several hurdles. For example, in Sindh province, the data errors meant that 19 of the initially planned beneficiaries could not be included in the programme within the designated IRP villages when implementation began. Through the selection of additional villages in the surrounding areas, the total number of potential eligible beneficiaries in Sindh province reached was 2,500. As of August 2012, 1,332 beneficiaries have been registered in the owner driven cash grant for shelter programme in Sindh province. In Punjab, 4,900 beneficiaries were identified. However, due to allegations of corruption in the selection process, an extensive re-verification exercise of all identified beneficiaries was undertaken. To date, 394 beneficiaries have been verified for inclusion under the shelter programme in Punjab province. The progress in Punjab was further slowed down due to the handover of responsibilities for the implementation of the IRP in Punjab province from the PRCS branch to the PRCS NHQ and the associated need to replace the existing field staff. However the project is ongoing with efforts being made to ensure that selection processes are more accurate.

The number of families confirmed and enrolled in the programme for assistance has reduced considerably in part due to a mixture of results from the beneficiary verification exercises, legal issues related to land ownership, communities rebuilding their assets through their own resilience and also support from Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, the government and other organisations, and review of the capacity, and continued needs. PRCS/IFRC is working towards a target of 5,000 shelter beneficiaries under the IRP programme (reduced from a very initial target of 40,000, and later from 11,500).

The selection of the general post office as the service provider in cash programming (sending cash grants to beneficiaries through postal money orders) proved to be another cause of delays. Although it had seemed to be the most suitable option with the largest outreach to beneficiaries and with branches extending to virtually all districts and villages in Pakistan, the services rendered by the post office – particularly in Sindh - were below the agreed standard delivery criteria. While the distribution of cash grants still faces delays related to delivery and processing of money orders, a frequent liaison with the post office management has helped overcome this challenge. In beginning of 2012 a brief

market analyses of other options concluded that other money transfer providers would not guarantee an immediate better result.

3. Health

Relief health – completed

Outcome: The vulnerability of 130,000 flood affected families to public health risks is reduced through the provision of curative and preventative health services over five months.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
The immediate and medium risks to the health of flood affected families are reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop mechanisms for retrospective baseline data collection, train health staff and pilot the tool. • Conduct emergency and recovery health needs assessments and analyze baseline data. • Establish 29 mobile medical health teams and two ERU basic health units to provide curative and referral health assistance for 130,000 families in coordination with local health authorities. • Distribute 35 basic Emergency Health Kits (EHK) kits of health supplies to 24 PRCS medical health units (MHU) in order to cover medical treatment needs of beneficiaries • Utilize PRCS existing medical procurement system to maintain adequate medical supplies for mobile clinics and supplies for referral secondary health facilities. • Mobilize and provide refresher training for CBHFA staff and volunteers.¹³ • Implement community epidemic prevention and control activities such as supporting vaccination, distributing impregnated mosquito nets with malaria key messages. • Implement community-based psycho-social activities/intervention in priority affected areas for flood affected people and PRCS staff and volunteers. • Collaborate with nutrition cluster agencies for the referral and treatment of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. • Conduct mother care to pregnant women and child care to children suffering from severe acute malnutrition. • Train and support community midwives/traditional birth attendants and female health workers.¹⁴ • Provide safe delivery kits to basic health units/ maternal and child health clinics and train community midwives. • Establish planning, monitoring, supervision and evaluation system of activities for health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realizing the magnitude of the 2010 flooding in five provinces, PRCS immediately deployed mobile health units (MHU) for the provision of integrated basic health care services to severely-affected population, A total of 37 MHU were deployed during the emergency relief period, 18 of which supported through this appeal. Two basic health care ERUs were deployed in Sindh, one managed by Norwegian/Canadian/ Japanese/Hong Kong Red Cross team and another French/Japanese/Australian RC. These facilities provided health assistance to 133,689 individuals during the emergency phase period from August to December 2010. • Aside from medical consultations, PRCS health services also included the delivery of maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) services including family planning, health education for prevention of infectious diseases, as well as engagement in immunisation campaigns (the latter using vaccines provided by district health departments). • Psychosocial support (PSS) and community health promotion activities were incorporated in the BHC ERU services that benefitted 24,183 and 7,006 individuals, respectively, from five districts in Sindh province. Mosquito nets and BP-5¹⁵ were provided to pregnant women and children under the age of five years, attended to by BHC ERU mobile health teams of the Norwegian Red Cross in different camps of Larkana, Shikarpur and Kambal Shadad Kot districts, while a basic health unit (BHU) was set up in the Ghari Khairo,

¹³ No refresher training was done during the emergency phase.

¹⁴ These activities were carried over to recovery period (IRP).

¹⁵ Nutrition supplement

	programming.	Jacobabad.
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Over 133,000 individuals were assisted with medical attention between the period of August to December 2010. A total of 37 mobile health units (MHU) were deployed (18 supported through this appeal), in addition to two basic health care (BHC) emergency response units (ERU), across the five provinces of Sindh, Punjab, GB, KP and Baluchistan. Assistance provided also included maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) services, family planning, health education for prevention of infectious diseases, as well as support in immunisation campaigns.

Psychosocial support (PSS) and community health promotion activities were incorporated in the BHC ERU services, benefitting over 30,000 persons across five districts in Sindh province. Mosquito nets and BP-5 were provided to pregnant women and children under the age of five years.

Challenges:

Limitations of insufficient personnel for the health response interventions were a constraint faced in the sizeable relief response phase, both at headquarters and branches. Enhanced training for health volunteers also needs to be reviewed for future health response operations..

Damages and destruction to road networks and bridges by the flooding hampered the movement of health teams to access beneficiaries in remote areas. The PRCS mobile health teams were able to conduct assessments and assistance to many of these areas to ensure the provision of health saving medicines to scattered flood affected populations.

Recovery Health (IRP) – ongoing		
Outcome: The immediate and medium-term health risks of targeted flood-affected communities are reduced.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
Increased capacity of PRCS to plan, respond and cope with health emergencies and challenges in times of recurrent disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health planning and review meetings with PRCS NHQ and branches. • Recruit and train field health staff on BHU standard operation procedures and management. • Train PSS and CBHFA trainers, coaches and community volunteers in five PRCS Branches. • Carry out PSS advocacy and Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) workshops for PRCS core staff. • Provide capacity support to implement integrated health care activities. • Conduct coordination and field monitoring visits to project areas. • Carry out mid-term and end-term/impact evaluation at project level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress and planning meetings with PRCS NHQ and branch health managers/coordinators were held on regular basis. • 15 BHU and three MHU health staff were recruited and oriented in recovery period, support to the four established BHUs continued. • The training and mobilization of CBHFA and PSS coaches and volunteers continued throughout 2011 and 2012 with 145 CBHFA coaches and 155 PSS coaches trained. • 17 PRCS PSS core staff at NHQ and branches assigned to oversee staff and volunteers received advanced PSS training. • NHQ and branch health programme technical staff were supported and field health staff recruited in five branches; local coordination and field monitoring visits were scheduled by IFRC and PRCS health staff.
Communities have improved access to primary health services for the treatment of “minor” illnesses and injuries, essential maternal and child care services, referrals as well as psychosocial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up BHU/MHU services. • Mobilise trained CBHFA and PSS volunteers to carry out community-based health promotion, first aid, epidemic control, nutrition and psychosocial support activities. • Form and train village health committee on first aid and engage them in community health/PS activities. • Provide delivery kits to priority district health facilities in target districts. • Train community midwives/traditional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 BHUs/ MHUs (19 BHUs and three MHUs) were set up out of the planned 24. • Support to nine BHUs in Punjab and Charsada district of KPK terminated in June 2012, whilst 13 others are currently running. • From January 2011 to August 2012, a total of 358,320 consultations took place. • The procurement of medicine and medical equipment started in 2nd quarter of 2011 • 822 CBHFA and 545 PSS volunteers from five branches trained and mobilized for relevant community activities started in last

