

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**
3-month consolidated report
10 November 2010

Period covered by this operations update: 2 August 2010 to 10 November 2010.

Appeal target (current): CHF 130,673,677 (USD 133.8 mil or EUR 97.9 mil);

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 41 per cent covered in cash and kind; and 50 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. [<see updated donor response report; or 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.

Summary:

The first three months of the operation have been characterized by a steady scaling up of operations with a strong focus on immediate needs of flood-affected families, while keeping in mind the longer-term requirements of a recovery effort that is foreseen to continue for years ahead. Despite the challenges faced on numerous fronts, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) reached the 101st day of the operation on 10 November 2010 with achievements in the delivery of relief, emergency health services safe water and sanitation to at least 854,000¹ people across five provinces most affected by the floods.



The challenges in getting aid to those left homeless and without food by the floods remain daunting even three months on. Food items, such as those distributed in Sindh as part of PRCS/IFRC relief operations, will go some way to alleviating the suffering of flood-affected people. **Photo:** IFRC/Kathy Mueller

¹ Due to the nature of operations in the emergency phase, it is very difficult to determine the actual number of people reached so far by the IFRC/PRCS response to the floods. However, as many of the people targeted by the interventions receive assistance across all the sectors, it can be safely assumed that the imprint of the intervention with the largest target (in this case, food distribution) is the minimum number of people reached.

This consolidated report details cumulative progress of achievements based on objectives set out in the IFRC revised emergency appeal in support of PRCS during the first three months of the operation. For further details on the activities of this operation please refer to the revised emergency appeal which can be found [here](#).

The report also represents the known bilateral activities of partner national societies to the extent to which such information is available. This can be found in [Annex 1](#).

To date, the following PNS and other donors have contributed multilaterally to this emergency appeal: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Bangladesh Red Crescent, Belarusian Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross (Flanders), Belgium Red Cross (French), Bosnia and Herzegovina Red Cross, Czech Red Cross, British Red Cross/British government, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, 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/Icelandic government, Iranian Red Crescent, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Luxembourg 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, 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.

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

The situation

Torrential monsoon rains commenced in late July 2010, triggering the worst floods to hit Pakistan since 1929. The initial deluge of floodwaters hit the northern provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Pakistan-administered Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit Baltistan, isolating towns and villages as raging waters tore through roads and bridges. By mid-August, Punjab and Sindh provinces in the south were bearing the brunt of the floods as swollen tributaries converged in the Indus river. The period up to mid-September saw the mass exodus of populations from cities under threat, even as the beleaguered authorities and a growing humanitarian community struggled to cope with increasing numbers of displaced people. By the end of October, the waters had receded in most affected areas, however, many areas in Sindh remained inundated where over 3,000 facilities continued to house more than a million displaced people.

As of 10 November 2010, the government's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported that there have been 1,984 deaths and 2,946 people injured by the floods. 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 GDP². 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 floods³.

NDMA update as of 10 November 2010

Summary of damage	Punjab	Sindh	KPK*	Balochistan	AJK	GB	Total
Deaths	110	410	1,156	54	71	183	1,984
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)

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination:

Early coordination involved meetings held with PRCS, IFRC, ICRC and partners already present in country - American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners agreed from the beginning to a coordination framework that

² World Bank World Development Indicators 2010 where GDP mean gross domestic product.

³ Source: NDMA situation report as of 24 October and Pakistan response as of 30 September.

placed PRCS as the lead actor in the overall Movement response to the floods. By September, PRCS, IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) formalized a Movement Platform which sought to delineate the roles and areas of responsibility of the respective parties when carrying out operations in the field. All Movement partners further agreed to the Joint Statement on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to the flood crisis.

Throughout the three months, PRCS hosted daily operational update meetings and twice-weekly Movement coordination meetings to discuss and agree on a common approach to operational issues, including security. The IFRC country office – and from September the floods operational team – maintained regular contact with the IFRC Asia Pacific disaster management unit and wider zone office in Kuala Lumpur to seek advice on strategic issues for the ongoing operations.

Surge capacity in support of the national society was provided from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office in terms of operations coordination, communications, procurement, reporting, shelter, logistics, administration, water and sanitation, and recovery. Support in disaster management was also given by German Red Cross and American Red Cross. Additional support was provided by the South Asia regional office.

A donors' conference took place in Doha in October, where the Federation-wide plan of action was shared and the issue of fundraising for the revised emergency appeal was discussed. Movement partners pledged to support PRCS in meeting its commitments to the floods-affected people. Additionally, IFRC's under secretary general for programme services commissioned a real-time evaluation of the Pakistan operation, which commenced in the first week of November.

Coordination with external partners:

A longstanding and strong relationship existed between PRCS and government bodies through the national society's participation in the national disaster management authority (NDMA), and its strong working relationship with provincial and local governments.

IFRC representatives regularly attend the humanitarian country team meetings - equivalent to the inter-agency standing committee (IASC) - which constitutes the highest level coordination of the international humanitarian community in Pakistan and under which the cluster system works. Regular participation in the cluster meetings happened at both the Islamabad level and field level, despite the significant requirements on staff time.

Top-level involvement from the IFRC secretariat in Geneva was marked by visits by IFRC's secretary general and president in August and September. They each held discussions with Pakistan's president and top government officials on the floods and on furthering the issue of IFRC's legal status agreement in Pakistan.

