

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](#)
Six-month consolidated report
21 February 2010

Period covered by this operations update: 2 August 2010 to 2 February 2011.

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

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 61.8 per cent covered in cash and kind; and 70.5 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>](#)



A woman from Charsadda sitting with her food and non-food items which were distributed by Pakistan Red Crescent Society. **Photo:** IFRC/Kathy Mueller.

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 floods operation reached its six-month mark on the back of the successful completion of its “first round” of relief distributions, which included emergency food and non-food items. Activities peaked in the months of November and December, with intensified interventions in the sectors of relief, health, water and sanitation, and emergency shelter in the most affected provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Punjab and Sindh. Early recovery activities commenced in December with the delivery of winterized transitional shelter to the northern regions of KPK and Gilgit Baltistan, and with the distribution of winter vegetable seeds in Sindh.

By the end of January, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) concluded a month-long integrated vulnerability and capacity assessment, the findings from which are anticipated to finalize recovery planning across all sectors. A cash-based programming

approach is expected to feature in these recovery programmes (not health), with initial achievements being observed in a cash programming pilot project in Sindh¹.

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.

After six months of concerted efforts in relief programming, PRCS/IFRC has reached at least 1,285,984 people (191,265 families) across five provinces most affected by the floods. This represents close to half of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's current reach of 2.5 million² people.

Sector		Achievement (families)	Percentage of target
Relief		191,265	147%
Shelter	relief	80,948	108%
	recovery	5,623	12%
Health and care		105,900 ³	138%
Water and sanitation		31,300	104%
Livelihoods		2,000	6%

This consolidated report details cumulative progress made during the first six 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](#). Where the percentage of target is over 100 per cent (for instance in relief, health and care, and water and sanitation sectors), preliminary targets from the Emergency Revised Appeal of 15 November 2010, have been exceeded.

The report also attempts to represent the bilateral activities of partner national societies to the extent to which such information has been made available. This can be found in [Annex 1](#).

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

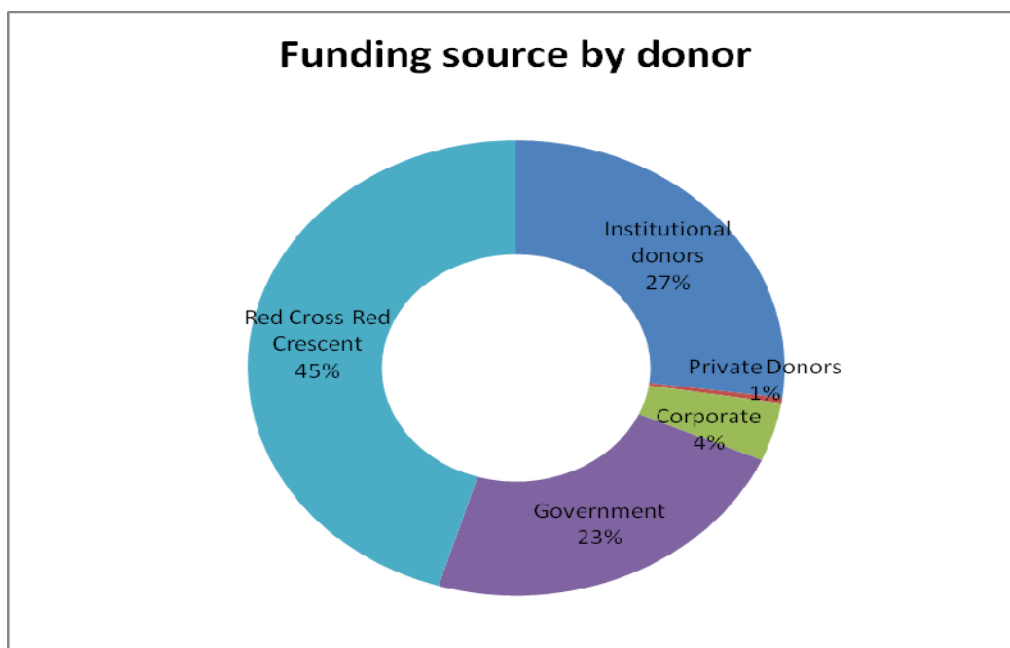
American Red Cross, Andorra Red Cross, Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Austrian Red Cross, Bangladesh Red Crescent, Belarus Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross (Flanders), Belgium Red Cross (French), Bosnia and Herzegovina Red Cross, British Red Cross/British government, Bulgarian Red Cross, Canadian 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.

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

¹ This is an integrated pilot where IFRC will lead the shelter and livelihood components with cash programming, while German Red Cross is providing health and water and sanitation.

² Because of the integrated approach in programming, there are challenges in avoiding multiple counting for people who receive more than one sectoral assistance. 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.