	<p>birth attendants on MNCH in collaboration with district health centres.</p>	<p>quarter of 2011 and increasing in 2012. FA bags and household kits were made available to CBHFA volunteers to support service delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61 village health committees formed between June to September 2011, and nine committees trained on basic first aid. • 66 delivery kits for professional midwives to include clean home delivery kits for pregnant and birth attendants bags were procured and awaiting list of recommended district health facilities for distribution. • Local coordination for the training arrangements initiated in KP, GB and Balochistan branches, but no training has been held as of end of August 2012.
<p>Increased awareness on health, MNCH, nutrition promotion, disease/epidemic prevention and control measures and including psychosocial support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out household health survey on knowledge, attitudes and practices related to priority health risk in targeted districts. • Re-print, and distribute health and PSS communication materials. • Train volunteers on epidemic control and community-based nutrition • Implement community awareness activities on PSS in 5 branches. • Conduct nutritional screening for pregnant and U5 children and refer of malnutrition cases to district health/nutrition centres. • Distribute long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets and follow-up for hang-up activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Information and Education Communication Materials have been produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaflets with information of ten health priority topics (10,000 copies per topic); - PSS leaflets on four key topics (35,000 copies per topic); - 3,000 first aid (FA) emergency guides in Urdu booklets; - 5,000 booklets of FA Made Easy in English; - 3,350 CBHFA household toolkits and 4,000 ECV toolkits were translated in Urdu and Sindhi, reprinted and distributed to four branches. • 22 Branch health Staff trained on Epidemic control and Nutrition training for Volunteers in 2011, and subsequently 40 CBHFA volunteers trained in KP on ECV in the same year. In September 2012, Balochistan branch has planned the ECV and Nutrition training for the CBHFA coaches. • Trained PSS coaches and volunteers implemented community PSS awareness activities in five branches with 200 PSS kits procured and allocated to target districts used for community sports and children activities. • Initial allocation of 3,319 cartons of BP5 for pregnant women and children were delivered to 13 BHUs and MHUs in 4 branches in August 2012; Child growth monitoring and nutritional screening for pregnant undertaken at BHUs/MHUs. Community fogging in target villages in three urban councils in Swat district, KP was undertaken in August 2012 in collaboration with the Malaria Control Unit team of Swat District Health. The distribution of 15,000 mosquito repellents in Shangla, Swat and Kohistan has been completed. • 68,700 long lasting insecticide-treated nets

		along with dengue prevention and awareness campaigns.
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Health activities in the recovery period were extended into the provinces of GB and Balochistan in addition to the three provinces targeted for IRP of Sindh, Punjab and KP. Community based health, first aid and psychosocial support activities were integrated in priority villages through the training of community based health volunteers and involvement of community members.

From January 2011 to August 2012, a total of 358,320 consultations took place in 22 total basic health units (BHU)/MHU, covering an average of 10,000 to 20,000 populations each per catchment area. Each of these units conducts more than 100 consultations daily. Strong collaboration of PRCS with district health authorities enhanced the EPI coverage with supported vaccines and cold chain supplies for the targeted communities. In line with the maternal, neonatal and child health care support, 66 delivery kits to include clean home delivery kit and birth attendants bags were procured in the second quarter of 2012 and are ready for dispatch to recommended district health facilities in four provinces.

The implementation of community based health and first aid (CBHFA) and psycho-social support (PSS) activities was integrated and intensified in targeted districts. CBHFA and PSS training of trainers were organized by NHQ in five branches. Specific epidemic control and nutrition activities for volunteers is incorporated in the planned activities with the NHQ level training done for the branch health core technical staff. CBHFA and ECV toolkit, first aid bags, training bags, health and PSS leaflets, first aid booklets and PSS kits were procured and allocated to target branches.

A total of 300 CBHFA and PSS coaches and 1,367 CBHFA and PSS volunteers were trained in the period July 2011 to August 2012 in five branches, with regular meetings held on a quarterly and monthly basis to review and plan progress and activities. Recruitment and training of CBHFA and PSS volunteers is on-going in four branches to complete the target of one volunteer to cover 20-25 households and the formation of village health committees, as well as training of basic first aid. CBHFA coaches and volunteers held weekly community and household health sessions and promotion activities. The impact of activities on learning and behavioural change has yet to be assessed through the planned CBHFA household survey.

A total of 68,700 long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) were procured, two-thirds of which (43,835 pieces) were delivered to date to Balochistan, KP and Sindh for malaria prevention. Distributions are planned to be completed by the end of 2012. The remaining LLINs are currently under plans to be distributed in areas overlapping with renewed 2012 monsoon flooding which commenced in August. BP-5 for distribution to identified pregnant women and children (6,908 cartons) have been procured, with 50 per cent of stocks to date having been dispatched to 13 BHUs and MHUs for distribution under the maternal and child care health component services in four braches. Community based nutrition activities by CBHFA volunteers in the targeted villages have not commenced yet as nutrition training has not taken place in the reporting period.

Challenges:

Although a number of issues were faced in the relief phase of the health interventions assistance, such as limited medicine supplies, security concerns, lack of storage and poor warehouse management, inadequate medicines life-span management, problems in the transfer of timely and adequately funds from NHQ to branches, and human resource gaps, dedicated health teams maintained service delivery to the flood affected beneficiaries.

Retention and motivation of trained CBHFA/PSS volunteers was another challenge faced. There was need to conduct continual refresher sessions for new staff and volunteers (with different levels of experience and education), to ensure efficient and comprehensive understanding and delivery of the health interventions, which took additional efforts and time. Participation of women in CBHFA/PSS trainings was limited in KP, reducing access of women and consequently their households to health promotion and information. Resignation of CBHFA coordinators and insufficient induction of replacements has slowed down CBHFA implementation in some cases.

Irregular and incomplete progress reporting on health interventions from provinces, and later consolidated at NHQ level, is a significant challenge to proper tracking, reporting and implementation progress support management. Efforts are being made to enhance efforts to improve the data management and reporting under this programme component.

4. Water and Sanitation

Relief water and sanitation – completed

Outcome: Improve the health status and reduce the risk of water and sanitation related diseases for 30,000 families over four months, through access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
<p>The immediate risk of water and sanitation related diseases is reduced through provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess water and sanitation needs in flood affected areas with emphasis on women and children. • Provide safe drinking water to IDPs in schools and camps in Larkana, Shikapur, Khaipur, Thatta, Jacobabad (Sindh), Sanawan, Dadu and Rajanpur (Punjab) through emergency water treatment and distribution (through PRCS water and sanitation disaster response teams and ERUs). • Distribute water purifying tablets/sachets using trained volunteers in KP, Punjab and Sindh. • Construct emergency latrines for the displaced population in schools and camps in Larkana, Thata (Sindh) and Muzzafargah (Punjab) with consideration for gender requirements. • Implement solid waste management systems and clean up campaigns in targeted schools and camps. • Conduct training with locally recruited volunteers to continue hygiene promotion activities. • Conduct emergency hygiene promotion activities and clean-up campaigns in camps and schools in Sindh, KP and Punjab through PRCS trained volunteers. • Produce hygiene promotion materials based on existing materials. • Conduct lessons learnt workshop to feed into PRCS water and sanitation emergency response preparedness. • Monitor the correct use of water purifying tablets, hygiene kit items, handling of distributed water, latrines and vector reduction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PRCS's expertise and experience in water and sanitation was evident by the successful operation of its nine water and sanitation teams (of which five were IFRC-supported and three received ERU technical assistance and support) in the most-affected provinces of Punjab and Sindh. At the peak of operations, these teams were able to reach an average daily production of 1,156,000 litres of safe water, distributed to a total of 31,300 families. Through the construction of latrines in the displaced camps, 4,005 families had access to improved sanitation facilities which reduced the outbreak of disease. PRCS/IFRC hygiene promotion officers and volunteers complemented this with hygiene promotion activities conducted for 12,994 families. • The water and sanitation work continued during the transitional period from January to April 2011 while the recovery planning was on-going. The water and sanitation recovery activities commenced from April to June with the software component that leads all water and sanitation programming. This included training of volunteers for a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey in the target communities, and identifying needs which will input into the design of their own water and sanitation solutions. The surveys concluded in August 2011 and provided in-depth information on the baseline needs in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. • Several water sources and water supply schemes got damaged during floods, PRCS/IFRC water and sanitation teams assessed the situation and proposed which of those could be rehabilitated. Through rehabilitation of these water supply schemes in KP 578 families benefited during early recovery. • A lessons learnt workshop conducted in June 2011 summarised the lessons from the water and sanitation emergency response component and plans to improve preparedness for future disaster response, which was evident by an improved response in the 2011 floods in Sindh.

