

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

PAKISTAN: CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Appeal No. MDRPK001
GLIDE no. FF-2007-000082-PAK
and TC-2007-000084-PAK
31 August 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations update no.8; Period covered: 13 August to 31 August 2007; Appeal target: CHF 21.34 million (USD 17.3 million or EUR 12.9 million); Appeal coverage: CHF 9.14 million (43%); Outstanding needs: CHF 12.4 million (USD 10.3 million or EUR 7.5 million)

<click here to go directly to the attached donor response report, also [available on the website](#)>

Appeal history:

- [Preliminary Appeal](#) launched on **4 July 2007** for **CHF 10.38 million** (USD 8.5 million or EUR 6.2 million) to assist 14,000 families for **six** months.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on **17 July 2007** for **CHF 21.34 million** (USD 17.3 million or EUR 12.9 million) to assist 51,500 families for six months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: **CHF 250,000** on **2 July 2007**.

Operational Summary: The flood operation in the southern provinces of Baluchistan and Sindh is continuing on behalf of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and National Societies from abroad. The main areas of activity in Baluchistan remain around Jhal Magsi and Turbat while in Sindh, efforts are located in the area of Larkana and Dadu.

The Emergency Response Units (ERUs) of Austria, Britain, Finland, Spain and the Danish-Swiss team working with the National Society and Federation in Sindh have a second group of staff in place, now preparing to end their emergency interventions. The first group of ERU personnel departed Pakistan between mid to late August while those currently in country are scheduled to remain until the middle to end of September. Water and sanitation and health activities on behalf of the ERUs are entering their final stages in parallel with work being done by the National Society with Federation support in neighbouring Baluchistan.

Following the earlier distribution food, non food items (including tents) largely from PRCS stocks, the second round of general relief distributions, determined by the FACT plan of action, entailing food, non-food and shelter items are in the process of being launched. Coinciding with the return of flood-affected families to their places of permanent residence, the distributions are expected to last until the end of September or early October, to help families cope with their damage or destruction of their homes, possessions and livestock.

The Federation has begun reviewing options for the implementation of longer-term recovery programmes. Several proposals were put forward in recent weeks, but mostly focused on robust operational structure for support and oversight and renewed financial response to the Revised Appeal. Different options are still being considered, but currently the Federation is concentrating on completing current activities with the aim of transitioning them into a reinforcement of disaster response capacities of the Pakistan Red Crescent so that it is better equipped to rapidly respond to emergencies in the future.

Background

An estimated 2.5 million people in the southern provinces of Baluchistan and Sindh in Pakistan were affected by flooding and severe weather accompanied by Cyclone Yemyin in late June and continued through early July 2007. According to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported the death toll was 420 (205 in Baluchistan and 215 in Sindh) with 224 persons missing as of 16 August.

Thousands of people were displaced with 88,344 homes damaged or destroyed across 6,500 villages in the two provinces. There are 119 spontaneous shelter camps (7 in Baluchistan and 112 in Sindh) established by the government with a population of 36,500 living in them as of late August. In Baluchistan 23 out of 29 districts were hit (affecting two million people), while five of Sindh's 25 districts were affected (affecting 500,000 people.)

The government of Pakistan estimates over 321,500 hectares of orchards and crops have been damaged or destroyed. According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), 34,957 families out of 36,827 identified have received cash grants of PKR 15,000 in Baluchistan, while 19,479 out of 28,934 received cash grants in Sindh.

Operational Developments

The current situation in Baluchistan and Sindh is somewhat mixed. People displaced by the floods are still in the midst of returning to their homes. While the process is nearing completion in many areas, there remain locations where families have only recently gained access due to longstanding flood waters. While numbers are dwindling, some people can still be found living in temporary shelters such as schools resulting in a need to maintain emergency services to them, even if only for a limited time. Others that have moved, even with their homes damaged or destroyed, are living in makeshift shelters alongside their residences or using whatever materials available to foster reconstruction.



Buildings such as this school are still inundated in a village in Jhal Magsi district in Baluchistan province. (Federation).

In reflection of population movements, given the complex and changing nature of the context in Baluchistan and Sindh, the focus of the PRCS/Federation flood response is varied but gradually shifting to assisting people as they return to their homes to reconstruct their dwellings and resume their livelihoods. Emergency water and sanitation and health activities across the provinces are continuing as they have since the outset of the flood response but entering their final stages with a departure ERU teams foreseen during September. Renewed food, non-food item and shelter kit distributions are intended to facilitate the return of people to their villages.

