

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pakistan: Monsoon Flash Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRPK006
GLIDE n° [FL-2010-000141-PAK](#)
Operations update n° 13
8 April 2011

Period covered by this operations update: From 2 February 2011 to 4 March 2011.

Appeal target (current): CHF 130,673,677

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 64.8 per cent covered in cash and kind; and 71 per cent covered including contributions currently in the pipeline. Funds are still urgently needed to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society in this operation to assist those affected by the floods. [<click here for updated donor response report; or here for contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- A [revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 15 November 2010 for CHF 130,673,677 (USD 133.8 mil or EUR 97.9 mil) to assist 130,000 families (some 900,000 people) for 24 months.
- An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 19 August 2010 for CHF 75,852,261 (USD 72.5 mil or EUR 56.3 mil) for 18 months to assist 130,000 flood-affected families (some 900,000 beneficiaries).
- A preliminary [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 2 August 2010 for CHF 17,008,050 (USD 16,333,000 or EUR 12,514,600) for 9 months to assist 175,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 250,000 (USD 239,406 or EUR 183,589) was allocated on 30 July 2010 to support the National Society's response to the emergency.



The integrated approach of recovery programming will see each sector's activities involving communities from the inception, using community mobilization and awareness campaigns to promote awareness of prevailing disasters and possible mitigation strategies. **Photo:** Caroline Austin/IFRC

Summary:

The floods operation is entering the recovery phase after successful completion of the relief phases. Early recovery activities commenced in December with the delivery of winterized transitional shelter to the northern regions of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (KPK) and Gilgit Baltistan, and with the distribution of winter vegetable seeds in Sindh. Followed by these early recovery interventions an integrated recovery approach has been adopted for the recovery operation. The integrated approach will focus on an integrated recovery programme covering health, water and sanitation, shelter, and livelihood sector operating in selected communities simultaneously. It aims to provide an entire coverage of all sectors in the selected communities.

By the end of January 2011, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) concluded a month-long integrated field assessment based on the

vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) methodology¹. These assessment findings were presented to all the sectoral coordinators in a week-long planning exercise. These findings became the base for the integrated recovery plans. A cash-based programming approach will support shelter and livelihoods activities within this flood response. Cash transfer mechanisms to support these two areas of intervention are being developed through a pilot project in Sindh². These are being designed to support the scale up of recovery activities in the three flood affected provinces.

The National Society's humanitarian achievements and messages receive continuous coverage externally through the media, supplemented by beneficiary communication headway in PRCS-produced radio and television programmes that enjoy good public reception and provide an important accountability measure to ensure IFRC/PRCS projects are well placed.

Achievements as of 2 March 2011

Sector	Achievements (families reached)
Relief food and non food including emergency shelter	199,989
Shelter (recovery)	5,623
Health and care	133,689 ³
Water and sanitation	31,300
Livelihoods	2,000

PRCS/IFRC has reached at least 1,399,923 people (199,989 families) across five provinces, most affected by the floods. This represents half of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's current reach of 2.5 million⁴ people.

For further details on the activities of this operation please refer to the revised emergency appeal which can be found [here](#). Also, sequence of achievements under this operation could also be found on regular reports produced on the www.ifrc.org Pakistan page.

To date, the following partner national societies and other donors have contributed multilaterally to this emergency appeal:

American Red Cross, Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, 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/Canadian government, Czech Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, The European Commission's Aid department (DG ECHO), Fiji Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Macau branch of the Red Cross Society of China, 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/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, 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, OPEC Fund for International Development, US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Italian government and private donors have made contributions to this appeal.

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.

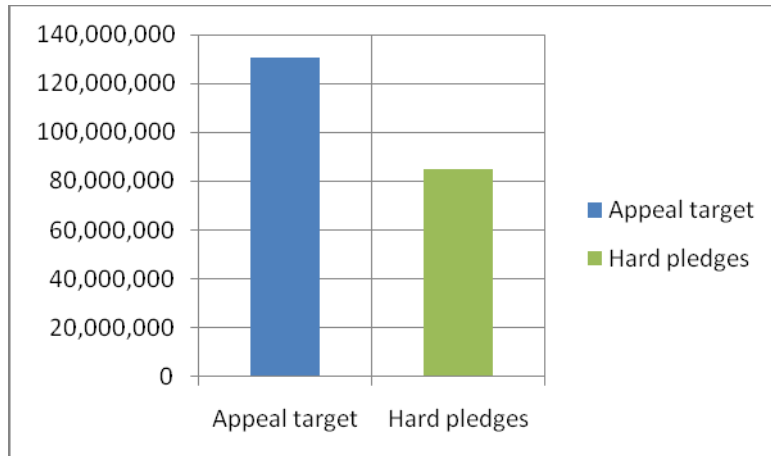
¹ Although the methodology for this exercise was in preparation for an integrated vulnerabilities and capacity assessment (VCA), the resulting assessment of the capacities of the affected communities was limited.

² This is an integrated pilot project in Thatta, Sindh province where IFRC will lead the shelter and livelihood components with cash programming, while German Red Cross is providing health and water and sanitation.

³ Previously, data was only available from December 2010. Verification of health consultations was completed only in mid-March, and therefore the health data is of 16 March 2011

⁴ Because of the integrated approach in programming, there are challenges in avoiding multiple counting for people who receive assistance from more than one sectoral intervention. Therefore, 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.

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



The graph above gives an overview of the status of the coverage of this appeal.

The situation

Seven months ago, Pakistan encountered the worst floods in recent memory, prompting a government and international humanitarian response that extended across the country’s expanse, as it attempted to assist an estimated 20 million people affected by the floods.