In January 2011, PRCS/IFRC concluded relief activities under this programme, reaching more than 250,000 people through different activities in KP, Punjab and Sindh provinces. The average production of safe drinking water went as

high as 1,156,000 litres per day at the peak of operations. In total, nine water and sanitation teams worked in the relief operation of floods 2010 in all three provinces, of which five were IFRC supported and three received ERU technical assistance and support. This included one mass sanitation module team in Sindh supported by IFRC and British Red Cross. This was the first time the PRCS had deployed their WatSan national disaster response team (WSDRT) with minimal external support and received significant recognition from the Pakistan local and provincial government for their efforts. This deployment followed a number of WSDRT trainings supported by partners.

A total of 126,563 jerry cans (10 litre and 20 litre) were distributed by PRCS for safe collection and storage of water. Hygiene promotion, along with hygiene parcels (including soap) were provided.

Challenges:

Whilst the contributions of the Red Cross Red Crescent and other organisations during the relief phase with WatSan interventions were sizeable, needs remained high amongst the large and dispersed affected population. During the emergency phase, water provision (average 5-10 litres per person per day) was less than the Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day. However it was agreed to by the WASH cluster as safe water was in such short supply.

In terms of sanitary facilities (e.g. number of people per latrine), it was difficult to determine the exact numbers of people using each facility due to the fluid movement of temporarily displaced people. Challenges were faced as many people did not have prior experience of using latrines, influencing behaviour change. Furthermore, high reliance on volunteers for implementation of the WatSan activities in the absence of sufficiently skilled personnel proved to be a challenge and required efforts for additional and intensive trainings.

Recovery water and sanitation (IRP) – ongoing		
Outcome 1: Reduced risks from water and sanitation-related diseases in targeted floods-affected communities in KP, Punjab and Sindh Provinces.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
Increased access to safe drinking water for up to 15,000 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate 25 water supply schemes. • Provision of 10,000 household water filters. • Installation of 130 hand pumps. • Formation of 40 village construction committees. • Training 140 village maintenance care takers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine surveys completed, one project nearly completed. • 12 of the 25 schemes will likely be able to be completed under IRP due to reassessments; initial designs, and surveys not having been done optimally and having to be redone. All the water supply schemes will be completed in KP province. • 8,500 household or individual water filters were dispatched to PRCS warehouses as disaster preparedness stock. • 50 hand pumps installed (30 out of 30 in Sindh and 20 out of 105 in Punjab). • Trainings are delayed and will be performed after completion of all hand pumps and water schemes.
Increased access to appropriate and improved sanitation facilities for 4,500 affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide construction materials for 4,500 latrines including space for bathing. • Support the beneficiaries in the construction of latrines by provision of skilled labour, linking with the PHAST implementation. • Monitoring and supervision of the construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,316 household latrines have been completed (1,046 KP, 270 Sindh and 0 in Punjab). The household latrine construction was linked to the PHAST program to encourage behaviour change and good sanitation practice with families that did not previously use latrines. 698 families provided with skilled labour.

<p>Safe hygiene, sanitation practises and knowledge are evident in the affected population through community-based hygiene promotion activities in conjunction with hardware for up to 15,000 flood affected families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 180 volunteers and 30 staff members to conduct PHAST in the communities. • Forming PHAST and CHAST groups covering all 39 communities targeted under IRP. • Distribute 15,000 solid waste containers to aid the necessary good behaviours among the communities. • Distribute 15,000 hand washing soap to promote proper hygiene behaviour. • Conduct PHAST sessions in the selected communities. • Trained volunteer teachers and staff to conduct CHAST in schools of the affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In total 182 PHAST volunteers and staff of KP, Sindh and Punjab are trained. • In Sindh 51, KP 34 groups of PHAST are in the final stages of activities, while in Punjab 20 groups formed¹⁶. • 15,000 solid waste container pieces procured, of which: 1,761 buckets and 1,761 waste bins distributed in KP (of 4,500 planned). Distribution is ongoing through the PHAST activity plans. • Distribution of hand washing soap will start in October 2012. linked to the PHAST activities. • In KP out of 34, 17 groups completed their PHAST activities, while in Sindh PHAST sessions are ongoing for 52 groups which have completed 12 out of 17 activities. • 4 staff members and 15 volunteers are trained in CHAST in Sindh. Planned training in KP had to be cancelled due to non permission from the education office
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To improve the hygiene and sanitation practices in communities, participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions were conducted by trained volunteers in the communities. PHAST and children hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) are both hygiene promotion activities as standard practice by IFRC water and sanitation programs. In PHAST, a total of 23 staff members and 102 Volunteers were trained in IRP provinces, and 6 staff members and 24 volunteers were trained in Thatha district (Sindh). Whereas, in CHAST 4 staff members and 15 volunteers are trained in Sindh only. PRCS had previous experience with PHAST during the 2005 Earthquake Operation and used some of these trainers to support with facilitation and extend their total number of trainers to other provinces. CHAST activities however were introduced for the first time with good results.

The PHAST tool kit developed originally in 2005 was updated, modified and reprinted, while a new CHAST tool kit was developed. The PHAST activities are at different stages of implementation in the three provinces. In KP the activities are nearing completion and expected to be finalised in early January 2013, 547 out of 578 completed. In Sindh, 590 group sessions out of 867 are completed, and in Punjab where the activity recently started 24 out of 340 sessions have been completed.

Latrine construction following on from the PHAST sessions that motivated the communities to improve their water and sanitation practices, Of the targeted 5,000 beneficiaries in Punjab, Sindh and KP provinces, 3,200 beneficiaries have been identified to date and construction of 1,316 latrines has been completed with the overall field activities planned to be concluded by March 2013. Latrines were constructed by beneficiaries at household level with the design including space for bathing as per local practice. The number of latrines generally exceeded the planned targets as the background coverage of latrines and latrine use was low prior to the floods. Hygiene promotion using the PHAST methodology was essential in order to motivate use, maintenance and cleaning of latrines, particularly through the mobilisation of women. Latrines dimensions in the emergency phase were 4x4 feet, and 4x6 feet in the IRP phase (to accommodate a bathing area).

Stock of 4,500 solid waste containers and water buckets were delivered to provincial warehouse in Karachi and KP for distribution, while in Punjab 6,000 stocks were delivered to the Multan hub.

During the recovery phase, water supply schemes were designed in accordance with the Pakistan government guidance to provide 45 litres of water per person, designed for 20 years using population growth of 2.3 per cent. In order to distribute water to the households, pumps were installed. In Punjab water quality was affected by arsenic, therefore deep boreholes were needed for drinking water supply. Water quality was also tested and found to conform to recognised nationally accepted Pakistan government standards thus making it safe for consumption in both areas.

¹⁶ Most communities have two or more groups.

Challenges:

After the smooth implementation of activities in the emergency phase, the water and sanitation programme faced significant delays in implementation due to several factors. Earlier logistical constraints in the procurement of material, combined with the onset of winter in the northern province of KP in November and December 2011 with heavy snowfall blocking access to the areas, delayed the implementation of the programme, with the bulk of hardware-related activities such as construction in the first half of 2012.

The large demand by relief organizations in Pakistan for skilled personnel in water and sanitation made it difficult to recruit suitable staff for the programme with regards to long-term development interventions. In KP the months of December 2011 to February 2012 saw periodic landslides in Thooti, blocking the only road access to the area and suspending work for periods of time. To avoid further delays, water and sanitation teams started work in Gushali ahead of schedule in order to advance with activities.

The difficult security situation in Punjab was compounded when internal irregularities in the provincial branch forced a lengthy suspension of all activities there, only resuming in March 2012, resulting in severe delays to the implementation in the province. Delays were again faced due to some irregularities with the beneficiary selection. Logistically this had huge implications as material had been ordered, purchase orders were cancelled where possible but some materials had to be accepted. After re-verification of the beneficiaries, construction materials had to be tendered again and construction could only be scheduled to start at the end of September 2012.