National Society capacity:

The early response by PRCS in the floods was one that showed vast improvements over the response to the major disasters of the 2005 earthquake and Cyclone Yemyin in 2007. The experience and capacity built over the past five years through PRCS's wide-reaching network of branches and trained volunteers mobilized within hours of the floods, setting up mobile health units and distributing relief during the initial flooding of late July.

In addition to thousands of volunteers, PRCS has 150 trained disaster response team members, 42 disaster management cells, more than 100 mobile and basic health units and 50 trained water and sanitation disaster response team members. A major portion of these resources were mobilized in response to the floods, including 31 PRCS health teams; and two water and sanitation disaster response teams, utilizing emergency response unit equipment donated from previous operations. As the emergency response units (ERUs) complete their third month of deployments in December, it is expected that PRCS will assume the operation of all their equipment, with technical support from IFRC.

By November, over 1,400 PRCS trained volunteers were supporting the floods operation. Of these, 1,378 were active in the field, while 22 are working supporting programmes and in the fundraising department at national headquarters, with many more on standby.

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 to face the increasingly demanding context in which it operates. Even as the national society responds to the floods, it continues to integrate with its own long-term Strategy 2011-2015, stating its strong desire to affirm its relevance to the immense humanitarian needs of its country. The IFRC appeal reflects the Movement's commitment to help PRCS achieve this.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRCS led the response in the affected areas through its existing provincial and district branches as well as disaster response cells. The national society was involved in rescue and evacuation activities, distributing food and other relief items from its own stock stored in warehouses across the country.

As the magnitude of the disaster became apparent, PRCS established a round-the-clock control room at its national disaster management and logistics cell (NDMLC) to manage the overall operation. A department was also set up to coordinate assessments and monitor activities in the provincial branches.

By the first week of August, the IFRC Pakistan country office was reinforced with surge capacity to assist PRCS in the areas of reporting, logistics, shelter and communications. In addition, IFRC mobilized a field assessment and coordination team (FACT) which assembled experts in shelter, early recovery, logistics, health, communications/media, relief, and water and sanitation. The FACT team (supplemented with one Regional Disaster Response Team member), integrated with PRCS technical counterparts for six weeks, supplementing and supporting wider assessments that shaped the emergency appeal of 9 August, and laid the foundations for a Federation-wide plan of action.

The first emergency response unit (ERU) arrived in the form of a logistics unit that established itself in Mardan (KPK) in mid-August. By the final week of August, there were six ERUs mobilized for the operations – two logistics units, two relief units and two basic health units. Based in the three-most affected provinces of KPK, Punjab and Sindh, these ERUs facilitated PRCS/IFRC operations with their own standardized personnel and equipment. For water and sanitation, technical experts were sent to support four PRCS teams in operating ERU equipment already in country from previous operations and by the end of August an additional water treatment unit had arrived to further extend the PRCS capacity. In addition, a relief cell was set up at the PRCS national headquarters to support information management.

In the second month of the operation, a provisional team dedicated to the floods response began to take shape as the initial FACT team began handing over duties to the floods operations team. The transition process was managed by a seven-member transitional planning assistance team (TPAT) established for a period of six weeks while carrying on the relief efforts, its emphasis was on longer-term recovery planning.

The Eid holidays in mid-September presented the first real break for the PRCS volunteers and staff in the field. It also gave the opportunity to TPAT to continue developing an integrated recovery plan.

On 3 October, the replacement floods operation coordinator arrived to head an operations team already filled with long-term delegates in finance, logistics, relief, health, water and sanitation, and communications. By mid-October, the Federation-wide plan of action was completed and shared at the Doha donors' conference. This period also saw the arrival of an 11 member regional disaster response team (RDRT) to support PRCS in the field with ongoing relief operations and secondary assessments for recovery.

The TPAT completed its mission and phased out in late October, as the flood operations team continued to strengthen with more technical personnel. By 10 November, the Floods Operation team numbered 23 people.

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, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Bangladesh Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Indonesian 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, 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)

Relief distributions (food)		
Outcome: The basic food needs are met over nine months in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan to support 130,000 flood-affected families		
Indicators	Total to 10 Nov 2010	Overall Target
Output: The immediate needs of flood-affected families are met through the distribution of food		
# of families reached with food parcels in first round distributions	85,742	130,000
# of families reached with food parcels in second round distributions	NA	50,000
# of volunteers trained in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation	150	500

* The second round of distribution for food is expected to start in Punjab and Sindh in mid-December after the completion of the first round.

Relief distributions (non-food items)		
Outcome: The essential household needs of 75,000 flood-affected families are met within nine months in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan.		
Indicators	Total to 10 Nov 2010	Overall Target
Output: The immediate needs of displaced families are met through the distribution of essential household items		
# of families reached with a variety of household items	61,178	75,000
# of volunteers trained in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation (NB these are the same volunteers who helped with food distribution)	150	500

Progress

PRCS/IFRC relief distributions of food and non-food items faced huge logistical and security challenges at the beginning of the operations but began in earnest in September. At this early stage, indirect distribution was proposed as an alternative to manage some of these challenges and this approach was piloted. However, the field teams could find no advantage in efficiency to this method as compared to the obvious benefits of accountability offered by direct methods. All relief activities now continue to use direct distributions.

The PRCS relief cell at the national headquarters is working in close collaboration with the respective PRCS branches, IFRC, ERUs (in Mardan, Multan, Sukkur and Larkana), ICRC and partner national societies to keep systematic Movement-wide relief distribution records. Capacity building and training on data management for PRCS in the past two months has enabled more standardized data and statistics on relief distributions.