The northern province of KPK was initially the severely affected, soon r the southern provinces of Punjab and Sindh experienced prolonged flooding, with hundreds of thousands of people fleeing their homes and evacuating cities in August and September as the onrushing floodwaters swept away homes, crops and livestock. Even at the end of October, more than a million displaced people remained in temporary facilities in Sindh alone.

In most places the flood water has receded and the majority of affected people had returned home (tens of thousands remain displaced according to UN-OCHA figures). With the immediate relief phase over, huge needs remain in Sindh and Punjab, where the government and humanitarian organizations are consolidating longer-term recovery plans to address a wide range of issues including malnutrition, health epidemics, poor sanitation and loss of homes and livelihoods. While the majority of affected people have returned home, almost 500 camps were still operational in Sindh in January⁵.

The government’s National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports 1,985 deaths and 2,946 people injured by the floods⁶. The damage caused by the floods was massive and will clearly have long-term repercussions in a country where agriculture accounts for 20 per cent of its GDP⁷. Almost two million hectares of farmland – a tenth of the nation’s agricultural area – were destroyed in the floods, threatening severe food shortages in the coming months. It is estimated that more than 20 million people out of Pakistan’s population of 170 million are affected by the floods⁸.

NDMA update as of 2 March 2011

Summary of damage	Punjab	Sindh	KPK*	Balochistan	AJ&K	GB	Total
Deaths	110	411	1,156	54	71	183	1,985
Injuries	262	1,235	1,198	104	87	60	2,946
Houses damaged	497,700	876,249	284,990	75,596	7,106	2,830	1,744,471

* Including Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

⁵ Sindh government update on pakresponse.org, 5 January 2011 - 492 camps holding 180,000 displaced people.

⁶ These figures have not changed since November 2010.

⁷ World Bank World Development Indicators 2010.

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

Coordination and partnerships

Internal coordination:

A meeting was held on 28 February to maintain coordination between IFRC Pakistan delegation, flood operation team, field delegates and field representatives. A decentralized management structure was agreed with a timetable to implement a system which is in line with PRCS needs to be incorporated. The delegation of operational management of the recovery phase was finalized with the respective field representatives.

The IFRC flood operation team holds regular meetings with the to discuss routine plans, strategic issues and constraints for leading successful programmes.

The IFRC Asia Pacific zone office has been supporting the IFRC Pakistan delegation from the initial days of the disaster as and when required. During the reporting period, the zone office supported the integrated recovery planning, sending a technical team to participate in a week-long recovery planning exercise. A draft recovery plan is planned to be shared with PRCS for approval by 14 March.

Movement coordination:

PRCS continues to host the daily operations meeting at the national disaster management and logistics cell (DMLC). Daily progress on the operations and any constraints and issues are brought forward in these meetings.

The IFRC Pakistan delegation maintains the coordination with PRCS, ICRC and other in-country partner national societies through monthly Movement coordination meetings. The latest meeting was hosted by ICRC on 3 March 2011, sharing general ongoing progress and upcoming plans were shared among the participants. It was proposed by ICRC that the context of the floods operation should be removed from the Movement framework agreement and linked instead with the joint statement document.

Coordination with authorities:

On 4 March, PRCS organized a lessons learnt meeting with IFRC, ICRC, all the in-country national societies and NDMA. The purpose of the workshop was to share general constraints faced by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement during the flood operations, and discussed better ways of working together with NDMA. NDMA appreciated and acknowledged the comprehensive discussion with the participants, and will follow up the meeting by hosting a two-days lessons learnt workshop.

The IFRC Pakistan delegation continues to participate in the cluster meetings by the participation of flood operation's sector coordinators at Islamabad and provincial level, depending on availability.

The IFRC head and deputy head of delegation continue to participate in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings to coordinate with UN and other humanitarian organizations working in country. The meeting acknowledged the government's announcement of an end to the relief phase of the operation, allowing relief activities to continue only in exceptional cases of need. Through the national and provincial disaster management authorities, the Pakistan government is planning to strengthen its role in coordination. The role of OCHA will be replaced with UNDP. Also the UN inter-agency standing committee (IASC) clusters will be replaced by sectoral working groups led by NDMA and PDMA with the support of UNDP.

National Society capacity:

IFRC, with the support of its partner national societies, is recruiting some vital positions to support the PRCS in developing capacity under different sectors. These posts include the recruitment of branch development delegate – for which a candidate has been identified and expected to arrive in April – to support the PRCS in developing self-sustained branches. Under a special project aimed to improve the logistic capacity, a logistic development delegate is being hired to support the PRCS in developing a logistic system and strengthen logistic capacity of PRCS.

A humanitarian diplomacy delegate has been recruited and will arrive in April. The delegate is needed to strengthen the team with advanced communication and relationships, to advocate at higher levels on behalf of the most vulnerable, also promoting IFRC, its partner national societies and the host National Society. The delegate would work closely with ICRC and partner national societies, disseminating messages from PRCS leadership. One of the objectives of the IFRC-supported operation is to continue to reinforce PRCS capacities in terms of technical, financial and additional human resource support to face the increasingly demanding context in which it operates. Even as the National Society responds to the floods, it continues to restructure its operations to realign with its own long-term Strategy 2011-2015. The IFRC appeal reflects the Movement's commitment to help PRCS continue its crucial role in providing recovery assistance in line with its strategic goals.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

From its first involvement in search and rescue in July, to the delivery of relief supplies including winter vegetable seeds in December for livelihood recovery, the National Society continues to lead the response in the affected areas through its active and far-reaching network of provincial and district branches as well as strategically located disaster management cells.