The target villages under this programme were identified through a VCA exercise conducted in January 2011. However the data from KAP survey (July 2011) and recovery baseline survey (September 2011) showed that a number of the villages in Sindh province had already been receiving assistance from other humanitarian and aid agencies rendering them ineligible for PRCS assistance under IRP. A further constraint was that the selected villages in KP proved to be too remote and logistically unsuitable for the transport of construction materials for water and sanitation programmes being implemented under this operation. The programme thus had to identify new eligible beneficiaries requiring assistance through the PHAST process. The training of staff and volunteers trained to conduct CHAST trainings in KP and Sindh provinces could not be replicated during the school summer vacations and is planned to be completed by September 2012. Another challenge faced for the efficient scheduling of WatSan activities is the difficulty of getting timely reports from the field.

Pre-assessment findings for water supply schemes encountered some issues in accurate valid data once implementation was to commence, resulting in changes made to the initial plans. The programme has commissioned an IFRC supported technical survey to be completed in the third quarter of 2012.

5. Livelihoods

Early recovery livelihoods - completed

Outcome: Assist 50,000 flood-affected families to restore their economic security within 24 months and to ensure that livelihoods are sufficiently sustainable and resilient to withstand future disasters.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities Planned	Achieved
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<p>Flood affected families re-establish their livelihoods and household economic security through the provision of agricultural inputs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct detailed recovery assessment and baseline surveys in affected areas (in conjunction with other sectors) to identify target communities. • Conduct cash and market feasibility studies. • Develop eligibility criteria, selection processes and operational modalities for families who will receive agricultural assistance. • Distribution of agricultural inputs to farmers (seeds and fertiliser) for growing vegetables. • Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A VCA depicting percentage of agricultural based households and agricultural land damaged was conducted in two UC's of each selected district before the launch of seeds and fertilizer project to assist 31,232 families. • Eligibility criteria for beneficiaries and SOPs were developed. • 2000 families were reached with winter vegetable seeds in December 2010 in Larkana district (Sindh). • 31,172 families, against targeted 31,232 families, received seed and fertilizer support
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Under the theme of 'Humanitarian assistance for the people affected by the floods in Pakistan', PRCS/IFRC launched a livelihoods project in combination with other recovery components like WatSan and shelter. Livelihoods alone covered three components including agricultural input supports, cash grant support for other livelihoods options and community project grant support for micro mitigation projects (MMPs). According to the Pakistan-Asian development need assessment report for floods 2010, the losses were largest for crops (89 per cent of total damage) with direct damage to 2.1 million hectares of standing kharif crops – mainly cotton, rice, sugarcane and vegetables; 1 million tonnes of food and seed stocks. Thus the agricultural input support programme was designed as part of early recovery initiatives started in December 2010 with winter vegetable seed support to the 2,000 farmers that have land for vegetable cultivation for sale and own consumption.

This was followed by the provision of maize and rice seed to 31,172 households against 31,232 planned, in combination with essential fertilizers. The objective of this support is enabling households who depend on agriculture based livelihoods to re-establish cultivation. The season for grain production varies slightly throughout Pakistan and this is due to difference in rain trends and duration. The northern part receives more rain than the southern. Therefore, distribution in the north was earlier than that of the southern part. Appropriate agricultural packages were determined through discussion with the agricultural district and tehsil¹⁷ officers of Sindh, Punjab and KP, based on types and quantity of seed and fertilizer. One day training programme was also developed to train each every beneficiary on the basic agriculture production information. The three different packages of seeds and fertilizer distributed are as follows:

Package 1	Package 2	Package 3
25 kg rice	25 kg rice	20 kg maize
50 kg UREA fertiliser	50 kg UREA fertiliser	50 kg UREA fertiliser
50 kg DAP fertiliser	50 kg DAP fertiliser	50 kg DAP fertiliser

After distributions were completed, a monitoring programme was undertaken throughout the sowing to growing and harvest phases, revealing that the recipient farmers had successfully reaped crops. Data showed that on average 94 per cent of the farmers produced a crop, with highest in KP (100 per cent) followed by Sindh (99.6 per cent). An average of 95 per cent of the respondent farmers planted maize/ transplanted rice, with the highest in KP (100 per cent) followed by Sindh (99 per cent). Production of crops supported by the project were reported to be of better than the usually grown in past years.

Challenges:

Initial plans for a large-scale distribution of wheat seeds in late 2010 did not come to fruition due to uncertainties in securing available land for planting before the planting window for the *Rabi* season. As flood-affected families returned to their homes, issues of lost land titles and unclear post-floods demarcations of personal land impacted the ability to support the returning families with livelihoods recovery activities. The seeds and fertilizer distribution component was

¹⁷ A tehsil is an administrative subdivision within a district.

new to the PRCS, requiring more time for implementation as the different levels became acquainted with the specification of the programme.

Recovery livelihoods (IRP) – ongoing		
Outcome: 5,000 flood affected families regain their economic and food security through livelihoods recovery initiatives provided by PRCS.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
Flood affected families re-establish their livelihoods and regain sustainable economic security through provision of cash grants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village committees select potential beneficiaries for cash grant. • PRCS/IFRC assists potential beneficiaries to prepare business proposal based on the capacities and feasibility for household cash grant. • Training selected beneficiaries on developing IGAs.¹⁸ • Disburse first and second cash grants instalment to selected beneficiaries • Monitoring usage of cash grants on IGAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,643 beneficiaries are identified to date by village committees. • 4,227 potential beneficiaries were assisted to prepare their business plans. • 4,209 beneficiaries received training on developing IGA's. • By the end of August 2012, 1,551 beneficiaries had received the complete instalments while 648 had only received a first instalment. Therefore a total of 2,199 beneficiaries had received at least an initial instalment. • 1,687 beneficiaries were monitored for utilising cash grants on IGA's on agreed terms and conditions. Monitoring is still ongoing.

The total damage in crops, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors caused by the mega disaster is estimated at about USD5 billion. Among the provinces, Sindh suffered most with 46 percent of total damage, followed by Punjab (36 per cent), KP and Balochistan (8 per cent each),¹⁹ which required immediate attention.

With the main objective being the re-establishment of livelihoods of 5,000 families and sustainable economic security, cash grants for income generation activities were provided. To date 7,643 potential beneficiaries have been proposed by the village committees, based on initial flood affected criteria. The cash grant methodology was introduced and those interested were invited to present a small-business enterprise proposal. A second criterion, to assess the “feasibility of the proposal”, was applied to determine final beneficiary selection.

As a pre-requisite to receiving the cash grant, beneficiaries participate in entrepreneurship development trainings (EDT) intended to build their capacity in small-business enterprise and to introduce small-business concepts and tools. External service providers were hired to implement EDT at the community level, SME²⁰ Business Support Fund in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, and ECI Private Limited for Punjab and Sindh provinces. With the final selection and verification of the beneficiaries complete, the trainings have started in six identified districts of KP, Punjab and Sindh, with 4,209 beneficiaries participating in the EDT activity now eligible to receive the cash grant.



A beneficiary of the livelihoods cash grant income generation activities. The preliminary gender needs assessment report by UNIFEM reports that women may become unnoticed in the compensation process as their economic contribution is usually not visible. **Photo:** IFRC

¹⁸ Income Generation Activities

¹⁹ Pakistan-Asia development need assessment report December 2010

²⁰ Small to medium enterprise

As with the shelter programme, the Pakistan general post office was identified as a partner for the cash delivery mechanism. Initially, the programme distributed the total grant value of PKR 20,000 (approximately CHF 187) in two grant instalments of PKR 10,000 (CHF 94) each. However, each associated cost and logistical issues faced by the beneficiaries in waiting for the second instalment delayed full start-up of their business. This prompted the programme to distribute the full grant in a single instalment of PKR 20,000 (CHF 187) for remaining batches of beneficiaries. With a specific beneficiary selection criteria and process, a total of 7,643 families were identified by village communities, of which 2,199 were verified as eligible and have already received grants with 1,551 receiving full amounts in the three provinces (see table below). By the end of August 2012, a total of 1,551 beneficiaries had received the complete instalments while 648 had only received a first instalment. Therefore a total of 2,199 beneficiaries had received at least an initial instalment. Monitoring has been completed for 1,687 beneficiaries and is ongoing.

