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Information bulletin

Pakistan: Monsoon Flooding 2012

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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This bulletin is being issued for information only and reflects the current situation and details available at this time. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is not currently seeking international funding or other assistance from donors for this operation. The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), however, can be approached for discussions on direct assistance to the affected population.

[<click here for detailed contact information>](#)



Beneficiary verification at the relief distribution point in Shikapur district, Sindh Province. Photo: IFRC.

The situation

Flash floods prompted by monsoon rains across Pakistan in the third week of August 2012 affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) provinces, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ & K) state. A second spell of monsoon rainfall started over the southern parts of the country from the end of the first week of September, peaking on 9 and 10 September across Pakistan resulting in flooding across the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. The hardest hit districts in the first and second wave of the monsoon were Rajanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan (Punjab), Kashmore, Jacobabad, Shikarpur (Sindh), Nasirabad and Jaffarabad, Killa Saifullah, Jhal Magsi and Loralai (Balochistan) with widespread loss of life, livelihoods and infrastructure recorded across the country. Many of the affected districts, particularly in Balochistan and Sindh, were already struggling to recover from the floods of 2010 and 2011. Currently river flows and weather are normal in all parts of the country. There is still flood water in parts of Kashmore, Jacobabad, and Shikarpur in Sindh and Jaffarabad and Nasirabad in Balochistan provinces covering almost 4,000 square kilometres with effects including contamination of water sources, disease outbreaks, infrastructural damage, and loss of livelihoods. Water-logged crop and grazing land will also have adverse consequences on the agro-based economy of the region and result in food deficits.¹

Preliminary findings from the joint government/United Nations Multi-sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) of five priority districts have identified food, emergency shelter, health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services as the immediate needs of the affected population. Review of data is underway to validate results and determine the gap and response modalities. While relief efforts are being scaled up by the government and other partners, many flood-affected communities are still to be reached with humanitarian assistance. Funding gaps and access are the main challenges on expanding the response.

¹ UNOCHA Situation Report No. 3 (9 October 2012)

Response from United Nations Agencies and other humanitarian partners²

Food Security – The World Food Programme (WFP) assisted 20,000 families (140,000 beneficiaries) in the first phase of relief assistance. Over 1,130 MT³ of food was distributed in Sindh and Balochistan provinces. Additional food is being pre-positioned in Sukkur district in preparation for a rapid scale-up in assistance. With possible funding from donors, WFP plans to provide a one-month relief food ration to a total of 1.2 million flood victims, estimated on the basis of tentative MIRA results in Jacobabad, Kashmore, Shikapur (Sindh province) and Jaffarabad and Nasirabad districts in Balochistan, and its own rapid assessments.

Health – World Health Organisation (WHO) has distributed medicines for 449,080 people. Health partners have conducted consultations for 433,420 people over the last 24 days. About 38 medical relief camps and three mobile health units are working in Nasirabad and Jaffarabad districts (Balochistan province).

The UNFPA has deployed four mobile service units in Kashmore and Jacobabad districts in Sindh province to deliver basic emergency obstetric care services integrated with psychosocial counselling and contraceptives for 30,000 people have also been provided in relief camps in Kashmore, Ghotki and Jacobabad districts. In Rajanpur district in Punjab, UNFPA is supporting the Population Welfare Department to deliver integrated reproductive health and gender based violence services through two static family welfare centres and two mobile service units.

Shelter – Cluster partners have reported distributions of emergency shelter items for 16,520 households (115,500 people), covering 7 per cent of the needs identified by MIRA. The Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) assessment is underway in Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur districts. Shelter response (consisting primarily of plastic sheets, poles and fixings) will focus assistance on the seven severely affected districts identified by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) (Nasirabad and Jaffarabad in Baluchistan province; Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur in Sindh province and Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur in Punjab province).

WatSan – United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and its partners are providing water via tankers to more than 253,000 people in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh daily. In the three provinces, the humanitarian partners have provided hygiene promotion to 13,031 people in addition to house hold water containers and jerry cans. In the three provinces 166,152 people have received hygiene kits.