Challenges

Security and logistics has always been a challenge in the relief operation. However, logistical issues have improved with the strengthening of the floods operation with additional logistics capacity. In anticipation of winter, recent distributions have moved into the northern limits of KPK and Gilgit Baltistan; and PRCS and IFRC have to traverse difficult mountainous terrains, slowing down the rate of delivery to affected villages.

Shelter

Shelter		
Outcome: Improved conditions for 75,000 most vulnerable flood-affected families through provision of emergency shelter and restoration activities over 24 months in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan.		
Indicators	Total to 10 Nov 2010	Overall Target
Output 1: Basic emergency shelter needs of affected families are met over the initial three to nine months		
# of families reached with emergency shelter items (tents, tarpaulins, shelter kits, etc) according to identified needs	61,178	75,000
Output 2: Restoration of houses through the provision of cash grants and/or material, tools, training and technical support		
# of families reached with local materials/cash grants for owner-driven restoration of homes	NA	40,000
Output 3: Selected flood-affected families are supported with winterized transitional shelter		
# of families reached with material, tools, training and technical support	NA	6,500

Progress

Emergency shelter items have been reported under the relief sector as these items (tarpaulins, tents, shelter kits etc.) have been incorporated into the standard non-food item package.

The PRCS/IFRC shelter team have been working against the winter deadline to provide winterized transitional shelter to 6,500 families in high-altitude areas of KPK (Kohistan, Shangla and Swat) and Gilgit Baltistan.

The winterized transitional shelter kit consists of materials including corrugated galvanized iron (CGI), wooden/bamboo poles, and tarpaulins which will be distributed to the target beneficiaries in the coming weeks. During distributions, PRCS volunteers will demonstrate and explain the design of the winterized transitional shelter and will follow up after the distribution to assist communities in construction of their shelters, if required. This remains, however, a flexible approach and it is recognized that some families will undoubtedly utilize the materials to construct a different shelter design as per their needs.

To enable this programme, the team has established a new warehouse in Besham and hired additional warehouse space in Mingora (KPK). PRCS assessment has identified the most vulnerable households for this shelter distribution, in consultation with the relevant district coordination officers. No objection certificates from the officers have been issued to the PRCS in KPK allowing operations in the target areas. Distribution sites have now been identified in the target areas and model shelters have been constructed at each location. Volunteers and shelter officers have been trained and are now able to demonstrate the IFRC/PRCS shelter strategy and the suggested shelter construction in the target communities. The first distributions of shelter kits are envisaged for the week of 28 November with distributions ongoing until early January, weather permitting. A total of 9,000 households will be assisted in KPK.

The IFRC/PRCS shelter team have conducted initial assessments in the flood affected districts and undertaken coordination with government authorities and with the provincial branch of PRCS. Assessment of target communities and identification of beneficiaries has now been completed and a draft operational plan has been finalized.

Challenges

The dispersed nature of the target beneficiaries will present a unique challenge for the distributions.

Temperatures in some areas across KPK and Gilgit Baltistan have now dipped below freezing, underlining the critical need for shelter support.

Health and Care

Health and Care		
Outcome: The vulnerability of 130,000 flood-affected families to public health risks is reduced through the provision of curative and preventative health services over 24 months		
Indicators	Total to 10 Nov 2010	Overall Target
Output: Reduced immediate and medium risks to the health of flood-affected families.		
# people who have access to PRCS health units	98,677	130,000
# of families reached with CBHFA activities	NA	104,000
# of families reached with community epidemic prevention and control activities; including vaccination and distribution of impregnated mosquito nets	NA	104,000
# of people reached with psychosocial support activities	18,765	273,000
# of people reached with mother and child care activities	NA	140,000
# of volunteers trained in CHBFA, epidemic control and psychosocial support (see also under "Organizational development" below)	108 (estimated)	1,500

Progress

When monsoon floods started to inundate and displace communities in northern Pakistan, PRCS branches were quick to deploy mobile health teams to provide basic emergency health services to these populations. At the height of the flooding, PRCS deployed and mobilized a total of 33 health teams providing basic curative health services, as well as disease prevention activities, to the people in displacement camps and makeshift shelters.

Acute respiratory infections, skin infection, watery and bloody diarrhoea, fever of unknown origin, obstetrics/gynaecology problems, eye infections, and malnutrition are the most commonly seen maladies; teams have also seen increasing cases of suspected malaria.

Two basic health care emergency response units (BHC ERU) were also deployed in the worst hit but underserved districts in Sindh province. In addition to static health stations, the ERU also delivered mobile health services, as well as disease prevention and health promotion activities through the ERU community health module, as well as psychosocial support module.

As PRCS's health services started to incorporate disease prevention and health promotion activities in its emergency health response, some 108 health promoters attached to mobile teams and community health volunteers were mobilized after receiving quick refresher sessions. The health promoters also received training on the IFRC epidemic control for volunteer's toolkits and will work with volunteers and communities in response to the surge of cases of malaria and dengue, as well as acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections which continue to be leading causes of illness among displaced populations.

Challenges

Limited personnel for health at headquarters and branches mean that recruitment of new staff require extensive investments of time for orientation. There are also inadequate numbers of properly trained volunteers to carry out all activities.

Throughout the operation, there has been a struggle to link up the PRCS branches with the headquarters as a proper plan of action for health had not been in place. There is a need to re-establish coordination and sharing of information.