As the bulk of general relief distributions as under the Emergency Appeal plan of action get underway and emergency water and sanitation and health activities enter a transition period, the Federation is reviewing options for the implementation of longer-term programmes. Thanks to efforts made by Federation Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), input from ERU personnel and the recent involvement of staff from the Federation headquarters at Geneva, proposals have been put forward such as latrine construction and well rehabilitation as cash-for-work or stand-alone activities, micro-projects focusing on textile production and seed distributions but, overall, they have hinged on a robust operational structure for support and oversight as well as a renewed financial response to the Revised Appeal. Although prospects are still being considered, for the moment the Federation is concentrating on wrapping up current activities with the aim of transitioning them into a reinforcement of disaster response capacities of the Pakistan Red Crescent so that it is better equipped to rapidly respond to emergencies in the future.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action - Objectives, Progress, Impact

Goal: To provide humanitarian assistance to flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh Provinces and support their early self-recovery to contribute to the restoration of their basic living conditions.

Specific Objective 1 (Health): The health status of 144,000¹ flood-affected people in Baluchistan and Sindh Provinces is improved through provision of basic preventive health and curative care for six months.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

During the reporting period, PRCS mobile health teams and the Finnish Red Cross health ERU provided medical assistance to a total of 8,983 patients, which brings the total number of people given health assistance since the start of the operation to around 32,000. The various health teams and ERU personnel are augmenting local health services which have difficulty in meeting the surge in demand for treatment as a result of the floods.

A breakdown of patient numbers can be seen in the table below:

| Health Team | Location | Up to 12 July | 13 August-31 August | Total |
|--|--|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| PRCS Mobile Health Teams/ Basic Health Unit | Karachi, Thatta, Dadu, Pasni & Ormara | 9,476 | (work completed) | 9,476 |
| PRCS Mobile Health Teams | Turbat | 7,219 | 2,028 | 9,247 |
| PRCS Mobile Health Teams | Jhal Magsi | 4,125 | 4,813 | 8,938 |
| Finnish Red Cross Health ERU | Kambar-Shahdad Kot | 1,976 | 2,142 | 4,118 |
| Total | | 22,796 | 8,983 | 31,779 |

Expected Result 1: Improved access to basic healthcare services among the flood affected population, especially by women.

Turbat (Baluchistan): Between 13th and 31st August, the two PRCS teams operating around Turbat continued to visit a variety of villages. During the reporting period, the teams treated more than 2,000 patients. A team is comprised of a doctor (male in one team and female in the other), one dispenser, one female health visitor (FHV), and a volunteer. The health teams visit two villages each day. The main ailments in the area tend to be respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and diarrhoea. In addition to providing primary health care, the teams promote hygienic practices among members of the local population to counter the prospect of diarrhoea cases and problems associated with limited quantities safe drinking water.

Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan): The two PRCS health teams in Jhal Magsi provided health assistance to more than 4,800 people; bringing the total number of people in Jhal Magsi to 8,938. In Jhal Magsi, as in all areas where PRCS/Federation health personnel are operating, the challenge is to determine how long current emergency response efforts should last. Many rural areas in Baluchistan and Sindh suffer from community health services that tend to lack basic supplies, medicines and a sufficient number of trained staff to adequately address demands.

A general lack of facilities for health treatment, absence of water and waste disposal combined with general poverty and inadequate hygiene practices suggests a combination of needs in Baluchistan and Sindh that go beyond the scope of an emergency flood response. When households lack the purchasing power for hygiene items and cannot regularly clean their clothes due to a lack of decent water, the prevalence of skin diseases in many places is not a surprise.

In response to the circumstances above, PRCS/Federation health teams are continuing to address the acute demands being faced in the context of the flood response as much as possible. Training of volunteers and staff is continuing as an effort to build local capacities in the health sector but their ongoing application beyond this

¹ The number of targeted people has been revised from 152,500 as outlined in the Revised Appeal of 17 July 2007 based on available Red Cross/Red Crescent capacities.

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emergency phase will require more administrative retention by the Pakistan Red Crescent and financial support for its role in keeping people engaged.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh): During the two weeks of the reporting period, the Finnish Red Cross health ERU treated 2,142 patients. The recent arrival of a midwife delegate has increased the ability of the ERU team to provide advice to women on maternity related health issues resulting, hopefully, in a longer term impact on positive health behaviours. Combined with two PRCS female doctors, the capacity of the ERU has remarkably increased to provide health services in a more gender inclusive manner, providing information and advice on family planning, personal hygiene and more specific issues such as treatment of diarrhoea.

Currently, the PRCS medical staff and volunteers working with the ERU are fifteen persons – As part of the group are four PRCS doctors - two male and two female - two nurses and eight dispensers. With a programme emphasis on capacity building for the National Society, training has been provided for the PRCS volunteers in first aid, Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement principles as well as continuous ‘hands-on’ training on a daily basis in how to operate an ERU/BHU mobile clinic. In turn, PRCS staff and volunteers have demonstrated their capability to operate the ERU/BHU coordinated by the ERU-PRCS counterpart. This will add considerably to the capacity available to the National Society in the future.