Within days of the operation, the IFRC country office received surge capacity in the form of personnel from the zone office to assist PRCS in the areas of logistics, shelter, communications and reporting. The arrival of the IFRC disaster response tools from August to December 2010, including a field assessment and coordination team (FACT), six emergency response units (ERUs) specializing in logistics, relief and basic health (in addition to ERU technical and financial support in water and sanitation), and two deployments of regional disaster response teams (RDRT), reinforced the capacities of PRCS in assessment and delivery of emergency and relief assistance, allowing the operation to meet many of its ambitious targets in the first five months of the operation.

A Federation-wide plan of action was shared at a donors' conference in Doha in mid-October 2010, detailing a coordinated approach of all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement components in the floods response. By January, building on the transition from relief to recovery planning initiated by the seven-member transitional planning assistance team (TPAT), the flood operations team had taken shape. The floods operation is now consolidated with a permanent operations coordinator and delegates recruited for relief, health, water and sanitation, shelter, livelihoods, recovery, communications and beneficiary communications, grants management, reporting, finance, and logistics. In each of the three provinces of KPK, Punjab and Sindh, a field representative and field delegate has been installed to enhance coordination and implementation at the operational hubs.

With relief activities having wrapped up in late December 2010, except for a "second round" of food distributions that began in January 2011, PRCS/IFRC has focused its efforts in the new year on integrated recovery planning, embarking on detailed field assessments for recovery interventions from 30 December 2010 to 31 January 2011. The multi-sector assessments made contact with people from the flood-affected areas of KPK, Punjab and Sindh, coordinating with other actors, to target specific areas for recovery activities due to begin over the coming months. A cash grants consultant has been working with PRCS and the local authorities in Sindh, where two villages were selected for an integrated recovery pilot project using a cash-programming approach. The findings from this pilot will inform the final design of the cash-based components of the shelter and livelihood programmes under the PRCS/IFRC floods operation.

The following national societies have supported PRCS with technical staff, RDRT and FACT members, ERUs and the TPAT: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bangladesh Red Crescent, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Indonesian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Malaysian Red Crescent, Nepal Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Peruvian Red Cross, Solomon Islands Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Sri Lanka Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross.

Progress towards outcomes

While the operation has pursued an integrated (multi-sectoral) approach to relief and early recovery programming, progress against indicators for sector-specific outcomes, outputs and activities are described below.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)



A total of 23 PRCS volunteers from seven affected districts in Sindh were trained in IT and reporting in a workshop organized in Karachi. **Photo:** IFRC

Progress

IFRC/PRCS targeted to support 130,000 families by food distribution in the relief phase. By the end of the first round of food distribution in the five provinces, 97 per cent of the targeted case load was achieved. The first round of food distribution was completed by December reaching a total of 126,276⁹ families.

An IT and reporting workshop was organized from 25-26 February 2011 in Karachi. The workshop aimed at orientating the volunteers on data entry and reporting on new templates introduced by the PRCS relief cell. A total of 23 volunteers from seven affected districts in Sindh were trained in this workshop.

As of 2 March, the food distributions of IFRC/PRCS have reached 156,740 families (including 125,778 families from the first round of food distributions).

S.no.	Province	Standard food parcels distributed	Standard NFI packages distributed
1	Punjab	49,148	22,377
2	Sindh	71,527	35,132
3	KPK	31,567	23,439
4	GB	4,000*	2,043
5	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	498*	2,709
Total		156,740	85,700

*GB and AJK food distribution numbers have been verified now based on available beneficiary records

IFRC/PRCS targeted to access an additional 50,000 families during the second round of food distribution in Sindh and Punjab because of the huge needs in these areas. As of the end of February 2011, 60 per cent of the targeted second round of food distribution has been achieved. Details of the second round food item distributions (including blankets as requested by the targeted families) as of 28 February is as follows:

Province	Families reached	Target	Food Balance	Blanket	Jute Bag
Punjab total	10,000	10,000	0	17,000	0
Sindh total	17,600	40,000	22,400	0	17,300
Grand Total	27,600	50,000	22,400	17,000	17,300

⁹ This has been revised down from the figure in the 6-month report, which was an error.

Lessons learnt

The few suppliers able to keep up with the huge needs of food items emphasized the importance of keeping ready-to-eat (RTE) food packs in disaster preparedness stocks placed at strategic locations throughout the country.

Shelter

Progress

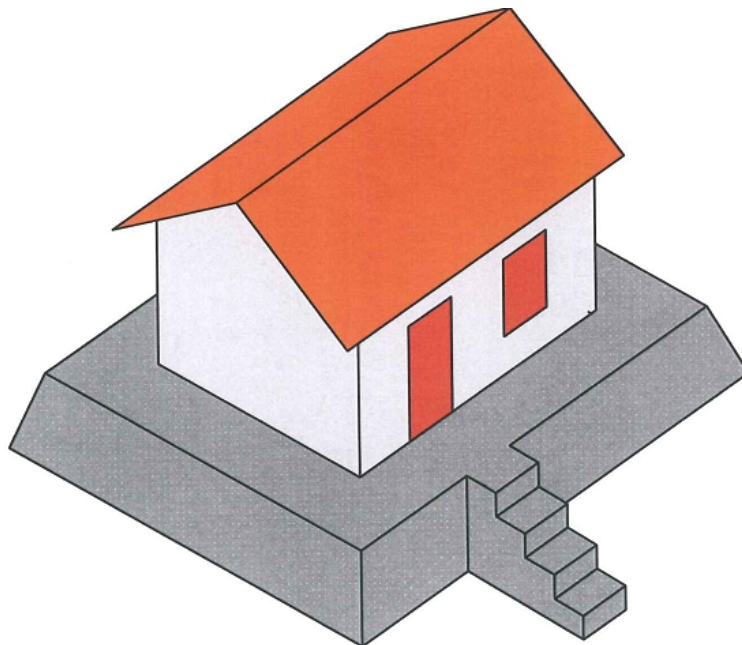
In the snow bound areas of KPK and Gilgit Baltistan where IFRC/PRCS planned to reach 6,500 families with winterized transitional shelters, 5,623 have been delivered to the beneficiaries. The programme is expected to conclude by early March but it is expected that the final verified distribution reports will only be consolidated in early April, due to the remoteness of the distribution areas, and lack of modern communication systems there. To hasten delivery of winterised transitional shelter (WTS), the IFRC shelter team collaborated with Australian Red Cross and German Red Cross for support in terms of delivery services and sharing of common materials.