Damages and losses summary provided by NDMA⁴ as of 11 October 2012

Affected Provinces	Affected Villages	Population Affected	House Damaged		Crop Area Affected (acres)	Area Affected (acres)	Relief Camps	People in Relief Camps
			Partially	Fully				
Punjab	1,512	887,345	16,440	9,116	473,998	1,490,827	3	568
Sindh	12,005	3,184,743	161,225	260,933	245,459	274,556	438	265,691
Balochistan	753	984,401	7,666	4,333	47,361	-	-	-
Khyber Pakhtunkwa (KP)	-	-	4,293	105	-	-	-	-

² UNOCHA Situation Report No. 3 (9 October 2012)

³ One metric tonne = 1,000 kg

⁴ National Disaster Management Agency

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJ & K)	-	-	1017	226	-	-	-	-
Gilgit Baltistan	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,270	5,056,489	190,711	274,713	766,818	1,765,383	441	265,259

Summary of Relief Provided by NDMA as of 11 October 2012

Districts	Food Items	Non-Food Items (NFI)	Other assistance
KP Province			
Nowshera, Pabbi, Tank, Peshawar, D.I. Khan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,350 food packs (pack contains 10 kg rice, 1 kg black tea, 20 kg flour, 2 kg sugar) • Cooked food also provided to affected families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 290 tents • 380 plastic sheets • 130 blankets • 50 kitchen sets 	District government has been authorized to arrange relief items for the affected families through the fund provided by PDMA
Sindh Province			
Ghotki, Jacobabad, Thatta, Kashmore, Shikarpur, Khairpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 124,500 food packs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35,550 tents • 26 dewatering pumps 	
Punjab Province			
Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Rahim Yar Khan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 114,270 food packs • 45,000 bottles mineral water • 36,000 bags of rice (20 kg) • 38,000 bags of flour (20 kg) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,839 tents • 15,000 blankets • 78 dewatering pumps 	
Balochistan Province			
Loralai, Jhal Magsi, Kachhi, Killa Saifullah, Khuzdar, Mastung, Zhob, Jaffarabad, Nasirabad, Dera Bugti, Sibbi, Nasirabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 173.34 MT flour • 156,390 food packets • 31,250 bags of utility rations • 822.26 MT sugar • 2544.92 MT rice • 409.58 MT cooking oil • 3 metric tonnes beans • 4.30 MT dates • 78.26 MT tea • 340,196 biscuit packets • 3,350 water cans • 863.26 MT pulses • 78.61 MT salt • 312.76 MT milk powder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11,860 tents • 6,057 blankets • 100 pairs of shoes • 20 x carpet rolls • 4,380 jerry cans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 145 cartons of first aid items
GB Province			
Ghizer, Hunza Nagger, Diamer, Gilgit and Skardu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 364 mixed ration packs • 410 bags of flour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 125 tents 	-
AJ & K State			
Muzaffarabad, Kotli, Bagh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98 ration packs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 528 tents 	

The Government of Pakistan has pledged USD91 million to the monsoon floods response to date and has not requested for international assistance. Humanitarian partners are distributing food, shelter, health and water, hygiene and sanitation items from existing stocks to support the government's humanitarian assistance to people affected by floods in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh provinces.



Beneficiaries receiving a food pack in Shikapur district at the relief distribution point in Sindh province. **Photo:** IFRC

Red Cross Red Crescent action

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) commenced local disaster response immediately after the first monsoon rains with assessment and relief distributions. PRCS branches identified the major needs as food, non-food items (NFIs), safe drinking water and health in the affected areas shown below where floods response activities are being carried out:

Province/State	Areas of PRCS Response
Sindh	Shikapur, K.S Kot, Jacobabad, Khaipur, Kashmore, Ghotki and Sukkur
Punjab	D.G Khan, Rajanpur
Balochistan	Jaffarabad, Killa Saif Ullah, Nasirabad, Loralai and Jhalmagsi

Over 4,081 families (28,567 people) have been assisted with a combination of NFI's by PRCS to date, whilst 4,750 families (33,250 people) have been assisted with food parcels.

Summary of the assistance provided by PRCS⁵ up to 11 October 2012

Items and services ⁶	Sindh	Punjab	Balochistan	AJK	Total
Tent	434	1,480	500	188	2,602
Hygiene Kit	1,649	1,480	500	188	3,817
Tarpaulin Sheet	475	2,960	1,000	376	4,811
Blanket	-	4,440	3,500	940	8,880
Kitchen Set	-	1,480	500	188	2,168
Jerry Can	70	2,960	1,000	376	4,406
Mosquito Net	1,055	2,960	1,000	376	5,391
Food Packs ⁷	1300	3,200 ⁸	250	-	4,750
Mobile health units deployed (and patients served)	7 units (39,478)	2 units (5,884)	3 units (10,562)	-	12 Units (55,924)

⁵ Note that after the first spell of the monsoon rains, PRCS AJK branch distributed NFI and food items to 36 families while KP branch conducted an assessment and reported no need of PRCS response. This table includes data from the second spell of flooding in the month of September 2012.

⁶ NFI set guide per family = 1 tent , 1 hygiene kit, 2 tarpaulin sheets,3 blanket , 1 kitchen set , 2 jerry cans , 2 mosquito nets.