Finnish Red Cross Health ERU has been providing health care since 29th July to the flood affected population in Kambar-Shahdad Kot district in Sindh province. (Finnish Red Cross).

Expected Result 2: Increased awareness of health issues and disease control among the affected population.

By 23 August, among its various health activities, the Finnish Red Cross ERU had provided two mosquito nets to 554 households, along with that demonstrations on installation and usage. Especially targeted beneficiaries included pregnant women and women with children less than five years of age as well as elderly persons. Unfortunately, the distribution of mosquito nets had to be temporarily suspended due to pressure from security concerns and high demand for the goods causing crowding. With the Larkana based relief teams, efforts are being made to resume distribution of the nets.

Since, 17 August, hygiene team and a female health motivator in Turbat has been carrying out hygiene promotion and health sessions in one village every day, covering one topic in each of these sessions. So far, a total of 442 people have attended these sessions, with an average of 74 people present on daily basis. The topics that have been taught so far are: personal hygiene, food safety, community hygiene and malaria prevention.

Constraints

While it was initially hoped that as many as 144,000 people would be treated by health teams operating in Baluchistan and Sindh, it has become clear that such a goal was likely too ambitious. Part of the challenge in meeting beneficiary targets in the health sector is ensuring quality services rather than merely achieving numerical targets. Reaching so many people is also logistically challenging and, in general, beyond the means of the flood response operation particularly when one bears the timeframe for interventions. While mobile health teams have been proposed for Dadu, for example, they have yet to become fully operational.

Specific Objective 2 (Water & Sanitation): The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases has been reduced through provision of sustainable access to safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion and education for 19,000² families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces for up to six months.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

² The beneficiary target has increased from 17,500 households due the addition of activities in Dadu District, Sindh.

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As stated in the previous Operations Update, water and sanitation assessments were carried out as part of the development of the current flood response and continue to be part of regular actions of PRCS and ERU Teams within their various areas of responsibility.

With people returning from locations of temporary accommodation to their permanent villages, the various ERUs will be finishing their emergency activities within roughly the next two weeks and packing the various equipment pieces for storage within PRCS warehouses so they can be deployed again for emergencies in the future. Beyond the recruitment and training of volunteers and staff that has been done locally, as part of a longer-term disaster response and capacity-building effort, in partnership with ERU contributing countries the Federation is aiming to support the supplementary training of personnel for the maintenance and re-deployment of ERU materials on behalf of the Pakistan Red Crescent.

As part of ERU activities, water from purification systems from tap stands and tanker trucks has been constantly monitored to ensure suitability. Active monitoring will cease once emergency activities are completed at the end of September. It was proposed that additional latrine construction and well rehabilitation, (as cash-for-work projects), could be pursued as part of longer-term recovery efforts but at the present time it seems unlikely that there will be the funds available to pursue such activities. The ability of PRCS to provide staff and oversight, including monitoring for the longer-term is also limited.

Expected Result 1: Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the affected population has been improved.

Turbat, Baluchistan (target population 7,500 families): A total of 5,000 families have benefited from improved access to safe water in the Turbat area. During the reporting period, the repair work on the well in Zaghept village was completed sufficient to provide clean drinking water to 60 families. As part of initial activities, 1,800 latrines were to be constructed at Turbat but due to budgetary considerations, the figure has been provisionally reduced to 750.

WatSan supplies have started to reach Turbat, which includes 10 water tanks (capacity of 500 gallons). The PRCS watsan team in Turbat continues to provide 20,000 litres of chlorinated water to people in Danok via a hired tanker, sufficient for 4,000 people (approximately 570 families).

For the water filtration plant in Nasirabad, donated by the French government handed over to the PRCS by the NDMA, the team is waiting for the travel documents to be cleared to allow the watsan delegate to arrive to train staff on how to operate the unit mechanically.

Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan (target population 4,000 families): The WatSan activities in Jhal Magsi outlined in the appeal have been taken over by German Red Cross and are being implemented in the area on bilateral basis with a PRCS WatSan team³. Since 16 August, the WatSan team has repaired one water supply scheme in Jhal Magsi rural health centre (RHC) which purifies 5,000 litres water everyday sufficient for approximately 334 people. The team has also erected four water bladders in various villages in the outskirts of Jhal Magsi, and are distributing chlorinated water at an average of approximately 23,000 litres on daily basis.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot, Sindh (target population 4,000 families): The targets for this area have been exceeded, with approximately 5,000 households assisted with water and sanitation services, in towns of Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdad Kot.