Province	Beneficiaries receiving 1 st instalment	Beneficiaries receiving two instalments (1 st and 2 nd)	Beneficiaries that received a single combined instalment (1 st and 2 nd)	Total beneficiaries receiving complete cash grant to date
KP	-	482	735	1,217
Punjab	296			296
Sindh	352	334		686
Total	648	816	735	2,199

Over 20 different types of income generation activities have been chosen by the beneficiaries, with over 80 per cent utilising their cash grant in three main sectors of animal husbandry, retail grocery shops and agriculture with tailoring and donkey cart's closely following. Baseline data indicated that the main sources of income in these communities were derived from the livestock and agriculture sector. With these new sectors emerging, beneficiaries appear to be taking the opportunity to diversify income sources.

During monitoring visits, beneficiaries described a sense of ownership in the process, particularly through preparing their own business plan. Beneficiaries have been positive about the EDT component, observing that they have been able to apply some of the tools learnt such as record-keeping and marketing.

Throughout the process, beneficiaries, community representatives and key stakeholders were consulted and involved in the assessment, design, implementation, and monitoring of the programme. Approximately 150 volunteers in all three provinces are actively engaged to provide support to technical livelihoods officers at provincial and district levels.

Cash grants for community micro-mitigation projects (MMPs) originally planned under the livelihoods programme are now managed by the disaster risk reduction programme and will be reported separately.

Challenges

The programme has faced the same over-arching issues as explained in shelter: delays in planning and implementation start on the ground resulted in the need for adjustments to be made as assistance by other actors evolved along with initially identified needs versus the VCA results, and re-verification of beneficiaries in Punjab. Additionally, some beneficiaries selected for the livelihoods programme in Shangla district (KP) were found to be ineligible in mid-2012 and a retraining/reorientation was conducted for the livelihoods sub-committee under the village executive committee (responsible for beneficiary selection).

As earlier stated under the shelter programme, using the general post office as the service provider to send cash grants through postal money orders resulted in delays. The project, however, continues to liaise frequently with the post office management to help overcome this challenge. Moving to a single cash instalment overcame the challenges faced by the beneficiaries in achieving the full start-up of their business, and had the indirect benefit of minimising the effects of the delays.

One of the biggest challenges has been scaling-up the programme from the initial small scale Thatta pilot project (with one delegate fully involved on a daily basis) to implementation in three provincial branches. Clearly defining roles and responsibilities for selection of beneficiaries and cash grant procedures, standard operational procedures (SOPs) were developed and approved by PRCS (although PRCS did not have any prior expertise at NHQ level for livelihoods interventions). IFRC also temporarily lacked the expertise availability due to problems with recruiting appropriate staff. SOPs were timely approved, however the 'lessons learned workshop' on the Thatta pilot was delayed, overlapping with the commencement of the livelihoods programme in the field.

The establishment of the programme in the three provinces required significant additional capacity in both technical and human resources. Some revision of the SOPs appeared necessary to adapt the processes to local requirements. For example, for KP the list for the selection of the beneficiaries required the signature of the government district coordination officer (DCO), who would check with village leaders whether the selection had taken place correctly (no significant delays or concerns of interference were observed with the procedure).



PRCS/IFRC joint monitoring of cash grant livelihoods income generation programme. According to monitoring findings:

- 93 per cent of the livelihoods cash grants recipients are male.
- 45 per cent of the livelihoods cash grants are utilised for livestock businesses and 28 per cent for retail shops
- 88 per cent of the beneficiaries have utilized the full cash grant to start or improve their livelihoods activities.

Photo: IFRC

6. Disaster Preparedness(DP) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

DP and DRR recovery activities (IRP) – ongoing

Outcome: Reduced risks from water and sanitation-related diseases in targeted floods-affected communities in KP, Punjab and Sindh Provinces.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
PRCS's capacity increased to carry out disaster risk reduction (DRR) preparedness and response actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct integrated recovery programme orientation workshops in Sindh, Punjab and KP provinces. • Conduct social mobilization training for volunteers. • Conduct lessons learnt workshop for the floods operation. • Organize biannual programme review meeting at national head quarters level 	<p>Completed in June and July 2011</p> <p>Completed in July and August 2011</p> <p>Completed in July 2011</p> <p>One conducted in January 2012 and the second was planned for mid 2012 but postponed. This should be held by the end of 2012.</p>
Increased access to appropriate and improved sanitation facilities for 5,000 affected families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) in targeted areas. • Identify vulnerable communities in floods affected areas of KP, Punjab and Sindh provinces. • Mobilise communities and establish village committees in the six districts. 	<p>Completed in December 2010 and January 2011</p> <p>Completed in February 2011</p> <p>Completed from August-October 2011</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct recovery programme orientation and community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) trainings for village committees. • Develop community action plans in consultation with Village Committees. • Carry out DRR awareness campaign at school and community level (including IEC material). • Conduct simulations of risk reduction plans and ensure revision of these plans. • Develop village disaster risk management plans (VDRMPs) in consonance with local government plans. 	<p>All six planned CBDRR Trainings in Sindh and four in KP IRP areas have conducted successfully by May 2012. Four CBDRR trainings were planned in Punjab that could not be conducted due to suspension. Not yet implemented to date.</p> <p>Planned in September 2012 but due to delay in procurement/development of campaign material, some activities may be conducted in October 2012 KP plan to have simulations in October –November 2012 and Sindh are in the process of finalizing village disaster response and management plans (VDRMP's), once finalized will share the dates for simulations. Ten VDRMPs in KP were prepared in April 2012</p>
<p>Targeted floods-affected communities in KP, Punjab and Sindh Provinces have taken mitigation measures to lessen the adverse impact future disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the village organisations/village committees (VO/VC's) in 43 communities to identify Micro Mitigation Projects (MMP's). • Provide technical support for the feasibility study of identified MMP's. • Support VO's/VC's in Joint bank Account opening. • Support VO's/VC's in implementation of MMP's. 	<p>KP projects were identified in June 2012; however in Sindh MMP's depend on the approval of VDRMP's.</p> <p>In KP activities started in June 2012. 13 project proposals for which six feasibility studies were completed in the 1st phase has been prepared. Implementation time September 2012</p> <p>Implementation time September – November 2012</p>

Looking at the pattern of disasters that have occurred in the last decade, Pakistan experienced frequent and consecutive large scale disasters, highlighting the importance of disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction programmes. From the very beginning, the IRP continued to take the lead to ensure the integrated approach. Starting with a VCA conducted in December 2010 that played a vital role in the planning of IRP, the programme led to organizing joint IRP orientations for the staff and village committees in the three IRP provinces of KP, Punjab and Sindh in August to September 2011.

In the last quarter of 2011, considering the time constraints and accomplishment of objectives the component of disaster preparedness under this appeal was transferred to IFRC's LTPF 2012.

In the first quarter of 2012, the micro-mitigation projects that were previously a component of the livelihoods programme were transferred to DRR, facilitating implementation management as village committees implementing the MMPs fall within the DRR programme. The development of village disaster risk management plans (VDRMPs) is a prerequisite for identification of MMPs (the base activity in this regard was the formation of village committees and their training on CBDRR) The programme supported village committees in the identification of prospective projects with the targeted villages in KP and Sindh.

So far 13 MMP's have been approved for implementation. Feasibility studies for six projects have been completed and three proposals have been approved. In Sindh, the activities are affected by the due to the delayed implementation of CBDRR trainings and PRCS personnel shortages to follow up with the village committees. In early 2012, the DRR activities in Punjab were discontinued due to the suspected involvement of village committee members in irregularities concerning programme beneficiary selection and entitlements.

Challenges

Delays in DM engagement and support for the DRR component of the IRP (which included the critical establishment and orientation of village committees) accumulated from early 2011. High involvement of the programme in 2011 monsoon contingency planning exercises at NDMA and PRCS leading to the response for floods 2011, affected the recruitment, training and placement of community mobilisers under IRP.

Though most of the DM activities are completed within the planned timeframe, activities related to MMPs are delayed due to the delay in conducting CBDRR trainings component. The programme has managed to reschedule them for completion within the IRP implementation time-frame.