During the period, while IDPs have started returning to their areas of origin, Sindh province in particular experienced protracted inundation as well as renewed flooding. The dispersed nature of the target beneficiaries will present a unique challenge. The floods also resulted in the destruction of road networks and bridges, whose rehabilitation may take time. These resulted in new population movements and inaccessibility of the displaced populations. PRCS mobile teams had to conduct on-going assessments in an effort to ensure populations in their areas of operation have access to basic but life-saving health services.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion		
Outcome: Improved health status and reduced risk of water and sanitation related diseases for 80,000 families over 24 months, through access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion.		
Indicators	Total to 10 Nov 2010	Overall Target
Output 1: Immediate provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion for four months.		
# of families provided with daily access to safe water	31,721	30,000
# of families provided access to sanitation facilities	11,312	30,000
# of families reached with emergency hygiene promotion activities	10,071	30,000
Output 2: Improved sustainable access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion		
# of families with access to a minimum of 25 litres of potable water per day	-	50,000
# of water supply systems repaired/reconstructed with handpumps	9	150
# of water supply systems repaired/reconstructed with boreholes	1	100
# of household latrines constructed	501	6,000
# of water and sanitation committees established	NA	To be confirmed

Progress

The production of safe drinking water for the affected and its distribution in Sindh and Punjab provinces is one of the successes of the operation, with supply now reaching an average daily production of 1,090,000 litres. The deployment of water treatment equipment by these two PRCS provincial branches immediately following rapid assessments after the flooding, demonstrates the increased capacity of PRCS in this sector is partly a result of the

coordinated support of partners over the preceding two years with trainings and equipment as well as the appointment of a water and sanitation deputy director at the national headquarters and water and sanitation officer in Sindh branch. 48 trained PRCS water and sanitation disaster response team members are also utilized across the country to support the PRCS branches as volunteers. The PRCS technical staff and volunteers in water and sanitation have proven very capable and should require little support to continue the operation after the handover of equipment by the end of 2010. The deploying ERU partners have all offered support to PRCS with warehousing, repair and replenishment of emergency equipment in early 2011 in order to ensure they are better prepared to respond to emergency water and sanitation needs in the future.

The PRCS water and sanitation teams were very quick with supporting water supply system rehabilitation in KPK Province, and to date have installed water supply tanks in three union councils of Charsada, KPK province, providing water for more than 70,000 people.

Meeting sanitation needs has been a challenge, however gradually PRCS have increased their impact in this area with the support of the British Red Cross mass sanitation module team and the water sanitation RDRTs in Sindh Province. To date, PRCS has constructed 350 emergency pour flush and pit latrines in KPK, 60 in Punjab and 91 in Sindh, primarily for displaced people living in camps and also in schools. As time progresses, work on meeting sanitation needs will shift to household level latrine support, in combination with hygiene promotion, as people return home.

Regular hygiene promotion sessions have been conducted by the ERU technical personnel and PRCS volunteers in Sindh and Punjab to support sanitation, water and hygiene kit distribution. These sessions have directly benefited 3,259 families in Larkana, 5,312 families in Thatta and 1,500 families in Dadu districts.

Since 2 August, a total of 152 PRCS volunteers – 127 in Sindh, 15 in Punjab and 10 in KPK respectively have been involved in water and sanitation activities.

Challenges

Improving hygiene behaviour and meeting sanitation needs has been a challenge due to prolonged standing water, high water tables, scattered populations, lack of organized structure in the camps and access to community volunteers (particularly women). Existing trained PRCS women volunteers were also not able to relocate easily and as such new volunteers had to be recruited and trained at a time when they had other pressing priorities.

Despite the already tremendous achievements for water and sanitation, the agencies collectively are still not able to meet the water and sanitation needs in the community. A continued funding shortfall also threatens to derail any future programming against a recovery plan that targets 50,000 families across three provinces for 20 months, which is critical to ensure families are not vulnerable in the future.

Livelihoods

• Livelihoods		
• Outcome: 50,000 flood-affected families have restored their economic security within 24 months with livelihoods that are sufficiently sustainable and resilient to withstand future disasters		
• Indicators	Total to 10 Nov 2010	Overall Target
• Output: Flood affected families re-establish their livelihoods and household economic security through the provision of agricultural inputs, and livelihood asset replacement		
• # of families provided with of agricultural inputs	NA	24,000
• # of families provided with winter vegetable seeds	NA	15,000
• # of families provided with asset replacement	NA	6,000
• # of communities assisted through community recovery initiatives	NA	45

Progress

The livelihoods issues facing the affected population are significant and broad-reaching. For those engaged in agriculture, it is estimated that it will take at least three months for the people to re-establish their lands and then another three months before the next crops can be harvested. Assessments undertaken by TPAT have confirmed the need for extended relief support due to the enormous and growing needs of the affected population. The

assessments also indicate that many flood affected families have not been able to return to their homes and initiate immediate livelihood activities in support of their future self-reliance.

Building on the conclusions of FACT, the TPAT process recommends that early recovery interventions should build on relief activities in health, water and sanitation and shelter, further complementing this with livelihood support to restart agricultural production and re-establish small businesses supported by vocational training. As a part of an integrated approach to planning and implementation, the livelihoods team will be conducting more detailed assessment in the coming weeks to inform the livelihoods strategy.