Under recovery shelter, as part of the cash-programming pilot project, the owner-driven construction of 18 houses in two villages is ongoing in the Thatta district in Sindh province. The beneficiary list for two villages has been finalized with identifying six beneficiaries in Sono Khan Jamali and 12 in Suleman Khas Kheli.

In February, the shelter team visited the villages to obtain information on traditional methods and materials used in construction. A survey was also carried out to check the prices and availability of various construction materials in the market and to finalize the estimated cost of the sample house. The village committee members then decided to construct a sample house in each village for a suitable beneficiary, after which a meeting was held to familiarize the committee members and carpenters with the construction process. Further discussions with logistics would be required to formalize the procurement process of the required construction materials.

Sample House:

The sample house will be built based on the single-room model recommended by the shelter cluster. Currently, this model is a mud house 12 ft by 15 ft in dimension, with timber framework. IFRC will provide all necessary materials to construct the timber framework for walls and roofing of the house, while the beneficiary will finish the wall and roof with mud plaster.



The latest plan for the owner-drive cash-based shelter programme was presented to the PRCS provincial branch in Sindh in a coordination meeting, outlining PRCS/IFRC support to 28,000 families in Sindh and 12,000 families in Punjab. The targets are staggered over three different phases, with each phase dependent on the appeal funding situation. The first phase of 11,500 families represents the minimum target of the programme based on confirmed funding. Beneficiary families will receive an introduction to safe shelter awareness and basic disaster risk reduction (DRR) principles, and will receive technical assistance from appointed carpenters. The shelter team met with the dean of the faculty of civil engineering and architecture, Engineering and

Technology University, Karachi, discussing possibilities to involve its students for technical advice, and to tap into their experience with traditional house construction.

Challenges

Unfortunately, unavoidable delays with the finalization of the beneficiary lists in Gilgit Baltistan by the district authorities and PRCS branch meant that the final WTS kits were only delivered by late February to early March.

Health and Care

Progress

By the end of February, three medical teams in KPK and six medical teams in Sindh were operational to provide support to flood-affected people. To date, the health teams have treated 133,689 people¹⁰. Majority of the consultations have been for acute watery diarrhoea, respiratory infections, skin infections and anaemia.

To avoid duplication of services, the IFRC-supported mother and child health clinic in Mehr, Sindh, will be closed down, and medicines and equipment will be donated to the existing hospital. Further needs for mother and child healthcare in Mehr will be catered by UNFPA, which has started a two-year programme in the same locality.



A PRCS woman doctor examines a pregnant woman at the mother and child health centre operating in Mehr, Sindh. **Photo:** Olivier Matthys/IFRC

The recovery phase targets the establishment of 24 basic health units in 18 affected districts. By the end of February, three basic health units in KPK began operations in coordination with the district government's executive district officer in health.

A psychosocial support programme (PSP) training-of-trainers was organized with the support of Danish Red Cross, training 22 master trainers at PRCS national headquarters and six provincial branches. These trained staff will present their plan in line with the PSP health recovery plan to their respective branch secretaries to target 18 districts and 144 villages.

The health programme also held a training-of-trainers for community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) to train 23 participants from seven PRCS provincial branches. Under the recovery plan, the CBHFA master trainers aim to train 144 branch CBHFA coaches. These coaches will further train 2,880 community CBHFA volunteers in the 18 target districts of the five provinces.

The Sindh and Punjab provincial health teams have begun to compile branch-level integrated health plans and budgets. These plans are developed in accordance with the overall integrated recovery plan and will contribute to the outcome of health programme. The recruitment of staff to support the integrated health programme in Sindh has been completed and it will be followed up by recruitments in Punjab, KPK and Baluchistan.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Progress

The production of safe water and provision of sanitation has been completed for the relief phase of the operation, reaching 31,300 families with safe water and 4,005 families with sanitation. Hygiene promotion continues in Punjab and Sindh, reaching 12,844 families.

¹⁰ Previously, data was only available from December 2010. Verification of health consultations was completed only in mid-March, and therefore the health data is of 16 March 2011

In Larkana, Sindh – four out of six water treatment plants have been cleaned, repacked, replenished and stored, with the support from two water and sanitation delegates from the Spanish Red Cross. IFRC/PRCS held a meeting with German Red Cross to discuss the cleaning, replenishment and repacking of water treatment equipment in Thatta.

The water and sanitation recovery activities have commenced with the training of volunteers for a knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) survey in the target communities, identifying needs which will input into the design of their own water and sanitation interventions. Hardware-related activities such as construction will follow once the results from the KAP surveys have been analyzed and hardware solutions for the community have been agreed, through the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) process.