7. Beneficiary Communications and Accountability (BCA)

Beneficiary communications - relief and recovery - ongoing

Outcome: Improved lives of those affected by the floods through the provision of timely, relevant and accurate information.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
Developed mechanism and system that allow the IFRC/PRCS to effectively communicate with disaster-affected community members in Pakistan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiate and process contract agreements with local telecommunication, Radio, TV and print providers in Pakistan. BCA field officers manage information received through SMS by assisting directly with facilitation, resolution and advocacy for both individual and community issues. Develop IFRC/PRCS print materials to allow more efficient layout, distribution and expansion of readers for specific sector needs. Develop radio shows to communicate to flood affected beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A beneficiary communications and accountability (BCA) programme was set-up in September 2010. A pilot of 13 radio shows on Pakistan Radio Station FM 101 and seven TV talk shows on Pakistan Television network were aired in 2010-11, covering topics related to health, shelter, livelihoods, WatSan and DM. Each of these shows contained a segment focusing on gender issues. Also a documentary on BCA activities in PRCS Pakistan was produced. The pilot was successfully concluded in March 2011.
An environment for transparency and accountability between flood-affected communities and the PRCS/IFRC is in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and provide two-way communication services to allow feedback through radio broadcast. Establish and provide two-way communication services to allow feedback through print material. Carry out monitoring field visits to the affected communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still in process - Setting up of SMS system to increase two-way communication with beneficiaries is a challenge because of delays in obtaining approvals and agreements with various telecommunications providers and authorities in the country.
Necessary infrastructure and guidelines to sustain the delivery of BCA interventions within the PRCS/IFRC structure is in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop standardised job descriptions and SOPs. Disseminate BCA tools and objectives to PRCS and other internal stakeholders via video documentary. PRCS staff members and volunteers are trained on all aspects of BCA at provincial level. Conduct a BCA mentorship programme for volunteer to improve their capacity. BCA representatives attend meetings and build partnership with local, regional and international communication groups including the communicating with disaster affected communities (CDAC) working group, EIS, USAHIDI and local media outlets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed in 2011 Completed in 2011 Completed in 2011 Completed in 2011 Activity has been discontinued due to change in profile and plan of action focus of the BCA team.
To increase the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of guidelines to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community volunteers, three provincial

<p>accountability of the PRCS at the national and provincial level in handling complaints on their humanitarian interventions.</p>	<p>PRCS on dealing with complaints concerning quality, quantity and accountability of their work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support in the development of PRCS TOR for the complaints mechanism and defining the role of the complaints committee. • Support PRCS in developing IEC materials and complaints forms for use by communities so they understand the purpose of the CHC and how to use it. • Carry out community orientation/awareness sessions on how the feedback mechanism works. • Provide technical support in the production of radio programmes that include segments that increase understanding of accountability with in the RC/RC Movement and the community. • Develop and roll-out a database to PRCS NHQ that assists in the management of data on complaints. 	<p>officers and three NHQ officers were trained by the PRCS/IFRC NHQ in April 2011 in BCA. In Punjab, Sindh and KP provinces (IRP operational areas), community boards with programme information such as items provided, village committee members, and contact information to provide feedback covering the 39 IRP villages were installed. Suggestion boxes accompanying the boards are also installed which are managed by the BCA provincial officer and confidentially provided to the branches to follow up. Presently the BCA programme is implementing a card communications system (including postage) for an additional confidential feedback mechanism for the IRP assisted areas. A complaints handling cell (CHC) telephone system is operated at the PRCS NHQ level, receiving directly feedback, with BCA officers following up on investigations as necessary.</p>
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Programme information and education communications materials (IEC) were produced by BCA for different programme components, such as: WatSan posters covering 11 different topics as part of the hygiene promotion activities; and brochures in local languages orienting on the shelter and livelihoods programme steps and regulations.

By May 2012, PRCS decided that it was ready to assume full management of this programme, and is now in the process of taking over elements of the programme. Existing staff under the programme will be integrated into the National Society structure.

Challenges

As the concept of BCA is complex and fairly new in PRCS and IFRC, requiring consistent technical assistance, management support and acceptance. Lack of common understanding and strategic direction of the programme lead to the suspension of the programme twice by the National Society. PRCS and IFRC continue to make efforts in the implementation and integration of BCA activities into regular programming as a cross-cutting area.

8. Capacity development and organisational strengthening

Organisational development relief and recovery activities - ongoing

<p>Outcome: The capacity of PRCS to carry out recovery service-delivery through local branch structure is strengthened in line with IFRC standards CWFNS²¹ and WPNS²² and consistent with PRCS longer-term development strategies.</p>		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
<p>PRCS district branch structure is strengthened to carry out integrated recovery activities in target provinces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovate Shikarpur office in Sindh province and renting appropriate office space in three target districts. Recruit branch secretaries and support staff in two target districts in Sindh. • Secure, furnish and equip offices in four target districts. • District branch leadership coordinate and monitor service delivery and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of 2011 the renovation of the office in Sindh as well as the plans to secure, furnish and equip offices in four districts in Sindh were completed. These were followed by the branch development orientation workshops for KP and Sindh (with Punjab on hold due to the earlier suspension of the branch). • In the first quarter of 2012 with the

²¹ CWFNS = Characteristics of a Well-Functioning National Society

²² WPNS = Well-Prepared National Society

	<p>activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District executive committee hold quarterly meetings • Scoping visits in three provinces by IFRC technical support and PRCS OD staff. • Conduct branch development orientation workshops in three targeted provinces. • Facilitate branch development needs assessment and development of BD plans in targeted districts. • PRCS PHQs in two provinces organise District Capacities mapping in every district, with IFRC technical support. • PRCS PHQs in two provinces complete provincial-level branch development needs assessment and draft branch development plans through a participatory process with all districts, with IFRC technical support. • Support visits and targeted capacity-development activities in districts. 	<p>completion of capacity mapping exercise²³ for KP and Sindh branches, KP province draft BD planning documents were approved by the KP Managing Body in September 2012. These documents have been circulated to RCRC Movement partners for feedback. The event received significant media attention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District executive committee quarterly meetings are not taking place.
<p>PRCS national level OD support contributes to strengthened district and provincial branch structure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRCS OD with IFRC support organises and facilitate branch development orientation workshop at national level. • PRCS convene two OD Working Group meetings with IFRC technical and coaching support. • PRCS OD with IFRC support organise lessons learned activity and document output. • Organise translation and publication of training and reference materials. • PRCS HR department organise and conduct HR training for staff at NHQ and PHQ level. • PRCS marketing and fundraising department organise and conduct training for provincial staff • PRCS marketing and fundraising departments with provincial leadership facilitate exchange visits for resource mobilisation. • PRCS marketing and fundraising departments facilitate organisation of a skill share workshop. • PRCS communications department organise and facilitate training for PHQ in communications. • PRCS marketing and fundraising departments facilitate and provide coaching for branch fundraising events, with IFRC tech support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small step toward strengthening of finance management at district level in KP and Sindh has been achieved through the agreement on standardisation and dissemination of relevant (existing) finance procedures to all districts, and commitment of districts to develop their capacity to adhere to minimum finance management mechanisms and procedures. • Activities are affected due to HR management shortages of the responsible PRCS staff for OD and resource mobilization.
<p>Developed and sustainable motivated, organized and well-trained youth and volunteer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRCS recruit youth and volunteer (Y and V) staff for district support.(two in Sindh, two in Punjab and one in KP) • Y and V department, provincial and district managers support district youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer accident insurance for active PRCS volunteers was finalised in March 2012. • Recruitment of youth and volunteer officers at selected PRCS provincial offices could

²³ Providing a detailed picture of the district-level capacities and gaps across various areas including programming, human resource and structure.