⁷ 53kg per household

⁸2,000 of these are from local donations but distributed through PRCS

Water treatment plant deployed	1 (operational)	2 (both operational)	2 (one operational and the other in process of installation)	-	5
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A total of 1,137 PRCS active volunteers are available in the floods response areas (105 in Punjab, 737 in Sindh and 295 in Balochistan province). A total of 75 volunteers are currently deployed under the floods response operation for disaster management (DM), community based health and first aid (CBHFA), health psycho-social support and WatSan activities.

WatSan Progress Update

Province	District	Location	Maximum Capacity	Maximum number of eneficiaries supplied	Average number of beneficiaries reached/day
Sindh	Jacobabad	Jamali bypass	3,000 litres/hour	3,000	1,500
Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan	Sadiqabad	300,000 litres/day	20,000	5,000
	Rajanpur	Rajanpur	300,000 litres/day	20,000	Data not available
Balochistan	Jaffarabad	Dera Murad Jamali	150,000 litres/day	18,000	Data not available
	Nasirabad	Dera Allahyar	3,000 litres/day	6, 000	Not yet operational



PRCS water treatment unit installed in Dera Ghazi Khan district, Punjab Province. **Photo: IFRC**



Children collecting drinking water from taps at PRCS water plant in Jacobabad, Sindh Province. **Photo: IFRC**

PRCS mobile health units (MHUs) assistance as of 11 October 2012

There are 12 mobile health units (MHUs) working in three flood affected provinces (Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan). Most of these are existing teams present in the areas from the 2010 floods recovery programme. A standard MHU is composed of two doctors (one female, one male), one lady health visitor, one dispenser, two health promoters (one female, one male) and one Extended Programme for Immunisation (EPI) technician. Four out of seven teams in Sindh and one out of three in Balochistan have the complete standard team while the rest have partial teams.

The most common diseases being treated are diarrhoea, acute respiratory tract infections, skin infections, urinary tract infections and others. The MHU teams conducted community health sessions focusing on causes and prevention of water-borne diseases, respiratory and skin infections, among others, using the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) toolkit. The units also gave psycho-social support to children and the elderly. To date, 70 per cent of the 55,924 people attended are from Sindh province. Majority of the people reached by these units are women (56 per cent) as well as people above 15 years old (56 per cent).

Province	District	No of MHUs	Union Councils	Patients
Punjab	Rajanpur, Dera Ghazi Khan	2	Kotla Eason, Fateh Pur, Umer Kot, Kot Haibat, Sadiqabad	5,884
Sindh	Jacobabad, Khaipur, Sukkur, Shikapur, K.S Khot	7	Rindwahi, Khaipur Urban, Sukkur Urban, Rahimabad, Zarkhail, Sultan Kot, Humay un Sharif, Mian Sahib, Gaji Khuwar, Mastoe, Warrah, Bohar, Karira Bahram, Bohar, Khandu	39, 478
Balochistan	Jhal Magsi, Jaffarabad (Dera Allayar), Dera Murad Jamali	3	Kot Magsi, Dera Murad Jamali, Dera Allah Yaar	10,562
Total	10	12	24	55,924

PRCS national headquarters has been holding daily operational updates and frequent Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination meetings since 12 September for the 2012 monsoon floods operation, and is in regular contact with the NDMA.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) country office is supporting PRCS' floods response activities which were initially aimed at assisting 7,500 families (approximately 52,500 people). Support is being drawn from resources available in-country and possible support from partners who may wish to contribute to the PRCS' response activities is being facilitated.

This support includes the following:

- Coverage of costs of procurement, transportation and distribution of food parcels.
- Coverage of transportation and distribution costs for NFI stocks.
- Running costs for operation of six water treatment units for one month.
- Support to the deployment of five mobile health units for three months, including administration costs and replenishment of emergency medicines.
- Support to the deployment of PRCS/IFRC National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs).
- Administration costs related to the response operation.

To date the following has been done:

- The project agreement for floods 2012 relief operation is under review to take into account an increased need for food and thus an increase of IFRC support from 7,500 families (52,500 people) to 20,000 families (140,000 people).
- IFRC has provided an initial funds instalment in support of operations for 7,500 families for food, NFIs, MHUs, water treatment unit operation, PMER and logistics support⁹. IFRC is however, in the process of increasing this support, in particular for purchasing of food as assessments have shown a bigger need. The draft budget is now CHF 1,650,000 and a Project Agreement will be signed within the next few days. All funding is taken from in-country funds. Canadian Red Cross has committed CAD 150,000 as multilateral support for this operation.
- Spanish Red Cross agreed to transfer the remaining amount of its funding support from the 2011 floods operation to be spent for WatSan activities for 2012 floods response operation.
- USAid has expressed interest to internally contribute USD 100,000 to the PRCS 2012 floods response operation through IFRC for transportation of goods.
- Monitoring/operations support teams have been deployed in three provinces (Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab).

⁹ PKR 10,000,000 (CHF 100,000) was transferred by IFRC for the procurement of food.