PRCS volunteers have been trained and they are conducting hygiene promotion sessions in Muzaffargarh, with events successfully conducted in three union councils of Muzaffargarh. So far 8,246 people in 19 villages of Muzaffargarh have received key hygiene messages. From observation and feedback from the participants, the communities maintain a high interest in the activities. There are 18 volunteers working in three groups to deliver these messages to the communities.

An IFRC senior hygiene promotion officer (female) has been recruited in Islamabad to support the water and sanitation recovery programme. A PHAST training-of-trainers has been proposed for the volunteers of the two districts of Sindh. If approved by the PRCS provincial secretary, it will likely take place before the end of March.

Information gathering on the schools of six districts targeted for children hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) sessions is ongoing. The final selection of the schools will be done with the assistance and guidance of PRCS provincial branches.

Livelihoods

Progress

The integrated recovery implementation plan for livelihood has been finalized with the sectoral leads and the technical team from the IFRC zone office. To facilitate seed and fertilizer distribution for the upcoming *Kharif*¹¹ season, volunteers have been selected in 11 districts of KPK and Sindh. This was followed by project orientation programmes for PRCS volunteers in Larkana, Thatta, Shikarpur and Khairpur districts of Sindh and Swat district of KPK. Volunteers are currently drawing up lists of eligible beneficiaries in those districts. Distribution plans for KPK, Punjab and Sindh have been prepared for the prepositioning of seed and fertiliser stocks. A total of 31,214 families will receive seeds and fertiliser in the three provinces to allow them to plant in April and May.

A monitoring visit of the winter vegetable seed distribution in Larkana was conducted for the 2,000 beneficiary families. The team found encouraging germination rates for most of the vegetables provided, but noted that about a third of the tomato seeds failed to germinate due to an earlier and colder than usual winter season in 2010. The findings are summarized:

Vegetable	Germination rate
Spinach	100 %
Turnip	94 %
Peas	92 %
Tomato	66 %

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction (DP/DRR)

Progress

The findings from the one-month vulnerability and capacity assessment exercise that concluded on 31 January in KPK, Punjab and Sindh have been shared with PRCS provincial branches and sectoral coordinators. These provide the bases for geographical and sectoral prioritization of the integrated recovery plan.

DP/DRR has been identified as the lead in the integrated approach, and is a cross-cutting programme interlinked with the sectoral programmes of relief, health and care, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion, livelihoods and shelter. It aims to build strengths and utilize the resources of the other programmes to give maximum benefit

¹¹ The *Kharif* season is traditionally recognized in Pakistan to begin as early as April to May, when planting for crops including rice and maize begins.

to the communities it serves. By demonstrating that multiple results can be achieved from singular activities, the programme hopes to develop the capacity of PRCS at branch level to better utilize the resources they have.

In practice, this means that under each sector, activities will involve communities from the inception, using community mobilization and awareness campaigns to promote awareness of prevailing disasters and possible mitigation strategies. In April, multi-sectoral household surveys will be conducted in the target communities, collecting baseline data, and identifying beneficiaries and allowing them to determine their own needs through community consultation. At each village, a disaster response plan will be developed for building safer and well-prepared communities, and each sectoral programme will identify specific interventions that will promote DRR.

VCA findings

The integrated field assessment found that 90 per cent of the homes in the targeted areas were partially or fully damaged by the floods. Thus the priority under shelter remained as provision of shelter kits, and provision of cash or shelter, including technical training for construction, in the affected communities. In livelihoods, the major income source in the affected areas were agriculture, small business entrepreneurship and livestock – all severely affected by the floods, an impact that would be felt for future cropping seasons. The main recommendations for livelihoods, therefore, included the provision of seeds and fertilizers and technical trainings for the targeted communities.

Post-flood diseases such as diarrhoea, skin diseases and malaria were also a main concern, exacerbated by flood damage to existing health facilities. Water supply and sanitation facilities were damaged, leading to water contamination and shortage, which in turn led to poor hygiene practices and exposure to waterborne diseases. The recommendations for water and sanitation included rehabilitation of water supply schemes and sanitation systems, provision of safe drinking water and hygiene promotion campaigns for improved hygiene practices at community level.

Organizational development (Capacity development and organizational strengthening)

Progress

Developing the capacity of PRCS staff in a variety of organizational areas with the view of supporting floods operations has been a key focus of organizational development in the flood operations. In particular, the capacities of provincial and district branches, not only in existing operational areas such as logistics, disaster response, health and water and sanitation, but also in emerging disciplines as required by the ongoing floods operations such as shelter, livelihoods and beneficiary communications. A suitable candidate for the post of branch development delegate has been finalized and is expected to arrive in country by April 2011.

A number of new staff national/international has been hired during flood operations. By the end of February, a total of 161 national and international staff were working in IFRC flood operation. This included 16 flood operation international staff and 32 flood operation national staff. Also, six international IFRC staff and 29 IFRC national staff support the flood operation. In February, newly-hired staff participated in awareness sessions on the Movement principles and Code of Conduct. There are plans to replicate such sessions at provincial and district levels.

Restoring family links (RFL)¹²

For relatives separated by floods, often displaced, PRCS with the support of ICRC set up an emergency national and international phone service to restore family links, benefiting 879 families. At least 6,200 individuals have received RFL services

Logistics

Progress

After finalizing the implementation plans for integrated recovery programme, IFRC logistics are working closely with programme managers to assist in planning their envisaged procurement needs. Seeds and fertilisers for 31,232 households have been procured for the livelihoods programme and will be delivered to logistics hubs from 25 March 2011 for distribution to the beneficiaries.