The new team of the British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU (Module 20) has arrived in the country and the formal handover took place on 17 August. Among schools in Warah and Kambar, the British Red Cross ERU assisted approximately 300 households during the reporting period, bringing the total number of households helped to more than 700 households with an average of 9 individuals per household (about 6,500 people).

³ This and any other changes affecting the appeal budget will be reflected in a revised budget to be posted in a subsequent operations update

The ERU team drained standing water, cleaned latrines and washing facilities, conducted hygiene promotion and sprayed insecticide in three schools in the past two weeks, which are being used as IDP camps. In one of the schools, the team also erected four latrine cubicles as bathing facilities for women. Within the next week, another 199 households should be assisted in Kambar - activities in Warah are complete.

In Qubo Saeed Khan and Kachipul, the Spanish Red Cross specialised water ERU (Module 15) has directly reached at least 7,500 people or about 833 households. The ERU distributed an average of 44,208 litres water between 13 to 31 August, reaching a maximum of 62,400 litres on 20 August. In cooperation with various NGOs providing water trucking services, an additional 23,000 to 30,000 people have been reached representing as many as 3,333 households.

Dadu, Sindh (target population 4,000 families): The Austrian-Swedish mass water ERU (Module 40) in Dadu distributed an average of 51,070 litres of water during the reporting period, reaching a high of 108,000 litres on 24 August. The Austrian Red Cross ERU through its various distribution points and trucking arrangements in Dadu District has provided water to 5,000 to 6,000 households.



Austrian/Swedish Red Cross mass water ERU is distributing purified water to 6,000 households in Dadu district in Sindh Province since 11th August. (Federation).

Expected Result 2: Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased.

In Dadu and Kambar-Shahdad-Kot districts, large portion of distributions of chlorine sachets will not take place as the targeted population are receiving purified water from the ERUs, however some will be distributed with the non-food items.

In Jhal Magsi, under the German Red Cross/PRCS WatSan team distributed 250 chlorine sachets between 16 and 31 August; though no new distributions are planned by this bilateral team as people are being provided with chlorinated water. The Federation is planning to do distributions of the chlorinated sachets to 1,000 families who are not benefiting from the German Red Cross/PRCS WatSan intervention, but the plan has not been finalized.

To date, the PRCS WatSan team in Turbat has distributed 35,036 chlorine sachets (5g each) among 3,422 families. The Turbat team does not plan to do anymore distributions of the chlorine sachets as the sachets distributed before were done in the emergency phase and no further need is present.

Expected Result 3: Hygiene practices within the target population have improved.

Hygiene promotion a basic function of WatSan activities is continuing in Baluchistan and Sindh. In Turbat, in keeping with integrated nature of health and WatSan, the hygiene teams and health promoter are going together to do hygiene promotion and health session. As mentioned under the expected result two under the health care programme, the team imparted hygiene promotion and health education to a total of 442 people during the reporting period, bringing the total number of people receiving hygiene promotion to approximately 2,000 people. which would further reach up to 14,000 people through passing on knowledge learned to other family members. The Turbat hygiene promotion team consists of nine people (six female and three male) who received training in the end of July 2007.

The British Red Cross ERU is also providing hygiene promotion to the people where its teams are doing other mass sanitation activities. During the reporting period, the ERU team also distributed 330 hygiene kits among the same group of people staying in the schools at the moment.

Constraints

On behalf of the Federation, meeting demands throughout Baluchistan and Sindh is challenging due to logistical limits, financial means and the number of trained personnel available to implement activities within a tight timeframe. While the Federation has been, most notably, limited in its ability to directly support WatSan activities

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at Jhal Magsi, involvement of the German Red Cross, albeit outside the scope of the current Appeal, should still encourage good results and demonstrates positive Movement coordination to assist more vulnerable people.

Specific Objective 3 (Non-Food Items): The ability of 18,000 flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood situation is improved through provision of non-food relief items for one month.

Expected Result 1: Targeted flood affected families have received essential non-food items.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Refinement of the targeting of beneficiaries is continuing at the present time. At Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan), house-to-house visits have been conducted for the entire target area to confirm beneficiary needs in terms of food, non-food items and shelter kits. During the upcoming distributions, some households may receive the entire selection of goods while others will only get one or two of the sets depending on their exact condition.

At Larkana (Sindh), a staff member visiting from the Federation's Disaster Management Department in Geneva has been working constantly with the relief teams to finalise their distribution plans. Extra field visits have been made to review the set-up of eventual distribution points and confirm beneficiary lists. As given in the [revised emergency appeal](#) of July 17th, beneficiary targeting can be seen in the table below:

| District & Province | Tehsil | Families |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| Turbat (Baluchistan) | Koshkalat, Gokdan | 6,000 |
| Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan) | Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija | 4,000 |
| Kambar-Shahdah Kot (Sindh) | Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot | 4,000 |
| Dadu (Sindh) | KN Shah, Mehr | 4,000 |
| TOTAL: 4 Districts | 12 Tehsils | 18,000 |

For the upcoming non-food item distributions, goods to be received per household include one kitchen set, one hygiene kit and one hurricane lamp, along with two each of the following: jerrycan, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, bed sheets.