³ These are consultations done by health teams. Although each consultation is on an individual representative of a household, other services such as provision of medicines and health promotion is counted to have served a household.



The graph above shows the contributions from various sources. The majority of funding has come from the Red Cross Red Crescent family, followed by contributions from institutional donors including DG ECHO and USAID, followed then by governments, corporate donors and private donors.

The situation

It was only half a year ago in late July 2010 when 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 worst affected. However 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. 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 January⁴.

The government's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports 1,985 deaths and 2,946 people injured by the floods⁵. 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 GDP⁶. 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 floods⁷.

NDMA update as of 2 February 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)

⁴ Sindh government update on pakresponse.org, 5 January 2011 - 492 camps holding 180,000 displaced people.

⁵ These figures have not changed since November 2010.

⁶ World Bank World Development Indicators 2010.

⁷ Source: NDMA situation report as of 24 October and Pakistan response as of 30 September.

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 basic coordination framework that placed the PRCS as the lead actor in the overall Movement response to the floods. By September, PRCS, IFRC and 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 the parties also agreed to the Joint Statement on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement response to the flood crisis.

Throughout the operation, PRCS hosts daily operational update meetings and Movement coordination meetings to discuss and agree on a common approach to operational issues, including security. The IFRC country office has consistently 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, health, 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.

In January, a partnership meeting was joined by a delegation from the National Society, including its secretary-general and chairperson, meeting various diplomatic missions to discuss longer-term support for the operation.

Coordination with authorities:

A longstanding and strong relationship existed between PRCS and government bodies through the National Society's participation in NDMA, and its strong working relationship with provincial and local governments.

IFRC representatives regularly attend the humanitarian country team meetings ensuring good coordination with the international humanitarian community in Pakistan. Regular participation in the cluster meetings happened at both the Islamabad level and field level, despite the 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 floodings of late July.

In addition to thousands of volunteers, PRCS has 150 trained disaster response team members, 42 disaster management cells, more than 100 basic health units and facilities and 50 trained water and sanitation disaster response team (WSDRT) members. A major portion of these resources were mobilized in response to the floods, including 33 health teams, two water and sanitation disaster response teams, utilising emergency response unit equipment donated from previous operations. As the emergency response units (ERUs) complete their third month of deployments in December, PRCS assumed the operation of all these 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 support of PRCS 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

Red Cross Red Crescent action

20

Average daily working hours for three straight weeks of an RDRT team member in Larkana, Sindh, September 2010. Photo: Kathy Mueller/IFRC



From its first involvement in rescue and evacuation in July, to the delivery of 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 IFRC disaster response tools from August to December 2010, including a field assessment and coordination team (FACT), six 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, the PRCS/IFRC has focused its efforts in the new year on integrated recovery planning, embarking on a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) from 30 December 2010 to 31 January 2011. The multi-sectoral assessment 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 feed into 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, 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, 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)

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 2 Feb 2011	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	148,053	130,000
# of families reached with food parcels in second round distributions	20,249	50,000
# of volunteers trained in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation	150	500

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 Feb 2011	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	85,675	75,000
# of volunteers trained in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation (NB these are the same volunteers as under food distributions)	150	500

Progress

A large component of the relief operations was focused on food distributions, that targeted 130,000 families under the revised emergency appeal. The IFRC ERUs in logistics and relief played a large role alongside PRCS in coordinating the procurement, delivery and distribution of the food parcels to targeted beneficiaries, completing the bulk of planned distributions by mid-December. A second RDRT deployment was engaged in December to assist with the further relief 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.



relief

2,491

Highest number of families reached in one day (20 September, Swat).
Photo: Kathy Mueller/IFRC

The operations updates, beginning with this consolidated report, will now only reflect achievements based on objectives set out in the IFRC revised emergency appeal in support of PRCS.

Despite challenges of logistics and security in many of the affected areas, PRCS/IFRC relief distributions of food and non-food items have progressed well, with the second round of food distributions reaching more than 40 per cent of its 50,000-family target. In Punjab, where the local government announced in January that food relief would not be permitted after 31 January, the target of 10,000 families was successfully completed before the deadline.

As of 2 February, the relief distributions of IFRC/PRCS has reached 191,265 (including 20,249 families from the second round of food distributions) families. Of these, 148,053 families have received food items, while 85,675 families have received non-food items.

	Province	Standard food parcels distributed	Standard NFI packages distributed	Families reached by relief⁸
1	Punjab	49,148	22,377	51,070
2	Sindh	61,312	35,107	79,158
3	KPK	31,567	23,439	54,298
4	GB	4,030	2,043	4,030
5	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	1,996	2,709	2,709
Total		148,053	85,675	191,265

⁸ A family is said to have been reached by the relief programme if it received one or both of the relief packages (food or non-food items). The total families reached by relief is not necessarily the sum of families reached by food and non-food items.