Assistance from other donors (PNS and Private)

In addition to the 7,500 families that PRCS/IFRC are already supporting additional food support of the standard two-week PRCS food parcels has been extended for an additional 5,700 families (39,900 people). The breakdown of the additional 5,700 families is as follows:

District	Food Items		
	Turkish Red Cross	Telenor	Total households
Rajanpur	-	807	807
Jacobabad	-	2,797	2,797
Nasirabad	300	448	748
Jaffarabad	300	448	748
Jhalmugsi	600	-	600
Total households	1,200	4,500	5,700

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.

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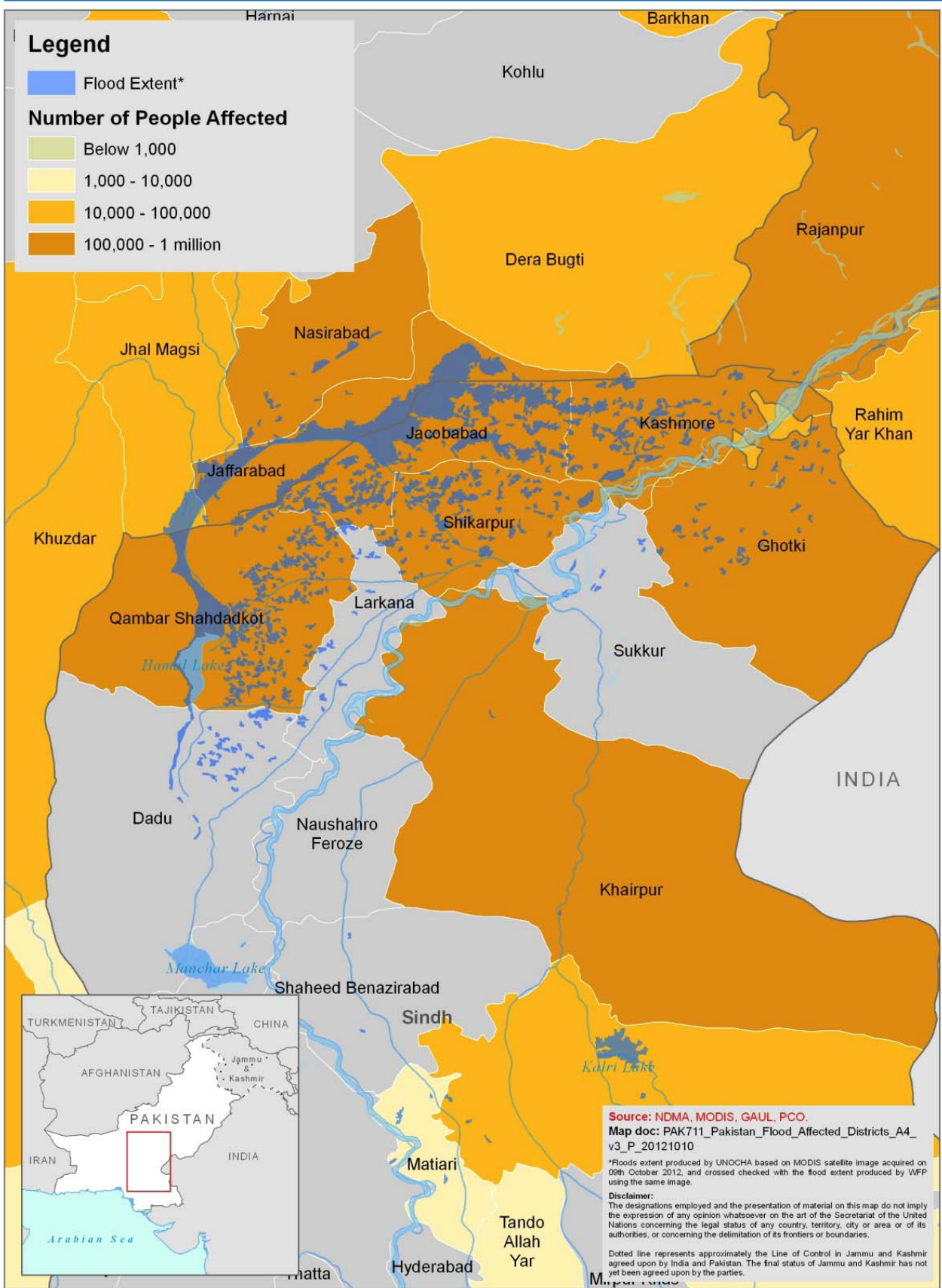


The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

See below for map of areas which still have standing water from the floods

PAKISTAN: Flood extent / Standing water (as of 09 Oct 2012)  OCHA



¹⁰UNOCHA Situation Report No. 3 (9 October 2012)