As the PRCS disaster preparedness stocks for 25,000 families were already present at the outset of the flood response, various non-food items were made available for distribution. Goods recently purchased by the Federation will still be used for the distributions scheduled for September but some will be used to replenish PRCS stocks. Distribution details of the non-food items are given above:

| Location | Up to 12 August | 13 August - 31 August | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Pasni (Baluchistan)* | 700 | - | 700 |
| Kharan (Baluchistan)* | 1,000 | - | 1,000 |
| Turbat (Baluchistan) | 4,614 | 592 | 5,206 |
| Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan) | 709 | 2,885 | 2,885 |
| Dadu (Sindh) | 851 | - | 851 |
| Larkana/Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh) | 858 | - | 858 |
| TOTAL | 8,732 | 3,477 | 12,209 |

*These areas are not included in the plan of action/revised appeal.

Items distributed to date are as follows:

| District (Province) | Hygiene kits | Hurricane lamps | Stove | Jerry cans | Blankets | Bed sheets | Plastic sheeting | Mosquito nets | Buckets | Kitchen sets |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Turbat (Baluchistan) | 4,482 | 3,163 | 2,699 | 4,670 | 4,082 | 830 | 2,261 | 955 | 2,127 | - |
| Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan) | 2,225 | 1,595 | 2,112 | 2,338 | 2,553 | - | - | 542 | - | - |
| Kharan (Baluchistan) | 1,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 2,000 | - | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| Pasni (Baluchistan) | 700 | - | 199 | 200 | - | - | 200 | - | - | 228 |
| Larkana/Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh) | 738 | - | 137 | 368 | 652 | - | 100 | - | - | 361 |
| Dadu (Sindh) | 405 | - | - | 100 | 850 | - | 405 | - | - | 369 |
| TOTAL | 9,550 | 4,757 | 5,147 | 8,676 | 10,137 | 830 | 3,966 | 1,497 | 2,127 | 958 |

Constraints

Pursuit of non-food item distributions has been hampered by the delayed arrival of goods. In mounting the current flood operation, finalisation of local procurements has taken longer than expected due to a lack of procurement-dedicated staff and the lengthy bidding process. The procurement has now been approved and the suppliers have started to deliver them to the Federation's warehouse in Karachi

Specific Objective 4 (Shelter): The ability of 18,000 floods-affected families in Balochistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood is improved through provision of shelter items for one month.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Expected Result 1: Targeted flood affected families have received essential shelter items.

Activity 1: Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries.

Wider or related distributions over and above the revised figure of 9,000 targeted beneficiaries ⁴for the initial round of shelter kit provision will depend on ongoing assessments of needs. Beneficiary targets can be seen in the table below:

| District & Province | Tehsil | Families |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Turbat (Baluchistan) | Koshkalat, Gokdan | 3,000 |
| Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan) | Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija | 2,000 |
| Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh) | Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdad Kot | 2,000 |
| Dadu (Sindh) | KN Shah, Mehar | 2,000 |
| TOTAL: 4 Districts | 12 Tehsils | 9,000 |

During the reporting period, it should be noted that a further 180 tents from PRCS stocks were distributed to various families. This brings to 5,709 the total number of families to date to have received a tent out of the stock of 10,000 made available by the PRCS.

As work continues in Baluchistan and Sindh, shelter requirements are being assessed by the PRCS/Federation and ERU Teams. Regarding population movement, it is generally foreseen that people will be at their villages of residence by mid-September as long as no new crises emerge. At that time people will need temporary housing as they reconstruct or repair their homes – the entry point for the provision of shelter kits from the PRCS and Federation.

Constraints

Much like the situation regarding non-food items, procuring goods for shelter kits has taken longer than expected. They began to arrive, however, during the last week of August and are in the process of being dispatched for final distribution.

Specific Objective 5 (Supplementary Food): The immediate supplementary food needs of 15,000⁵ flood-affected families in Balochistan and Sindh provinces are met within one month, thus supporting them to focus on rebuilding their lives.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Expected Result: Targeted families have received adequate food rations for one week to cope with the effects of floods in dignified conditions.

⁴ See Operations update 7 (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/07/MDRPK00107.pdf>) for explanation of this revised number

⁵ The beneficiary target number has increased from 11,000 households as per the Revised Appeal of 17 July due to the addition of eventual distributions in Dadu.