Current early recovery support includes a second round of food rations for 50,000 families until the *kharif* planting season (see relief section above). The livelihoods team is currently planning for the urgent provision of agricultural inputs including seeds, tools and fertilizers for the March 2011 planting season. A pilot programme to re-establish vegetable production will be conducted in the first week of December. This will entail the provision of home gardening seeds to 2,000 affected households in Sindh province, contributing to their improved economic and nutritional status. Unfortunately, the planned large-scale distribution of wheat seeds was postponed due to uncertainties in available land for planting. This included difficulties to ensure the clearance of land from flood debris and silt deposits, as well as significant changes in plot sizes and locations due to flood scouring and subsequent land demarcation. The provision of initial livelihoods cash grants to re-establish, strengthen or diversify livelihoods and traditional income generation activities through asset replacement, supported by vocational training, is also required and will be examined in the developing livelihoods strategy.

Challenges

Livelihoods recovery faces a range of challenges. Some areas remain under water while people living in other areas where water has receded are now able to consider early recovery activities. The scale and diversity of the needs across a large geographic area present a unique challenge for the livelihoods team. Land demarcation is difficult and may be cause for potential disagreements among neighbours for marking of farming land. In some cases, rivers have completely changed course, flowing in lands owned by different farmers. In others, land is lost due to flood erosion on the banks of the river or canal.

In addition, pre-flood situation tenant farmers used to pay half of their crops to landowners as part of rent of land. In some areas if the landlord gives seeds, fertilizer and pesticide, he will take six parts of seven while farmers will get a seventh part as remuneration of his labour. The project needs to agree with farmers and landlords on a fair share if the project supplies seeds and fertilizer.

Organizational development (capacity development and organizational strengthening)

Organizational development (capacity development and organizational strengthening)		
Outcome: Strengthened immediate and long term capacities of PRCS staff and volunteers at branch level to complete the emergency and recovery operational needs, as well as build sustainable capacities for the future.		
Indicators	Total to 10 Nov 2010	Overall Target
Outputs: The coordinated mobilization of local volunteers has built short medium and long-term capacities: PRCS branches are effectively resourced and have developed capacity to support programme implementation: Improved PRCS systems and capacities at all levels;		
Improved characteristics of a well-functioning PRCS, including relevant and effective relief and recovery programmes, adequate resources, strong leadership, good governance, effective management, a sound legal base, and strong external partnerships		n/a
# of PRCS volunteers involved in the implementation of the operation	1,400	2,000
# of PRCS volunteers who have received refresher training across interventions	NA	1,500
# of PRCS volunteer peer support events held	NA	600
PRCS Financial reporting and monitoring system in place	-	1
PRCS Standardized reporting system in place	-	1

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.

A variety of trainings in areas including reporting and movement principles has been conducted for both PRCS staff and volunteers in the provincial branches. The next step is to now develop this work by coordinating and focusing these trainings in locations that are moving from relief to recovery, as well as those in branches that will be operating at sustainable levels beyond the flood recovery period.

Some financial development procedures have been developed including procedures for working advances. Further work has also taken place with PRCS on streamlining recruitment at provincial and district levels, as well as some initial thoughts on logistics development.

A recruitment process for a branch development delegate who will focus full time on developing PRCS capacity in floods operations has begun. It is anticipated this position will be filled in early January 2011.

Restoring family links (RFL)

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

The logistics situation has vastly improved with the recruitment of IFRC delegates and national staff for general logistics, procurement and fleet management to support the floods operation. The country logistics team has also merged with the flood operations logistics under one roof and this has improved coordination. The ERU logistics setup in Mardan, Multan and Sukkur has worked well with their ERU relief counterparts to hasten movement of stock through the pipeline and out to distribution points.

Considering the huge challenges faced in the first six weeks of the operation, the food distribution has gone particularly well and is an unexpected success in terms of delivery rate and progress against target. Overall, procurement for the floods has kept to a maximum delivery period of six to eight weeks.

The mobilisation table for this operation remains almost 100 per cent covered for all items. The international pipeline has slowed down over the past few weeks as the majority of NFI's are already delivered, customs cleared, warehoused and in most cases distributed. The last few items will be arriving in the coming couple of weeks,

The logistics operation is now mainly focused on the handover from ERU's who will complete their final rotations within a few weeks and the transition to more recovery based activities including the required local and international sourcing of materials for this next phase of the operation.

Challenges

Concrete distribution plans will help logistics to plan for storage and transportation, so it is expected that the finalized plans for integrated recovery will facilitate logistical issues in the coming weeks.

Beneficiary Communications and Accountability

Progress:

The programme has established itself within IFRC and PRCS in Pakistan. The programme recognized in the TPAT report and the plan of action and included in the revised emergency appeal. Discussions and presentations were held with sector representatives to ascertain how they will communicate with beneficiaries and how beneficiary communications can put in place systems to assist them in the process.

PRCS are now delivering a weekly radio show broadcast to approximately 80 per cent of Pakistan. The radio show includes segments about individual departmental progress and activities. The show includes the opening of phone lines to allow beneficiary feedback and questions, and during the first show, numerous callers asked specific questions about the PRCS/IFRC response, gave support for the show as well as requested information relating to health and shelter. The calls were received from Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Karachi.

An SMS system which was developed for the operation in Haiti is in the initial stages of installation. The completion of the installation is scheduled to be completed for mid-December. From this point it will be possible to

send SMSs using the roman alphabet. A further three weeks will be needed to programme the system to allow use of the Urdu alphabet.

