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Information bulletin

Pakistan: Monsoon Flooding 2013

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Information Bulletin no. 2
GLIDE no. [FF-2013-000090-PAK](#)
19 September 2013

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 currently not 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.

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The situation

In the months of July and August 2013, Pakistan has been hit with heavy rainfall with many parts of its provinces. The first heavy rainfall started in late July in which affected the northern provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK). Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provinces also experienced flash flooding due to continuous downpour, and later also triggered riverine floods, with Punjab and Sindh being affected.

A second rainfall began in early August in which affected a significant number of districts in Sindh province¹, however the impact of the monsoon rains has been moderate during end of August. According to national and regional weather forecasts, normal rainfalls with slightly above normal level are expected during September and below normal level are expected during October and November. A low level of rain is also expected over Sindh and Punjab during September.² With current forecasts, no immediate large-scale emergency is planned, however the situation will continually being closely monitored for any possible changes to ensure early warning alert and response.

Since early August 2013, countrywide flooding in the country has claimed at least 234 lives. The major river banks in Pakistan were faced with rising water level due to the heavy monsoon rains. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the floods have affected 1,457,299 acres of crop lands, fully destroyed 23,811 houses and partially damaged another 55,397 houses. As of 10 September, the floods have affected 7,841 villages, mainly in Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh provinces.



Affected person carrying bicycle through the monsoon flooded area. The flooding has damaged the roads and restricted mobility in Punjab. PRCS Disaster Response Teams assessment was carried out in mid-August 2013. **Photo:** PRCS.

¹Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Gotki, Jacobabad Thatta, Tharparkar, Mirpur Khas, Umerkot, Sanghar, Khairpur, Badin, Nawabshah and adjoining areas.

²http://namc.pmd.gov.pk/seasonal_f/seasonal.pdf

Table 1: Summary of damages and losses provided by NDMA as of 10 September 2013

Affected Provinces	Population affected	Deaths	Injured	Villages Affected	House Damaged		Crop Area affected (acres)	Relief Camps Established	People in Relief Camps	Livestock Loss	Remarks
					Partially	Fully					
Baluchistan	175,596	27	18	2,289	14,125	3,595	115,927	10	550	8,135	
KP	584	24	26	2	507	287	535	0	0	95	
Punjab	795,857	88	1016	2,482	18,598	5,633	1,094,171	361	1,147	15	
Sindh	524,833	47	43	3,068	21,395	14,095	246,590	47	3,723	88	
FATA	0	15	11	0	127	60	76.25	0	0	0	
AJK	0	33	15	0	645	141	0	0	0	81	Shops – 24 Water Mills – 8
Total	1,496,870	234	1,129	7,841	55,397	23,811	1,457,299.25	418	5,420	8,414	

There is a 59 per cent decrease in the number of displaced persons in camps compared to figures reported in the last information bulletin dated 21 August 2013³. Most of these affected persons have returned to their homes when the flood waters receded.

Table 2: Summary of relief pledged or provided by NDMA/PDMA as of 10 September 2013

NDMA / PDMA	Tents	Food Packs	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Miscellaneous Food Items (Bags/ Cartons)	De-watering Pumps	Non-food Items
NDMA⁴	15,000	150	0	8,000	0	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boats - 11 Water Filter Plants - 10
Baluchistan	5,380	4,000	720	7,150	847 bags	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine – 93 Carton
KP⁵	3,440	12,650	16,400	0	14,000 bags	2	
Sindh	10,185	1,500	0	6,100	0	8	
Punjab	23,652	108,100	0	10,000	80,197 bags	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral water - 2,025,376 Bottles(1.5 litre each) Live Stock Vaccination - 141,490
AJK	177	0	67	0	0	0	
Total	57,834	126,400	17,187	31,250	95,044	63	

A number of humanitarian partners are working internally to mobilise funds to support the on-going needs in the sectors of health, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene. To date, a total of US\$ 6.9 million (approximately CHF 6.39 million) has been raised⁶.

The Government of Pakistan has not requested international assistance at this stage.