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As highlighted among details regarding non-food items and shelter kits, relief teams are finalising their plans for the general distributions that will take place during September. During the reporting period, however, a further 1,385 households, all at Jhal Magsi in Baluchistan, received a one-week food ration bringing the total number to date that have received some form of food assistance to approximately 15,403. A breakdown of assistance provided can be seen below:

| Location, province | Families |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Turbat, Baluchistan | 3,000 |
| Kharan, Baluchistan | 1,000 |
| Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan | 2,094 |
| Pasni, Baluchistan | 4,000 ⁶ |
| Kambar, Kambar-Shahdad Kot | 2,207 |
| Johi & Mehar, Dadu, Sindh | 2,602 |
| Gadaab (Karachi), Sindh | 500 |
| TOTAL | 15,403 |

The PRCS Sindh Branch also distributed 900 rice packs at Dadu and Larkana at the outset of the current flood operation.

Constraints

Food parcels to be used for distribution in September are in the process of being received by the Federation. They were also delayed due to the same reasons as for the non-food and shelter items, which has hampered the overall conduct of distributions.

For future operations, it is being recommended that more personnel be devoted to procurement and at the earliest stages of activity. Alternately, if local purchases are to be pursued, the scope of operations may need to be more modest in order to avoid or accommodate procurement delays.

Specific Objective 6 (Communications): The profile of the Red Cross/Red Crescent response to the floods has been increased thus contributing to effective communication of the needs of the most vulnerable flood-affected people.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Expected Result: Awareness of flood relief and recovery efforts has been raised locally and internationally through the media, thus enhancing funding support, and the PRCS is providing sufficient communications support.

Since the start of the flood operation, the Federation communications team has been working with the PRCS information officer to help raise the profile of the National Society and provide greater exposure to needs of affected populations. The communications consultant has been actively participating in the communications cluster and promoting the work of PRCS/Federation in flood-affected areas.

The increased collaboration between the PRCS and journalists that have sought to cover the flood operation in Baluchistan and Sindh, has led to improved links, which will mean that the National Society will be more able to handle media coverage independently in the future.

Various interviews by local and international media have been conducted with PRCS, Federation and ERU Staff. The Federation Health Coordinator was interviewed by two newspapers and one radio channel in The Netherlands. Despite competition from the focus of local and international media on the recent Red Mosque incident, the Red Cross Red Crescent flood intervention has received coverage in national papers including The News, Dawn, The Nation and various Urdu dailies. The communications consultant and information officer distributed Federation flood footage to Reuters, BBC, APTN, Al-Jazeera, Dawn news TV, Geo TV, ATV and Pakistan national television. More floods photographs have also been shared with Irinnews and Reuters

The Federation communications consultant has made two visits to ERUs operating in Sindh, each time taking photographs and compiling stories for media outlets and stakeholders. The communications consultant took a professional camera operator to get footage of the ERUs which has been sent to Geneva for further dissemination to international media. The Federation information officer also travelled to Jhal Magsi and Dadu take video footage and photographs for the Federation.

⁶ These rations distributed by the Punjab branch were a two-week provision per family consisting of 10kg flour, 10kg rice, 2.5L vegetable oil, 4kg lentils, 3kg sugar, 1kg tea and 1.6kg salt.

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The Communications team has published a total of nine stories profiling Red Cross/Red Crescent work on the Federation website. These stories have also been disseminated widely via e-mail to various news agencies, the United Nations and other stakeholders present in the country. The Communications Team, in cooperation with technical flood response staff, has ensured the dissemination of regular operations updates and other ad hoc reports. So far eight operations updates (including this report) have been published. They are also in touch with UN Agencies for the production of 3W maps that are disseminated throughout the humanitarian community operating in Pakistan. The communications consultant has been chairing the communication cluster.

Constraints

Although daily and weekly reports are provided from the various sectors of the flood operation, conveying or condensing details into timely, consolidated reports is a challenge due to a limited number of reporting staff members and the variety of locations and activities that are being undertaken. Although these operations update present detailed and regularly updated information, should further, more up to date, or specific information be required, parties are invited to contact the Federation Delegation at Islamabad or flood operation office based in Karachi. Contact details are listed at the end of this document.

Coordination

Complementing general coordination efforts and in reflection of the current operational context, the PRCS and Federation are working closely with the ERUs based in Sindh Province to finalise their exit strategies and eventual departures from Pakistan. A number of preparations have begun to finish emergency interventions and ERU equipment is being packed for transport and longer-term storage with the National Society.

At the present time, it is foreseen that the British Red Cross Mass Sanitation ERU will have fully completed its work by 11 September. Involvement of the Spanish Red Cross Specialised Water ERU should also be completed around that time. Personnel from the Austrian Red Cross Mass Water ERU are in the midst of confirming water levels and conditions in the villages where they are working to pinpoint a date for the end of their activities and when equipment can begin to be dismantled. The process of dismantling and packing is expected to take about two weeks suggesting an end date of late September or early October.