On-the-job training of IFRC staff is ongoing and two single-day logistics workshops have been concluded in Sukkur and Multan. The logistics development delegate has been identified and will be deployed to support the logistics development of PRCS by April 2011. Once the structure has been finalized, specific training modules will

¹² This service has completed.

be designed and implemented. In addition, a logistics trainee delegate will be deployed to organize and run these specific training modules in agreement with PRCS.

To increase the logistic capacity of PRCS, the need for setting up warehouses in Islamabad and Karachi was identified. The selection of a warehouse for Islamabad has been agreed jointly with PRCS and the case file submitted to the zone office in Kuala Lumpur for technical approval. The warehouse in Karachi is vital for storage and movement of all sea shipments, as the major sea port for Pakistan is located in that city. Once the Islamabad warehouse is finalized, the case for the Karachi warehouse will be brought forward. The warehouse site for Karachi will be finalized by the end of March, after a site visit with PRCS. The following table summarizes achievements.

Air consignments received	49
Sea shipments received	57
Total 40-ft containers received by sea	148
Total 20-ft containers received by sea	38

Challenges

Consistence changes to the programme needs and targets after the request for quotation (RFQ) and contract is near completion.

Beneficiary Communications and Accountability



A female volunteer translates public service announcements (PSAs) in Sindhi. PRCS volunteers translated PSAs on health, water and sanitation, and livelihoods. **Photo:** Caroline Austin/IFRC

Progress:

The radio programme, which has now broadcasted 13 episodes, has had an increasing listenership evidenced by a higher number of call-ins during the one-hour live talk show on Pakistan National Radio 101 FM. This radio station transmits 22 hours daily from eight stations in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, Faisalabad, Sialkot and Hyderabad. FM 101 is the biggest FM channel of Pakistan broadcasting a collective 172 hours worth of transmission daily from eight stations.

The pre-recorded TV variety programme has broadcasted seven episodes on Pakistan National Television (PTV) News channel. PTV News has tower stations in the three most-affected districts, allowing for a targeted audience. The TV programme documentation required various work from field trips to capture community perspectives.

Training was organized in flood-affected branches in Sindh with the objective of introducing staff and volunteers to the beneficiary communications and accountability project. A key component of the training included guidance on the use of digital voice recorders. Volunteers prepared public service announcement (PSA) recordings on health, water and sanitation, livelihood in the local language of Sindhi. The training forms part of the larger PRCS/IFRC plans to produce a national radio programme into local languages of Sindhi, Punjabi, Pashto and Urdu.

An internship programme is being designed for rollout in April to train volunteers from across Pakistan. Interns will work through a process of designing their own radio programs in local languages over one week and then will deliver this in a live radio at the end of that week. The training in the second week will cover the technical aspects of the equipment, photography and interviewing beneficiaries. All activities during these two weeks will be recorded into a documentary for dissemination to a wider audience.

The print team has begun working with shelter and health on poster production to complement PRCS/IFRC programming. Information from previous operations and from key stakeholders (i.e. UN Habitat) in Pakistan has been gathered and will be modified to the Pakistan context to communicate information that will assist beneficiaries in their recovery. The PRCS/IFRC team is designing a community notice board to complement activities and provide information to flood-affected communities. PRCS has formed a committee to reflect the cross-cutting nature of beneficiary communications with representatives from key stakeholders across the organization.

The beneficiary communications and accountability team completed a review of key external stakeholders and have been meeting with these organizations to further strengthen collaboration partnerships in the mass communication area. Meetings have been held between Inter-news and IOM, and materials shared (manuals, PSAs). Further meetings are planned to strengthen these links.

Communications – advocacy and public information

The communications team continued to work on better visibility and promotional material such as the fundamental principles and mounted pictures of ongoing activities of flood operation. It is working on an in-depth work plan for the upcoming one year anniversary of flood operation on 29 July.

The IFRC communications team continues to cover stories from field. All the work of the communications team is available at <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=131> and also at the IFRC page on YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=ifrc-Pakistan&aq=f

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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK006 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/7-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2012/8
Appeal	MDRPK006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	97,702,083	22,886,773	420,675		8,759,146	129,768,677
B. Opening Balance	0	0	0		0	0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	4,163,724					4,163,724
Andorran Red Cross	12,579					12,579
Argentina - Private Donors	124					124
Australian Red Cross	491,100	461,775				952,875
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	2,862,603	273,420				3,136,023
Austrian Red Cross	1,400,966					1,400,966
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government)		489,414				489,414
Bangladesh Red Crescent	985					985
Belarusian Red Cross	2,017					2,017
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	22,775					22,775
Belgian Red Cross (French speaking community)	39,688					39,688
Belgium - Private Donors					563	563
Bosnia and Herzegovina Red Cross					66,985	66,985
British Red Cross	1,937,143				69,319	2,006,462
British Red Cross (from British Government)					449,573	449,573
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	2,152,762				388,916	2,541,678
Bulgarian Red Cross	14,639					14,639
Canadian Red Cross	2,252,792					2,252,792
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	2,583,790	180,851			72,340	2,836,980
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	11,353					11,353
China Red Cross, Macau branch	15,000					15,000
Consolidated Contractors Co. (CCC)	102,743					102,743
Credit Suisse Foundation	950,749	365,673			146,269	1,462,691
Czech Red Cross					45,903	45,903
Danish Red Cross	6,581					6,581
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	578,632	634,473			137,052	1,350,157
Egypt - Private Donors					1,474	1,474
European Commission - DG ECHO	10,446,592					10,446,592
Fiji Red Cross					1,028	1,028
Fiji Red Cross (from Fiji Private Donors)					2,598	2,598
Finnish Red Cross	48,596					48,596
France - Private Donors					500	500
French Red Cross	405,598					405,598
Garden International School	19,801					19,801
Germany - Private Donors					2,659	2,659
Germany Red Cross	329,005					329,005
GlaxoSmithKline	23,145					23,145
Great Britain - Private Donors					1,615	1,615
Halai Sakina					10,544	10,544
Icelandic Red Cross		70,000				70,000
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)		35,000				35,000
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic RC)		15,000				15,000
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Aecom Employees)		460				460
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Alcatel-Lucent Foundation)		7,223				7,223
IFRC at the UN Inc (from BP Foundation)	948,579					948,579
IFRC at the UN Inc (from EMC Corporation)		92,928				92,928