Red Cross Red Crescent action

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) Disaster Response Teams at all tiers remained on high alert since the monsoon season started. With the start of 2013 monsoon in June, an emergency operation centre (EOC) was activated at PRCS headquarters in accordance with the 2013 Monsoon Floods Contingency Plan. At this platform, regular operational updates were made available. The Red Cross Red Crescent movement coordination meetings were held to inform the Movement Partners as well as discuss response approach. PRCS procurement department at PRCS headquarters, with IFRC technical support, also completed the preparatory work for the procurement of 20,000 food parcels.

³ <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/rpts13/IBPKfl21081301.pdf>

⁴ Location unspecified

⁵ 2500 tents, 15,000 blankets, 12,500 food packs and 12,500 bags of 10kg flour were provided by PDMA Punjab to Chitral

⁶ UN OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin Pakistan Issue 18 | 16 August– 15 September 2013

PRCS national, provincial and district branches are in coordination with the local authorities and district, provincial and national disaster management authorities, continuing to assess the situation in flood affected areas. The provincial branches of Sindh, KP, Punjab, Baluchistan, GB, and the AJK State branch have noted that the situation is presently well managed by the district and provincial authorities.

Upon conducting assessment in the Union Councils of Rahim Abad and Landi kas on 23 August 2013, the PRCS district branch Swat in KP has assisted 200 vulnerable families out of the 500 affected families with non-food items (NFIs) kits⁷, on request of local authorities. The 200 families is supported by the PRCS District level contingency stock as per their CP, and these families were prioritized based on most vulnerable criteria. The other 300 families were



PRCS Free Medical Camp at Drosh, Chitral/ KP on 25 August 2013. Photo: PRCS/GRC.

assisted by other organisations. In the district of Chitral, teams have distributed NFI kits⁸ to 62 vulnerable families in three villages (Reshun, Orgush and Drosh) during August. The 36 families identified in Reshun were however not provided with tents as they had already received this relief item from the local government.

Table 3: Summary of people reached via health services provided in Chitral (KP)

Health Facility	Male	Female	Children	Total OPD	Beneficiaries of Health Education Sessions
BHU Bamborait	270	445	512	1,227	
CD Ramboor	76	77	186	339	
CD Barrir	57	90	156	303	
Free Medical Camp Reshun (6 Aug)	36	65	29	130	213
Free Medical Camp Jaghor (15 Aug)	82	114	97	293	423
Free Medical Camp Drosh (25 Aug)	195	231	94	520	631
Total	716	1,022	94	2,812	1,267

PRCS provided free health and care services to flood affected persons through existing health facilities including Basic Health Units (BHUs) Bhamburait, Civil Dispensary Ramboor and Civil Dispensary Barrir, along with the additional provision of free medical camp services with the support of the German Red Cross. After the monsoon rains, access of the catchment population of these three facilities was cut off as a result of which PRCS transported medicines on foot to these facilities. The health response in KP was undertaken between 4 to 25 August, with the last medical camp held in Drosh.

On 17 August, PRCS Punjab Branch established two camps for 100 flood affected families each, one in Rajan Pur district and another in DG Khan. NFIs kits⁹ were also provided to these families. Some 500 flood affected families (250 families in Rajan Pur and D.G Khan respectively) were also reached with 19.2 kg food packs¹⁰. The camps were closed by the end of August when majority of the displaced persons have returned to their homes after flood waters receded.

⁷ Swat: One NFI kit included seven blankets, one hygiene kit, two tarpaulin sheets, one kitchen set, one hurricane lamp, two jerry cans, one wood burning stove and one mosquito net.

⁸ Chitral: Standard NFI Kit included two tarpaulin sheets, five blankets, one hygiene kit, one kitchen set, one 20 ltr jerry can, one stove, and one hurricane lamp.

⁹ Punjab: Each NFI kit contained three blankets, one hygiene kit, one kitchen set and two 10 ltr jerry cans.

¹⁰ One food pack contains Flour (10 Kg), Rice (2 Kg), Daal (3 kg), Sugar (2 Kg) Salt (700 gm), Dry Milk (250 gm), Chilies (250 gm) and Ghee (1 Kg).

In August, PRCS Sindh branch has established an emergency control room at PRCS Sindh PHQ in Karachi. The assessment teams from PRCS Sindh branch visited the districts of Sukkur, Khairpur, Kashmore, Ghotki and Jacobabad to assess the situation and provide a detailed update. The teams reported that the situation is well managed at the district and provincial levels with existing resources.