Negotiations have been carried out with Pakistan TV and the first PRCS pilot 30-minute television show will be recorded and broadcast across their network. The show will include discussions about the current delivery of programmes by the PRCS and IFRC, and pre-recorded interviews with beneficiaries relating to their needs. The first show will be evaluated and decisions will be made on the future programming.

As of 10 November, ten volunteers from the gender department work on the programme. The team have held numerous workshops and received hands-on skills development in beneficiary communications tools and their use.

Communications – advocacy and public information

Initially, communications efforts focused on promoting the response to the floods by PRCS/IFRC and its Red Cross Red Crescent partners. This was accomplished by supporting PRCS in the organizing of regular media briefings, preparing press releases, supporting field visits by national and international media, producing video material, as well as facts and figures, and key messages for partnering national societies, and producing online information materials.

Media coverage was strong during the initial weeks of this operation. Press briefings kept local and international media up to date about the ongoing Red Cross Red Crescent response.

Within a month of the floods, the IFRC Secretary General and Zone Director visited Pakistan, and joint PRCS/IFRC/ICRC media conferences were staged. With the launch of the revised emergency appeal on 19 August 2010, the main focus of communications was to ensure the developing humanitarian crisis in Pakistan remained in the public eye. Priorities included maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information relating to the ongoing relief and recovery operations, targeting key stakeholders that include media, donors, the general public and disaster-affected communities.

By early October, the Pakistan floods were no longer high on the agenda of mainstream international media. In order to draw attention to the continuing humanitarian crisis, the IFRC communications team engaged in proactive media relations with local and international media to highlight the visit of the IFRC President to Pakistan.

The IFRC communications team remains actively involved in ensuring the floods, their impact and the current needs of the affected population remain in the consciousness of the world at large. To that end, photos and new web stories are regularly being posted on the IFRC website.

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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- Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; phone: +603 9207 5775, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org. Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.
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[<click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK006 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/7-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2012/08
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	3,490,194					3,490,194
Australian Red Cross	487,176	461,775				948,951
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	2,619,945	273,420				2,893,365
Austrian Red Cross	92,507					92,507
Bangladesh Red Crescent	985					985
Belarusian Red Cross					2,017	2,017
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	3,657					3,657
Belgian Red Cross (French speaking community)	39,688					39,688
Belgium - Private Donors					563	563
British Red Cross	429,754				7,705	437,459
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	2,152,857				388,821	2,541,678
Canadian Red Cross	2,248,209					2,248,209
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	2,583,790	180,851			72,340	2,836,980
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	281,915					281,915
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	6,525					6,525
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	323,632	124,474			49,789	497,895
Egypt - Private Donors					1,474	1,474
Fiji Red Cross					1,028	1,028
Finnish Red Cross	24,447					24,447
France - Private Donors					500	500
French Red Cross	405,598					405,598
Germany - Private Donors					2,659	2,659
Germany Red Cross	28,984					28,984
GlaxoSmithKline	23,145					23,145
Great Britain - Private Donors					1,615	1,615
Halaj Sakina					10,544	10,544
Icelandic Red Cross		17,500				17,500
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)		8,750				8,750
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic RC)		3,750				3,750
Indonesia - Private Donors	5,195				674	5,869
Iranian Red Crescent	26,243				20,872	47,116
Irish Red Cross	115,332					115,332
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	548,848					548,848
Italy - Private Donors					4,620	4,620
Japanese Red Cross	25,301					25,301
Luxembourg - Private Donors					507	507
Luxembourg Red Cross	3,666					3,666
Monaco Red Cross	52,980					52,980
Nepal Red Cross					2,000	2,000
Netherlands - Private Donors					325	325
Netherlands Red Cross	166,315					166,315

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	659,786			659,786
New Zealand Red Cross	290,367			290,367
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)		366,750		366,750
Norwegian Red Cross	6,619			6,619
Oman - Private Donors			3,933	3,933
On Line donations			201,140	201,140
OPEC Fund For International Development	517,331			517,331
Pakistan Private Donors			25,080	25,080
Portuguese Red Cross	32,921			32,921
Qatar Private Donors	328			328
Republic of Korea Red Cross	50,000			50,000
Saudi Arabia - Private Donors	10,392			10,392
Singapore Red Cross	326,642			326,642
South Africa - Private Donors			1,414	1,414
Spanish Red Cross	101,994			101,994
Swedish - Private Donors			3,444	3,444
Swedish Red Cross	733,304		27,889	761,193
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	350,307			350,307
Swiss Red Cross	3,559			3,559
Switzerland - Private Donors	1,000		2,840	3,840
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		103,756		103,756
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
C1. Cash contributions	20,347,625	1,906,698	1,065,060	23,319,383

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

Belarusian Red Cross	1,971			1,971
Germany Red Cross	300,000			300,000
Moroccan Red Crescent	24,440			24,440
New York Office (from BP Foundation)	985,707			985,707
New York Office (from Kraft Foods Foundation)	147,857			147,857
New York Office (from Old World Industries Inc.)	24,643			24,643
New York Office (from Riaz H. Waraich Charitable Foundation)	24,643			24,643
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	1,947			1,947
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	577,321	288,661	98,479	964,461
Swedish Red Cross	1,391,574			1,391,574
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	19,714			19,714
United States Government - USAID	5,914,243	2,957,122		8,871,365
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	9,414,060	3,245,782	98,479	12,758,322