<p>corps of 500,000, representing all segments of society to effectively and efficiently participate in PRCS programmes and operations.</p>	<p>conventions in three provinces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Y and V staff members participate in international development activities. • PRCS Y and V department manage volunteer database maintenance. • PRCS Y and V with provincial managers organise and conduct volunteer induction training. • PRCS Y and V department and NHQ secure volunteer insurance cover. • PRCS Y and V provincial and 'flying' staff facilitates and coach setting-up youth and junior clubs in schools and colleges. • Y and V department and provincial leadership coordinate interprovincial youth exchange visits. • Y and V department carry out monitoring and evaluation of Y and V activities. 	<p>not be done due to communication gaps between NHQ and PHQ about the recruitment process and funding support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to late transfer of funds from PRCS NHQ to branches; the planned youth and volunteer activities for first and second quarter of 2012 could not be implemented at provincial levels. Some of the activities included start-up of new Youth and Junior RC Clubs, to be completed by end of 2012. • Formation of youth committees has been rescheduled to 2013. The OD working group meeting planned under IRP PoA is postponed several times, resulting in outstanding OD issues at national level.
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Since voluntarism is the foundation of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, branch development focused on strengthening the youth and volunteer department. PRCS has a large pool of volunteers²⁴ making a volunteer data base vital. Considering the recurrent disasters in Pakistan and need of efficient and effective assistance delivery the importance of branch development cannot be ignored. As one of the main programmes of IRP branch development slowly but continuously made major contributions in assisting the National Society at NHQ and branch level. The work done in Sindh and especially in KP in such a short period of two years is remarkable indeed.

Challenges

Greater efforts, and more creative ways, need to be found to encourage female volunteerism, an essential pathway to providing access to women in certain areas of the Pakistani society to proper health information.

9. Humanitarian Diplomacy

Organisational development relief and recovery activities – ongoing

<p>Outcome: Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) as an evidence-based approach is adopted in the field during the integrated recovery programme (HD in Action).</p>		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Achieved
<p>Mindset is created within PRCS/IFRC that it is a responsibility to raise a stronger voice for the vulnerable people when working in the field.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out induction/sensitization training sessions on HD for PRCS staff members and volunteers involved in the integrated recovery programme. • Carry out needs assessments on HD issues in the field and proactively engages with solutions. • Developing advocacy material for decision makers, media and other stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization session for new staff IFRC and the Interns with HD department were carried out. • As an advocacy tool for decision makers, media and other stakeholders, a orientation presentation on the Red Cross Red Crescentg auxiliary status, HD, Fundamental Principles was made for the PRCS.
<p>Greater networking and coordination in the field during operations with other actors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out joint activities, assessments, HVCAs and information sharing with external actors in the field in respective sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Besides, regular participation in PHF advocacy working group and Movement coordination meetings, a monthly activity calendar has also developed which is updated and shared regularly with RCRC Movement partners.

²⁴The National Society's contingency plan for 2012 identified some 1,400 volunteers nationwide able and ready to be deployed for active duty in case of a disaster response by PRCS.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend stakeholders meetings for coordination and information sharing purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A cooperation agreement with PRCS has been developed, awaiting PRCS approval to activate. Initial work on contextualizing the parliamentarian's hand book is also completed and awaits Geneva/PRCS approval.
Smooth coordination and proper linkages with IRP sector through effective communications channels in order to profile the work of IRP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and maintaining the monthly activity calendar. Collecting and compiling stories, photos, and videos from the field and developing documentaries. Developing advocacy and dissemination material. Regular attendance of Communications Team at IRP meetings to gather information for sharing with stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since August 2010, the IFRC country office communications team has posted 31 web stories (See Annex 1) on the IFRC website (www.ifrc.org) alongside contributions to other publications such as <i>AP Voices</i>. Six months after the onset of the 2010 floods, a press release was issued to the media alongside a four minute video report, facts and figures, key messages and question and answers.

Logistics

The IFRC logistic department has maintained its support of procurement, fleet management, warehousing and transportation throughout the floods 2010 operation. The IFRC fleet, together with security, provided much needed assistance with a large pool of skilled drivers to reach beneficiaries even in the most difficult terrains. To date the fleet department is organised to facilitate one of the biggest operations in South Asia, consisting of 35 vehicle rental programme (VRP) vehicles supporting IFRC programmes and operations, and another 15 VRP vehicles leased out to PNS to support their bilateral operations in country.

Medicine procurement in 2011 was implemented by PRCS after agreement had been reached on the procedures to be followed, and the MoU on the procurement was revised and adjusted. PRCS is continuing the procurement of medicines, with a medical procurement committee supervising the procedure in which the IFRC participates. Gradually other procurement issues are being handled by PRCS, such as renting vehicles and contracting warehouse and office rentals.

From the start of 2012 focus was shifted to the capacity development of national staff by providing trainings in every aspect of logistics. To strengthen the warehousing data management system, the logistics inventory control (LOGIC) system was introduced in PRCS Haripur warehouse, following the replication of the same system in PRCS PHQ Punjab-Multan warehouse. Fifteen days on-the-job-training is provided to the warehouse staff. Well organised and updated information of warehousing, vehicle capacity and existing disaster preparedness stocks played a vital role in finalising the PRCS contingency plans for floods 2011 and also for 2012.

The in-country logistics team coordinates closely with PRCS and the Kuala Lumpur zone logistics unit (ZLU) to determine the most appropriate, effective and cost-efficient sourcing and mobilization strategy for the required relief and recovery items. Activities being carried out include:

- Rapid needs and capacity assessments.
- Establishment of logistics hubs to carry out all aspects of reception of air, sea and road freight of relief and recovery goods.
- Coordinated mobilization of relief and recovery items.
- Coordinated reception and warehousing of all incoming goods.
- Provision of standard vehicles as required.
- Coordinated and efficient dispatch of goods to the distribution points.

The in-country logistics operation comprise of various activities, managing IFRC warehouses in Islamabad and Karachi holding PRCS/IFRC emergency and IRP stocks with a value of CHF 8.2 million, and provide transport services for goods and personnel in addition to management of VRP for Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners.

As part of the PRCS capacity building, the IFRC country office, together with the support of the zone logistics unit, continues to facilitate the coordination and implementation of logistics capacity development project (LCDP), and following are some of the activities:

- Provide on-job training to PRCS warehouse staff in implementation of LOGIC database and standard warehouse management system.
- Provide technical support to PRCS logistics in developing SOP's and manuals.

Coordination between LCDP, DM and branch development is on-going to ensure sustainability and integration of logistics development, including IFRC logistics strategy 2015.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

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

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

On the one-year anniversary of the floods, a media package was prepared that included a press release, seven video reports and seven b-rolls showing the progress in each programme sector in addition to the updated facts and figures, key messages and question and answers for IFRC spokespersons. Also to promote Red Cross Red Crescent interventions among the general public, a ten-day photo exhibit was organised which was attended by hundreds of people. Banners, standees, programme postcards and a pictorial booklet were also produced to maximise the impact and awareness. The Nepal Red Cross Society communications director came for two weeks to assist with the preparations for these activities.

Currently video documentaries on the IRP-based shelter and livelihoods initiatives are in process and a short documentary on the Humanitarian Diplomacy initiative for the land rights of the beneficiaries has been produced.

Security

The main focus is on ensuring compliance with IFRC's established security protocols and procedures. IFRC has a sound security management system in place to guide the operation and to limit IFRC's exposure to various threats, including:

- Country and operation specific rules and regulations, which are shared with all incoming staff, and visitors.
- A dedicated country-specific security coordinator, supported by one field security delegate, and a national security officer, soon to be augmented with additional national staff.
- An operational radio network that provides coverage for all IFRC movements throughout the areas of operation;
- A computerized movement authorization and tracking system.
- A computerized SMS-alert / information dissemination system.

IFRC also actively networks with other humanitarian organizations, sharing relevant information for the overall benefit of staff safety and security as appropriate. In addition, all incoming staff receives a security briefing as well as regular security updates as required.

Contributing to longer-term impact

PRCS has considerable experience gained from previous major disasters including the earthquakes in 2005 and 2008 as well as the 2007 Cyclone Yemyin floods. When the 2011 flooding in Sindh happened, it had been barely a year since the massive operation of the 2010 floods. Dubbed a "mega disaster" by the government and aid organizations, affecting a staggering eighth of Pakistan's 170 million people and touching every province, state and territory in the country, it was an operation that severely tested the capacities of the PRCS, and left behind indelible experience and knowledge.