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<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Islamic Heritage)</i>		5,576		5,576
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Kraft Foods Foundation)</i>	142,287			142,287
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Latham & Watkins LLP)</i>		13,939		13,939
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.)</i>		23,232		23,232
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Mellon Bank)</i>		176,762		176,762
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Old World Industries Inc.)</i>	23,714			23,714
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Oracle Corporation)</i>		181,172		181,172
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from Riaz H. Waraich Charitable Foundation)</i>	23,714			23,714
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from ThermoFisher Scientific)</i>		1,848		1,848
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	1,873	957		2,831
<i>Indonesia - Private Donors</i>	5,195		674	5,869
<i>Iranian Red Crescent</i>	26,243		20,872	47,116
<i>Ireland - Private Donors</i>			7,387	7,387
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	329,618			329,618
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	548,848			548,848
<i>Italy - Private Donors</i>			4,620	4,620
<i>Japanese Government</i>		1,416,163		1,416,163
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	25,301			25,301
<i>Lebara Foundation</i>	67,033			67,033
<i>Lithuanian Red Cross</i>			500	500
<i>Luxembourg - Private Donors</i>			507	507
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	3,666			3,666
<i>Mauritius Red Cross</i>	3,734			3,734
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>	71,522			71,522
<i>Moroccan Red Crescent</i>	23,638			23,638
<i>Nepal Red Cross</i>			2,000	2,000
<i>Netherlands - Private Donors</i>			325	325
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	335,111			335,111
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	659,786			659,786
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	4,369		286,200	290,569
<i>New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)</i>		366,750		366,750
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	6,619			6,619
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	2,243,940	763,316	336,353	3,343,609
<i>Oman - Private Donors</i>			3,933	3,933
<i>On Line donations</i>			213,904	213,904
<i>OPEC Fund For International Development</i>	517,331			517,331
<i>Other</i>	104			104
<i>Pakistan Private Donors</i>			25,080	25,080
<i>Portuguese Red Cross</i>	32,921			32,921
<i>Qatar Private Donors</i>	328			328
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross</i>	67,507			67,507
<i>Republic of Korea Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors)</i>			1,204	1,204
<i>Saudi Arabia - Private Donors</i>	10,392			10,392
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>	327,198			327,198
<i>Slovenian Red Cross</i>	5,592			5,592
<i>South Africa - Private Donors</i>			1,414	1,414
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	113,964			113,964
<i>Swedish - Private Donors</i>			3,444	3,444
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	2,135,702		27,889	2,163,591
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	350,307			350,307

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/7-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2012/8
Appeal	MDRPK006
Budget	APPEAL

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Swiss Red Cross	3,559				3,559
Switzerland - Private Donors	1,000			2,907	3,907
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	82,388	200,683			283,072
Thomson Reuters				2,625	2,625
United Arab Emirates - Private Donors				7,775	7,775
United States - Private Donors				1,434	1,434
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	7,700				7,700
WIPO /OMPI staff				6,050	6,050
Wi-Tribe Limited				20,224	20,224
Yemen Private donors				986	986
Z Zurich Foundation	62,000				62,000
C1. Cash contributions	40,088,263	5,776,614	286,200	2,089,446	48,240,523

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

British Red Cross				23,424	23,424
Canadian Red Cross				51,792	51,792
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	1,934,778				1,934,778
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	255,000	510,000		87,263	852,263
European Commission - DG ECHO	2,554,278				2,554,278
Finnish Red Cross	514,049				514,049
Lebara Foundation	63,857				63,857
Swedish Red Cross	713,542				713,542
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	4,043,405				4,043,405
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	18,575				18,575
United States Government - USAID	5,572,583	2,786,291			8,358,874
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	15,670,068	3,296,292		162,478	19,128,838

Income reserved for future periods

British Red Cross				-29,945	-29,945
Finnish Red Cross	-514,049				-514,049
C3. Income reserved for future periods	-514,049			-29,945	-543,993

Inkind Goods & Transport

American Red Cross	872,875				872,875
Australian Red Cross	403,842				403,842
Austrian Red Cross	1,604,748				1,604,748
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	367,550				367,550
British Red Cross	3,024,415				3,024,415
Canadian Red Cross	2,913,524				2,913,524
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	185,708				185,708
Danish Red Cross	102,127				102,127
Finnish Red Cross	869,570				869,570
French Red Cross	125,411				125,411
Germany Red Cross	631,427				631,427
Iranian Red Crescent	596,692				596,692
Japanese Red Cross	397,578				397,578
Luxembourg Red Cross	56,890				56,890
Netherlands Red Cross	5,373,189				5,373,189
New Zealand Red Cross	71,928				71,928
Norwegian Red Cross	106,157				106,157
Republic of Korea Red Cross	133,818				133,818
Singapore Red Cross	112,767				112,767
Spanish Red Cross	594,282				594,282
Swedish Red Cross	444,678				444,678
Swiss Red Cross	55,226				55,226
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	19,044,405				19,044,405