Inkind Goods & Transport

American Red Cross	880,795			880,795
Australian Red Cross	404,005			404,005
Austrian Red Cross	1,554,129			1,554,129
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	60,013			60,013
British Red Cross	1,138,851			1,138,851
Canadian Red Cross	2,841,024			2,841,024
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	4,348,203			4,348,203
Danish Red Cross	101,243			101,243

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<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	410,919				410,919
<i>French Red Cross</i>	125,411				125,411
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	631,166				631,166
<i>Iranian Red Crescent</i>	596,692				596,692
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	397,563				397,563
<i>Luxembourg Red Cross</i>	56,886				56,886
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	2,682,750				2,682,750
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	68,666				68,666
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	106,157				106,157
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>	108,535				108,535
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	398,086				398,086
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	42,970				42,970
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	55,222				55,222
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	17,009,287				17,009,287
Inkind Personnel					
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>				4,987	4,987
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	8,507				8,507
C5. Inkind Personnel	8,507			4,987	13,494
Other Income					
<i>Services</i>	-53,832	-18,284		-8,325	-80,440
C6. Other Income	-53,832	-18,284		-8,325	-80,440
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	46,725,647	5,134,197		1,160,201	53,020,045
D. Total Funding = B + C	46,725,647	5,134,197	0	1,160,201	53,020,045
Appeal Coverage	48%	22%	0%	13%	41%

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	46,725,647	5,134,197			1,160,201	53,020,045
E. Expenditure	-23,119,910	-226,723			-294,242	-23,640,875
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	23,605,737	4,907,473	0		865,959	29,379,170

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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	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	16,375,000	6,063,977					6,063,977	10,311,023
Shelter - Transitional	23,400,740	120					120	23,400,620
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	1,800,000							1,800,000
Clothing & textiles	4,750,000	1,868,227					1,868,227	2,881,773
Food	20,491,578	4,055,028					4,055,028	16,436,550
Seeds,Plants	5,238,000							5,238,000
Water & Sanitation	7,326,300	4,182,601	124,611		628		4,307,841	3,018,459
Medical & First Aid	2,537,500		171				171	2,537,329
Teaching Materials	243,000							243,000
Utensils & Tools	2,941,240	1,506,433					1,506,433	1,434,807
Other Supplies & Services	6,317,705	1,143,854					1,143,854	5,173,851
Total Supplies	91,421,063	18,820,241	124,782		628		18,945,652	72,475,411
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	302,900	43,167	7,239			13,860	64,265	238,635
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	160,500							160,500
Medical Equipment	233,000							233,000
Others Machinery & Equipment		20,524					20,524	-20,524
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	696,400	63,691	7,239			13,860	84,790	611,610
Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,067,090	118,623	36			115	118,774	3,948,316
Distribution & Monitoring	3,877,500	2,456,199	3,960			4,733	2,464,892	1,412,608
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,452,420	63,905	15,731			6,470	86,106	1,366,314
Total Transport & Storage	9,397,010	2,638,727	19,727			11,318	2,669,772	6,727,238
Personnel								
International Staff	7,392,000	108,630	42,708			57,193	208,532	7,183,468
Regionally Deployed Staff	33,000					4,058	4,058	28,942
National Staff	1,145,000	35,819	4,477			9,245	49,542	1,095,458
National Society Staff	2,853,450	32,398	3,744			10,803	46,945	2,806,505
Consultants	666,800	22,504				6,575	29,079	637,721
Total Personnel	12,090,250	199,351	50,929			87,876	338,156	11,752,094
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3,198,731		1,018			4,027	5,044	3,193,687
Total Workshops & Training	3,198,731		1,018			4,027	5,044	3,193,687
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,337,750	43,538	4,552			41,597	89,687	1,248,063
Information & Public Relation	1,197,050	8,311	17			8,250	16,578	1,180,472
Office Costs	1,174,350	5,995	2,335			36,065	44,395	1,129,955
Communications	570,950	3,628	341			11,252	15,222	555,728
Professional Fees	582,000							582,000
Financial Charges	47,900	-7,661	-75			89	-7,648	55,548
Other General Expenses	72,300	336	335			648	1,319	70,981
Total General Expenditure	4,982,300	54,148	7,504			97,901	159,553	4,822,747
Depreciation								
Depreciation	34,600							34,600
Total Depreciation	34,600							34,600
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	7,948,323	1,263,979	13,748			17,654	1,295,381	6,652,942
Total Programme & Service Support	7,948,323	1,263,979	13,748			17,654	1,295,381	6,652,942
Services								
Services & Recoveries		14,091	313				14,404	-14,404

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MDRPK006 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

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Appeal	MDRPK006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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	
Services & Recoveries		28,631	1,463				30,094	-30,094
Shared Services		850					850	-850
Total Services		43,572	1,775				45,348	-45,348
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		36,201				60,978	97,179	-97,179
Total Operational Provisions		36,201				60,978	97,179	-97,179
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	129,768,677	23,119,910	226,723			294,242	23,640,875	106,127,802
VARIANCE (C - D)		74,582,173	22,660,050	420,675		8,464,904	106,127,802	

Annex 1

Total contributions of bilateral partners against the emergency appeal

This annex attempts to represent the bilateral contributions and activities of partner national societies during the first three months of the operation. It is based entirely on information supplied to IFRC by those national societies however it is not know how complete or accurate this may be.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Relief distributions (food)	
Outcome: The basic food needs are met over nine months in KPJ, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan to support 130,000 flood-affected families	
Indicators	Total to 2 Nov 2010
Output: The immediate needs of flood-affected families are met through the distribution of food	
# of families reached with food parcels in first round distributions	23,110
# of families reached with food parcels in second round distributions	NA
# of volunteers trained in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation	NA