In total 48 trained PRCS water and sanitation disaster response team (WSDRT) members were utilized across the country to support the floods 2010 operation. The performance of PRCS technical staff and volunteers in water and sanitation has demonstrated the effectiveness of training and capacity building at the national headquarters and branches over the past two years. As a result, the 2011 flood operation in Sindh, PRCS mobilized national disaster response teams and 17 mobile health units/basic health units for this operation as well as seven water sanitation units staffed by trained national disaster water and sanitation response teams (NDWRT), building on previous ERU capacity.

The relief operations have also provided an opportunity for PRCS capacity building in data management with the establishment of data management cell set up at the national headquarters, working in close collaboration with National

Society and other Movement partners. This initiative has enabled more standardized data and statistics to ensure transparency and better reporting. Moreover, since 2005 with the establishment of DM-cells across the country, PRCS is in the process of equipping each DM cell with disaster preparedness stock (DP stock) for a minimum of 200 families, and training staff in all elements of disaster preparedness with strong focus on branch structure and its sustainability.

As the main activities of the IRP are implemented by the provincial branches, the HR capacity has been significantly extended in the provinces. Furthermore, to achieve the aim of transforming vulnerable community into a resilient community, CBDRR have been given more consideration not only in IRP but also in long term planning framework.

Initiatives of the monitoring and evaluation such as the mission in March 2011 to monitor the relief programme, and the IRP baseline survey in September 2011, provided an opportunity for community feedback and inputs, as well as valuable programme management information. The relief phase was evaluated in June/July 2011, with the findings and recommendations have been shared with PRCS/IFRC and made public.

With support from IFRC, ICRC and Movement partners, this experience and capacity will enable PRCS to conduct any future operation more effectively and efficiently through its network of branches and trained pool of committed volunteers.

Looking ahead

One of the objectives of this intervention was to reinforce the capacities of the PRCS in terms of technical, financial and additional human resource to face the rapidly changing context in which they operate. This intervention also reflects the IFRC's strong commitment to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of its humanitarian assistance; employing for the first time in Pakistan the integrated programming approach in an emergency operation. In view of this emphasis in the last phase of the recovery programme will be put on the evaluation of the different sectors, as well as the overall outcome of interventions, this will include a end-line assessment and lessons learned sessions.

Within this context, an exit plan is being developed for this appeal where in its final phase, the IFRC either will handover or phase out activities, and jointly review the future needs of maintaining the increased human resource capacity built up during the implementation of the IRP. This concerns in particular the programmes' capacities in livelihood, shelter, and beneficiary communications and accountability. In-depth discussion on these issues, leading up to a strategic planning meeting has been rescheduled for October 2012.

With the major changes in the governance and leadership of the PRCS since the end of 2011, urgent strategic decisions were postponed until late in the year, in particular on the future structure of the PRCS. With the 2005 earthquake, 2007 cyclone, and 2011 floods appeals closed recently, and the appeal for the 2010 concluding, the PRCS and Red Cross Red Crescent supporting partners are beginning to focus efforts on establishing the core activities and strategy for a sustainable National Society. The main challenge at present is to use the experience and the capacity which has been gained within the IRP and to transfer this into a long-term development plan for the support of the PRCS.

Budget summary

See attached budget for details.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.

www.ifrc.org
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 non-violence and peace.
-

Annex 1: Web stories on Floods 2010

30 July, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-1-million-affected-by-worst-floods-in-80-years/>

06 August, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-red-crescent-mule-train-brings-relief-to-stranded-flood-survivors/>

09 August, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-no-end-in-sight-to-catastrophic-floods/>

11 August, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-red-crescent-emergency-medical-teams-tackle-flood-related-illness/>

13 August, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/in-upper-sindh-pakistan-superflood-leaves-huge-numbers-displaced/>

19 August, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/more-red-cross-relief-aid-arrives-by-air-in-pakistan/>

23 August, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/erus-reinforce-pakistan-red-crescent-as-flood-surge-nears-arabian-sea/>

30 August, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-flooding-only-the-start-of-a-bigger-catastrophe/>

06 September, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/sindh-eru-treats-nearly-400-patients-a-day-as-province-faces-new-flood-alert/>

17 September, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-devastating-floods-continue/>

24 September, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-concerns-mounting-over-food-security/>

04 October, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-long-term-efforts-needed-to-achieve-recovery/>

07 October, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-overcoming-trauma-after-the-floods/>

13 October, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/fears-of-an-inadequate-food-supply-a-pakistani-farmer-struggles-to-feed-his-family-after-the-monsoon-floods/>

26 October, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/a-diary-from-pakistan-part-i/>

28 October, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-neighbours-helping-neighbours/>

04 November, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/red-cross-workers-come-to-the-aid-of-a-pakistani-boy/>

12 November, 2010

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/a-diary-from-pakistan-part-ii/>

18 January, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-floods-an-unfolding-disaster-six-months-on/>

10 February, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-erasing-trauma-from-innocent-minds/>

04 March, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/a-young-flood-survivor-enjoys-being-a-kid-again/>

26 April, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-floods-a-bittersweet-homecoming/>

02 May, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-floods-rebuilding-brings-new-joy/>

17 May, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/preparing-to-face-another-monsoon-season-in-pakistan/>

26 May, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/the-struggle-to-keep-flood-survivors-fed-in-pakistan/>

18 July, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/families-prepare-to-face-the-oncoming-monsoon-season-in-pakistan/>

27 July, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-floods--one-year-later-a-future-to-smile-about/>

01 August, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-floods--one-year-later-a-mothers-worry/>

03 August, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/twelve-months-on-dark-memories-haunt-pakistani-families/>

05 August, 2011

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-floods---one-year-later-going-beyond-religious-boundaries/>

10 January, 2012

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/recent-floods-in-sindh-province-have-put-pressure-on-already-depleted-food-stocks/>

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

20/12/2012

MDRPK006 : PAKISTAN - MONSOON FLOODS

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	11,262,971		11,262,971
Shelter - Transitional	740,405		740,405
Construction - Housing	5,509		5,509
Construction - Facilities	19,727		19,727
Clothing & Textiles	4,622,241		4,622,241
Food	20,498,297		20,498,297
Seeds & Plants	2,493,364		2,493,364
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,484,591		4,484,591
Medical & First Aid	1,657,246		1,657,246
Teaching Materials	65,572		65,572
Utensils & Tools	2,263,247		2,263,247
Other Supplies & Services	336,088		336,088
Emergency Response Units		905,000	905,000
Cash Disbursements	6,190,613		6,190,613
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	54,639,872	905,000	55,544,872
Vehicles	125,114		125,114
Computer & Telecom Equipment	294,717		294,717
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	229,195		229,195
Medical Equipment	155,000		155,000
Other Machinery & Equipment	20,524		20,524
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	824,551	0	824,551
Storage, Warehousing	1,566,809		1,566,809
Distribution & Monitoring	5,360,522		5,360,522
Transport & Vehicle Costs	3,614,403		3,614,403
Logistics Services	310,745		310,745
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	10,852,479	0	10,852,479
International Staff	6,925,474		6,925,474
National Staff	2,526,237		2,526,237
National Society Staff	2,920,356		2,920,356
Volunteers	206,563		206,563
Total PERSONNEL	12,578,630	0	12,578,630
Consultants	619,946		619,946
Professional Fees	599,508		599,508
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,219,454	0	1,219,454
Workshops & Training	1,418,291		1,418,291
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,418,291	0	1,418,291
Travel	867,513		867,513
Information & Public Relations	660,031		660,031
Office Costs	1,289,092		1,289,092
Communications	292,624		292,624
Financial Charges	86,444		86,444
Other General Expenses	243,666		243,666
Shared Office and Services Costs	455,894		455,894
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	3,895,264	0	3,895,264
Partner National Societies	1,173,970		1,173,970
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	1,173,970	0	1,173,970
Programme and Services Support Recovery	5,629,163		5,629,163
Total INDIRECT COSTS	5,629,163	0	5,629,163
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	323,227		323,227
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	323,227	0	323,227
TOTAL BUDGET	92,554,901	905,000	93,459,901
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions	91,905,310		91,905,310
Bilateral Contributions		905,000	905,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	91,905,310	905,000	92,810,310
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	649,591	0	649,591