During the coming weeks, the Finnish Red Cross Health ERU will have a set of equipment ready for transport and storage which will be followed by two additional shipments during the remainder of September. Staff will also be departing in three phases concluded by the end of the month. Logistics ERU staff from Denmark and Switzerland will likely be needed throughout October to facilitate the final handover of ERU materials, completion of general relief distributions and ongoing operational requirements.

Although the interventions of the ERUs are scheduled to end, their impact will continue through the storage and maintenance of equipment being donated to the Pakistan Red Crescent for future use. It is also anticipated that the contributing ERU National Societies of Austria, Finland, Spain and the United Kingdom will be able to reinforce the disaster response capacities of the Pakistan Red Crescent by providing supplementary training.

This training will be for staff and volunteers who have already been working as part of the flood response, as well as introductory training to additional volunteers or staff that could be part of emergency deployments of ERU equipment in the future. Technical workshops being proposed, probably two-day 'refresher training' and five-day introductory sessions, would likely take place in about six months time with the Sindh Branch at Karachi being the venue for instruction.

Monitoring and Evaluation

As mentioned in the previous Operations Update, as part of efforts in the health and watsan sectors the Austrian, British, Finnish and Spanish ERU Teams are constantly reviewing their work to ensure that activities remain properly oriented and beneficiaries served in the best possible manner throughout Sindh. The same approach is taken by counterparts working at Jhal Magsi and Turbat in Baluchistan.

Throughout the previous weeks, staff members have been following population movements in order to determine if households are remaining at temporary shelters, be they schools or encampments along roadsides, or moving back to their villages of origin. In Sindh, it appears that most people will be moving from school-based shelters by 1st September, which would mean an end to emergency interventions at those locations. Return of people to their

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 08

villages will coincide with distributions of food, non-food items and shelter kits by the PRCS and Federation, to help the returnees cope with the often bleak situation of destroyed or damaged or destroyed homes and property and livestock

Logistics

Logistics demands will continue to be substantial in the coming weeks with the ending of ERU activities, handover of their equipment to the Pakistan Red Crescent and distribution of general relief items and shelter kits throughout September in Baluchistan and Sindh. With ERU materials to be transported to Karachi (and in the case of Austrian goods, Lahore) in parallel with distribution of relief items, a lot of vehicles will be in motion. The Federation is trying to keep transport and fleet costs as low as possible by streamlining the dispatch of goods from suppliers, adjusting personnel movement schedules and reducing the number of rental vehicles to a level whereby operational demands can be met but expenses minimised.

Security

In light of flood-based and broader household needs within Baluchistan and Sindh, there is concern that with the bulk of food and non-food items distributions being implemented later than expected, tensions between communities could flare as goods are made available in the coming weeks. A spirit of assistance among neighbours may be replaced by a desire to manipulate assistance by some elements of the more general population. Overt problems are not expected but a degree of caution needs to be exercised.

As part of preparations for the upcoming distributions, relief teams are meeting with community authorities to reaffirm their responsibility for those affected by the floods, and for order and security as goods are finally made available. The relief teams have reviewed the set-up and timing of distributions so that they can proceed in the most seamless and effective manner given the logistical constraints of targeting distant villages that are often difficult to access by road even in the best of times. A balance is being sought between centralising distribution points and serving people as close as possible to their residences in order to minimise their need to travel. Discussions are continuing with security officials about the best maintenance of perimeter security, as part of regular functions, in the areas where distributions are scheduled to take place.

For additional security updates, please contact the Federation Security Delegate in Pakistan: Thor Thorbro; Mobile: +92.300.555.4506; Thuraya: +88.216.898.04431; email: thor.thorbro@ifrc.org

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned under a Global Agenda which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

- Pakistan Red Crescent Society: Khalid Kibriya (Secretary General) ; email: khalid_kibriya@yahoo.com; phone: +92.51.0407; fax : + 92.51.925.0408
- Federation Country Delegation in Pakistan: Azmat Ulla (Head of Delegation); email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org; phone: +92.51.925.0416/7 ; mobile: +92.300.850.3317
- Federation Pakistan Flood Operation: Steven Loyst (Head of Operations); email: steven.loyst@ifrc.org; mobile: +92.345.855.4501
- Federation South Asia Regional Delegation in India: Nina Nobel (Acting Head of Delegation); email:

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nina.nobel@ifrc.org; phone: + 91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128.