Inkind Personnel

Australian Red Cross	15,470			13,090	28,560
Canadian Red Cross				40,400	40,400

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<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	19,667			45,773	65,440
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	44,900			23,077	67,977
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>				26,400	26,400
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	9,403				9,403
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>				22,893	22,893
C5. Inkind Personnel	89,440			171,633	261,073
Other Income					
<i>Pledge Specific Fees</i>	-56,932	-18,284		-8,325	-83,540
<i>Services Income</i>				1,273	1,273
C6. Other Income	-56,932	-18,284		-7,052	-82,267
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	74,321,196	9,054,622	286,200	2,386,560	86,048,578
D. Total Funding = B + C	74,321,196	9,054,622	286,200	2,386,560	86,048,578
Appeal Coverage	76%	40%	68%	27%	66%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0	0		0	0
C. Income	74,321,196	9,054,622	286,200		2,386,560	86,048,578
E. Expenditure	-41,844,852	-515,458	0		-1,511,147	-43,871,457
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	32,476,344	8,539,163	286,200		875,414	42,177,121

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Reporting Timeframe	2010/7-2011/2
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2012/8
Appeal	MDRPK006
Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		97,702,083	22,886,773	420,675		8,759,146	129,768,677	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	40,375,740	10,143,220					10,143,220	30,232,520
Shelter - Transitional		598,243					598,243	-598,243
Construction - Facilities	1,800,000							1,800,000
Clothing & textiles	4,750,000	3,084,644					3,084,644	1,665,356
Food	18,191,578	14,291,809					14,291,809	3,899,769
Seeds & Plants	5,238,000	169,884					169,884	5,068,116
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,326,300	21,987	161,490			628	184,105	7,142,195
Medical & First Aid	2,537,500	516,105	171				516,276	2,021,224
Teaching Materials	243,000							243,000
Utensils & Tools	2,941,240	2,379,977					2,379,977	561,264
Other Supplies & Services	6,317,705	1,718,905	134				1,719,040	4,598,666
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	89,721,063	32,924,773	161,796			628	33,087,197	56,633,866
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	302,900	66,681	11,484			133,018	211,183	91,717
Office & Household Equipment	160,500	5,423				11,851	17,274	143,226
Medical Equipment	233,000							233,000
Others Machinery & Equipment		20,524					20,524	-20,524
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	696,400	92,628	11,484			144,869	248,982	447,418
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,067,090	387,851	900			1,698	390,449	3,676,641
Distribution & Monitoring	5,577,500	3,822,118	6,798			7,926	3,836,843	1,740,657
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,452,420	585,495	89,013			65,919	740,426	711,994
Logistics Services		218,187	927				219,114	-219,114
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	11,097,010	5,013,651	97,638			75,543	5,186,833	5,910,177
Personnel								
International Staff	7,425,000	558,955	136,040			650,273	1,345,268	6,079,732
National Staff	1,145,000	130,998	11,627			42,831	185,456	959,544
National Society Staff	2,853,450	132,799	4,719			22,397	159,915	2,693,535
Volunteers		74,237	18,359			7,395	99,991	-99,991
Total Personnel	11,423,450	896,989	170,745			722,896	1,790,629	9,632,821
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	666,800	32,303	1,023			83,838	117,164	549,636
Professional Fees	582,000	15,655				40,819	56,474	525,526
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,248,800	47,958	1,023			124,657	173,638	1,075,162
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3,196,900	36,542	8,561			16,315	61,418	3,135,482
Total Workshops & Training	3,196,900	36,542	8,561			16,315	61,418	3,135,482
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,337,750	89,128	16,840			95,948	201,916	1,135,835
Information & Public Relation	1,197,050	18,381	4,323			22,499	45,204	1,151,846
Office Costs	1,174,350	58,372	7,285			100,469	166,127	1,008,223
Communications	570,950	11,380	1,453			33,526	46,360	524,590
Financial Charges	47,900	-24,905	-89			96	-24,898	72,798
Other General Expenses	72,300	6,022	430			3,701	10,153	62,147
Shared Support Services		854					854	-854
Total General Expenditure	4,400,300	159,233	30,242			256,239	445,714	3,954,586
Depreciation								
Depreciation	34,600							34,600
Total Depreciation	34,600							34,600
Operational Provisions								

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		97,702,083	22,886,773	420,675		8,759,146	129,768,677	
Operational Provisions		152,589				83,354	235,943	-235,943
Total Operational Provisions		152,589				83,354	235,943	-235,943
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	7,920,154	2,376,277	31,297			81,436	2,489,010	5,431,144
Total Indirect Costs	7,920,154	2,376,277	31,297			81,436	2,489,010	5,431,144
Pledge Specific Costs								
Services & Recoveries	30,000							30,000
Earmarking Fee		140,626	2,322			4,945	147,892	-147,892
Reporting Fees		3,585	350			265	4,200	-4,200
Total Pledge Specific Costs	30,000	144,211	2,672			5,210	152,092	-122,092
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	129,768,677	41,844,852	515,458			1,511,147	43,871,457	85,897,220
VARIANCE (C - D)		55,857,231	22,371,315	420,675		7,247,999	85,897,220	