Meanwhile, PRCS Sindh provincial branch has distributed 16.1 kg food packs¹¹ to 1,000 flood affected families of Karachi (300 families), Hyderabad (100 families), Thatta (200 families), Khairpur (200 families) and Jacobabad (200 families).

In addition, a total of 92 people have been evacuated by the Emergency Response Teams (ERT) of Karachi from their houses to safer places due to the floods water in the area (approximately 6 to 10 feet high water level). They were also provided with basic first aid. Some 31 injured people were assisted with first aid in Red Crescent ambulances while being transported to the nearest hospitals or clinics. The response activities in Sindh were undertaken in August for about 10 days.

To date, PRCS has assisted 15,238 flood affected people across the country. PRCS was the first responder in some areas such as Chitral. By making use of its existing infrastructures and services available with various levels, PRCS was able to mobilise response quickly and effectively and stood out as the key humanitarian actor in the country.

Table 4: Summary of actions on the ground by PRCS and the Movement Partners.

PRCS response					
Items/Categories	Sindh	Punjab	KP	Total ¹²	Remarks
<i>Essential non-food items (NFIs) for 462 families (3,234 people)</i>					
<i>Tent (1)¹³</i>	–	200	26	226	200 tents were pitched by Punjab Branch for hosting the displaced persons. Out of 62 families in need in KP, PRCS has provided tents to 26 families while the Government of Pakistan has provided tents to 36 families.
<i>Tarpaulin Sheet (2)</i>	–	200	524	724	
<i>Blankets (5)</i>	–	600	1,710	2,310	3 blankets each for 200 families in Punjab, 5 blankets in Chitral and 7 blankets in Swat of KP
<i>Kitchen Set (1)</i>	–	200	262	462	
<i>Jerry Can (2)</i>	–	400	524	924	
<i>Hygiene Kits (1)</i>	–	200	262	462	
<i>Hurricane Lamp (1)</i>	–	–	262	262	
<i>Stove (1)</i>	–	–	262	262	
<i>Mosquito Nets</i>	–	–	200	200	
<i>Food items for 1,500 families (10,500 people)</i>					
<i>Food Packs</i>	1,000	500	–	1,500	16.1 kg pack in Sindh and 19.2 kg in Punjab - from PRCS own resources
<i>Health for 2,812 people</i>					
<i>OPD</i>	–	–	2,812	2,812	
<i>Health Education Beneficiaries</i>	–	–	1,267	1,267	
<i>Other Response Actions for 92 people</i>					
<i>Search & Rescue</i>	92	–	–	92	

¹¹ Sindh: One food pack contains Flour (10 Kg), Rice (2 Kg), Daal Mong (500 g) Yellow Split Chickpea Pulse (500 Kg) Sugar (2 Kg) Tea (100 gm) and Ghee (1 Kg).

¹² Accumulative figures of items distributed.

¹³ Numbers in brackets show quantity provided for each family based on PRCS standards

<i>Beneficiaries</i>					
<i>NHQ Assessment Teams</i>	–	1 team	–	1 team	Deployed in Punjab (1 x Jhang, Kasur, Bahawalnagar)

Responses from the Movement Partners

<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Response actions</i>
<i>IFRC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the situation with PRCS and continually to provide updates to Movement partners and international communities through Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and IFRC website. A news story featuring PRCS response is issued, “Red Crescent assists families affected by monsoon floods: http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/red-crescent-assists-families-affected-by-monsoon-floods-62998/ The tendering of the possible food procurement has been completed by PRCS-IFRC joint procurement committee and recommendations have been approved by the PRCS Secretary General. As per the MoU on food procurement signed between PRCS and IFRC, the procurement document has been sent to IFRC Kuala Lumpur Zonal Logistics Unit (ZLU-KL) for technical approval.
<i>PNSs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to 200 families in Swat with NFIs was provided by Canadian Red Cross. German Red Cross supported the health interventions in Chitral reaching 2,812 people along with the NFI support to 62 families.
<i>ICRC</i>	Monitoring the situation

PRCS is planning another distribution of 1,000 food and 1,000 NFI parcels in Rajanpur (Punjab) in the coming weeks with the support of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Red Crescent.

PRCS and IFRC continue to engage in close coordination and monitoring of the flood situation in the country.

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.



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

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