- Kuala Lumpur Regional Logistics Unit, Ilir Caushaj (Regional Logistics Coordinator); email: ilir.caushaj@ifrc.org; phone + 60.1.2628.2707; fax +60.3.2168.8573 or Jeremy Francis (Regional Logistics Delegate); email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org; phone: + 60.1.2298.9752.
- Federation Secretariat in Geneva: Linda Stops, (Operations Coordinator); email: linda.stops@ifrc.org; phone +41.22.730.4300; fax: +41.22.733.0395

[<Donor response report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Donor response to appeal MDRPK001 - PAKISTAN - CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

TIMEFRAME: 04 Jul 07 to 04 Jan 08

LOCATION: Pakistan

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| TOTAL AMOUNT SOUGHT: | 21,349,000 |
| TOTAL RECEIVED TO DATE: | 9,140,603 |
| APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE: | 43% |

Updated on: 31 Aug 2007

| Currency | Amount | Coordination & Implementation | Disaster Management | Health & Care | Humanitarian Values | Organisational Development | Total |
|---------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF |
| BUDGET | | | 21,349,000 | | | | 21,349,000 |

FUNDING

Opening Balance

Income

Cash contributions

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|--|------------------|--|--|------------------|
| American Red Cross | USD | 190,000 | | 233,700 | | | 233,700 |
| Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government) | AUD | 1,000,000 | | 1,030,000 | | | 1,030,000 |
| British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government) | GBP | 350,000 | | 854,000 | | | 854,000 |
| Canadian Red Cross | CAD | 99,000 | | 114,840 | | | 114,840 |
| Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government) | CAD | 495,000 | | 559,350 | | | 559,350 |
| Czech Red Cross | EUR | 3,400 | | 5,634 | | | 5,634 |
| Danish Red Cross | CHF | 102,814 | | 102,814 | | | 102,814 |
| Finnish Red Cross | EUR | 300,000 | | 495,000 | | | 495,000 |
| Hong Kong Red Cross | HKD | 507,267 | | 78,018 | | | 78,018 |
| Icelandic Red Cross | ISK | 2,005,519 | | 39,308 | | | 39,308 |
| Irish Government | EUR | 250,000 | | 412,500 | | | 412,500 |
| Irish Red Cross | EUR | 30,000 | | 49,500 | | | 49,500 |
| Italian DREF | EUR | 100,000 | | 165,000 | | | 165,000 |
| Japanese Red Cross | USD | 245,100 | | 301,473 | | | 301,473 |
| Monaco Red Cross | EUR | 10,000 | | 16,500 | | | 16,500 |
| Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government) | EUR | 495,050 | | 820,298 | | | 820,298 |
| New Zealand Red Cross | CHF | 50,000 | | 50,000 | | | 50,000 |
| Norwegian Red Cross | NOK | 500,000 | | 103,250 | | | 103,250 |
| Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government) | NOK | 4,500,000 | | 929,250 | | | 929,250 |
| Singapore Red Cross | SGD | 16,275 | | 12,963 | | | 12,963 |
| Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government) | SGD | 16,275 | | 12,963 | | | 12,963 |
| Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government) | SEK | 1,000,000 | | 179,400 | | | 179,400 |
| Total Cash contributions | | | | 6,565,760 | | | 6,565,760 |

Inkind Goods & Transport

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|---------|--|---------|--|--|---------|
| Austrian Red Cross | CHF | 125,329 | | 125,329 | | | 125,329 |
| British Red Cross | CHF | 685,155 | | 685,155 | | | 685,155 |
| Danish Red Cross | CHF | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | | 10,000 |

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

| | Currency | Amount | Coordination & Implementation | Disaster Management | Health & Care | Humanitarian Values | Organisational Development | Total |
|---|----------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF | CHF |
| BUDGET | | | | 21,349,000 | | | | 21,349,000 |
| FUNDING | | | | | | | | |
| Opening Balance | | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | | |
| Finnish Red Cross | EUR | 507,440 | | 840,829 | | | | 840,829 |
| Greenstar | PKR | 141,750 | | 2,839 | | | | 2,839 |
| ICRC | CHF | 42,980 | | 42,980 | | | | 42,980 |
| Spanish Red Cross | CHF | 749,649 | | 749,649 | | | | 749,649 |
| Swedish Red Cross | CHF | 68,000 | | 68,000 | | | | 68,000 |
| Swiss Red Cross | CHF | 50,000 | | 50,000 | | | | 50,000 |
| Total Inkind Goods & Transport | | | | 2,574,781 | | | | 2,574,781 |
| Inkind Personnel | | | | | | | | |
| German Red Cross | CHF | 62 | | 62 | | | | 62 |
| Total Inkind Personnel | | | | 62 | | | | 62 |
| Total Income | | | | 9,140,603 | | | | 9,140,603 |
| TOTAL FUNDING | | | 0 | 9,140,603 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,140,603 |
| COVERAGE | | | 0% | 43% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 43% |