Relief distributions (non-food items)	
Outcome: The essential household needs of 75,000 flood-affected families are met within nine months in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan.	
Indicators	Total to 2 Nov 2010
Output: The immediate needs of displaced families are met through the distribution of essential household items	
# of families reached with a variety household items	173,397
# of volunteers trained in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation	NA

Shelter

Shelter	
Outcome: Improved conditions for 75,000 most vulnerable flood-affected families through provision of emergency shelter and restoration activities over 24 months in KPK, Punjab, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan.	
Indicators	Total to 2 Nov 2010
Output 1: Basic emergency shelter needs of affected families are met over the initial three to nine months	
# of families reached with a variety of shelter items (tents, tarpaulins, shelter kits, etc) according to identified needs	NA
Output 2: Restoration of houses through the provision of cash grants and/or material, tools, training and technical support	
# of families reached with local materials/cash grants for owner-driven restoration of homes	NA
Output 3: Selected flood-affected families are supported with winterized transitional shelter	
# of families reached with material, tools, training and technical support	NA

Health and Care

Health and Care	
Outcome: The vulnerability of 130,000 flood affected families to public health risks is reduced through the provision of curative and preventative health services over 24 months	
Indicators	Total to 2 Nov 2010
Output: Reduced immediate and medium risks to the health of flood-affected families.	
# of mobile medical health teams and ERU basic health units established (as part of 33 IFRC)	13
# of basic Emergency Health Kits and cholera kits provided	NA

# of families reached with community epidemic prevention and control activities; including vaccination and distribution of impregnated mosquito nets	NA
# of people reached with PSP activities	NA
# of people reached with mother and child care activities	NA

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: Improved health status and reduced risk of water and sanitation related diseases for 80,000 families over 24 months, through access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion.	
Indicators	Total to 2 Nov 2010
Output 1: Immediate provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion for four months.	
# of families provided with daily access to safe water	NA
# of families provided access to sanitation facilities	NA
# of families reached with emergency hygiene promotion activities	NA
Output 2: Improved sustainable access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion	
# of families with sustainable improved water and sanitation facilities	NA

Livelihoods

Livelihoods	
Outcome: 48,000 flood-affected families have restored their economic security within 24 months with livelihoods that are sufficiently sustainable and resilient to withstand future disasters	
Indicators	Total to 2 Nov 2010
Output: Flood affected families re-establish their livelihoods and household economic security through the provision of agricultural inputs, and livelihood asset replacement	
# of families provided with of agricultural inputs (garden seeds and fertiliser)	NA
# of families provided with winter vegetable seeds	NA
# of families provided with asset replacement	NA

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction	
Outcome: Reduced number of deaths, injuries and socio economic impact from disasters in target communities	
Indicators	Total to 2 Nov 2010
Output: Enhanced preparedness for disaster response in target communities which also take practical measures to protect critical community infrastructure from locally prevalent hazards	
# of communities undertaking VCA and developing resultant contingency plans and awareness campaigns	NA
# of communities developing small and medium scale mitigation and adaptation actions	NA

Organizational development (Capacity development and organizational strengthening)

Organizational development (Capacity development and organizational strengthening)	
Outcome: Strengthened immediate and long term capacities of PRCS staff and volunteers at branch level to complete the emergency and recovery operational needs, as well as build sustainable capacities for the future.	
Indicators	Total to 2 Nov 2010
Outputs: The coordinated mobilization of local volunteers has built short medium and long-term capacities: PRCS branches are effectively resourced and have developed capacity to support programme implementation: Improved PRCS systems and capacities at all levels;	
Improved characteristics of a well-functioning PRCS, including relevant and effective relief and recovery	NA

programmes, adequate resources, strong leadership, good governance, effective management, a sound legal base, and strong external partnerships	
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Other bilateral contributions not included in the emergency appeal

Others	
Activities	Total to 2 Nov 2010
-	NA
-	NA
-	NA
-	NA
-	NA
-	NA
-	NA

101 days the story so far



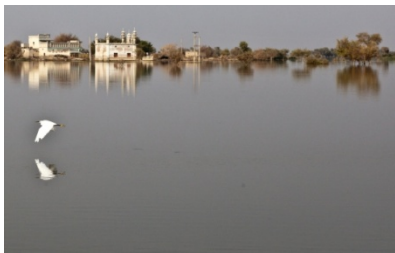
2 August – Flood waters rise as high as 7 feet in Swat, KPK.



19 August – IFRC secretary general visits Pakistan as an emergency appeal is launched for CHF 75 million.



24 September – 1.5 million displaced people crowd into cramped conditions in 4,200 in Sindh alone. PRCS do what they can: volunteers provide cooked meals and conduct hygiene promotion.



29 October – Waters recede in most areas but Dadu and Jacobabad in Sindh still struggle with stagnating waters 3 months after the floods first hit.



10 August – The ferocity of the floods smashes through roads and bridges. PRCS/German Red Cross resort to using mules to transport relief.



7 September – 18 million people have been affected. The Red Cross Red Crescent has treated over 96,000 people through 33 medical health units and ERUs.



4 October – PRCS/IFRC food relief has reached almost 140,000 people.



10 November – PRCS/IFRC has reached 854,000 people with relief, health and water and sanitation. The Red Cross Red Crescent has reached more than 1.6 million people.