Details of the individual non-food item distributions as of 2 February by PRCS/IFRC is as follows⁹:

Province	Tarpaulin	Jerrycan (10 litres)	Jerrycan (20 litres)	Blankets	Hygiene Kit	Sleeping Mat	Kitchen Set	Tent	M. Net	Shelter Tool kit	Jute bag	Bucket
KPK	46,878	28,178	9,350	103,425	23,439	-	23,166	11,359	45,078	1,420	63,134	5,467
Punjab	40,354	38,042	2,990	82,708	16,720	6,186	14,357	1,464	26,374	7,366	89,290	3,993
Sindh	69,265	32,085	15,818	129,694	31,975	-	28,194	450	60,804	28,712	99,186	1,200
Total	156,497	98,305	28,158	315,827	72,134	6,186	65,717	13,273	132,256	37,498	251,610	10,660

Lessons learnt

As relief distributions picked up in September, indirect distribution was proposed as an alternative to manage the security challenges, a method that was proposed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). However, the field teams could find no advantage in efficiency to this method as compared to the obvious benefits offered by direct methods. All relief activities now continue to use direct distributions.

The relief operations have also provided an opportunity for PRCS capacity building in data management. A PRCS relief cell set up 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 have always been a present challenge in the relief operation. However, logistical issues have improved with the strengthening of the floods operation with additional logisticians and logistics capacity. In anticipation of winter, recent distributions have moved into the northern limits of KPK and Gilgit Baltistan, and PRCS/IFRC has to traverse difficult mountainous terrains, slowing down the rate of delivery to affected villages.

The management of distribution data, from the archiving of planning statistics, to logistics tracking and distributions, continues to be a focus of the relief programme as it attempts to provide coherent and error-free data. In particular, data management continues to reconcile data from the early emergency stages of the operation.

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 Feb 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	80,948	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	5,623	6,500

⁹ Verified data not yet available for GB and AJK.

Progress

Emergency shelter items have been reported under the relief sector as these items (tarpaulins, tents and shelter tool kits) have been incorporated into the standard non-food item package. The target for this component has been reached, with 80,948 families receiving emergency shelter items.

shelter

48

Hours of non-stop driving to deliver winterized transitional shelter from warehouse to distribution point in Gilgit Baltistan (drivers travel in pairs and rotate hours behind the wheel). Photo: Mohd Naseem/IFRC



As winter approached in late 2010, it became clear that material such as tents and tarpaulins typically given as part of emergency shelter relief would not provide adequate protection from the sub-zero temperatures that would blight families in high-altitude areas of KPK and Gilgit Baltistan. The shelter programme designed a package consisting of materials including corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, wooden/bamboo poles, tarpaulins, high thermal

blankets, shelter tool kits and fixing materials. These winterized transitional shelter kits were distributed in December 2010 and January 2011, reaching 5,623 families by 31 January 2011.

The integrated recovery pilot project in Sindh has targeted two villages, in which households were selected based on criteria agreed with the community committees established to facilitate programme interventions. Conditional cash grants will be disbursed to support owner-driven construction of severely damaged homes. Local practices in basic construction could be improved by possible technical training of carpenters and masons, with direct support of shelter tool kits.

Lessons learnt

During distributions, PRCS volunteers and staff demonstrated and explained the design of the winterized transitional shelter, using print materials translated into the local language. Depending on requests, some teams followed up the distribution with technical advice and assistance to the communities in the construction of these shelters.

A review of the project has been designed and is planned to take place in February 2011. It is already recognized now that a flexible approach in the winterized shelter was employed, and that families will undoubtedly utilize the materials through improvisation based on individual needs.

This shelter component was covered in part by bilateral activities of the Australian Red Cross and German Red Cross with PRCS. The PRCS/IFRC operation in winterized transitional shelter proved to be a good example of Federation coordination and cooperation with these partners, as common materials and delivery services were shared to compensate for logistical delays.

Challenges

The target populations for the winterized transitional shelter component were scattered over highly inaccessible areas, requiring extremely accurate logistical planning to ensure the delivery of heavy and bulky material was in tandem with the arrival of beneficiaries, many of whom would travel for hours over inhospitable terrain.

The district coordination officer's review of the beneficiary lists for remaining families planned in Gilgit Baltistan has been delayed. Nevertheless, this component is targeted to complete by February 2011.

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 Feb 2010	Overall Target
Output: Reduced immediate and medium risks to the health of flood-affected families.		

# people who have access to PRCS health units and activities	720,000	910,000
# people who received consultations/treatment from PRCS health units	105,900 ¹⁰	130,000
# of families reached with CBHFA activities	NA	57,600
# of families reached with community epidemic prevention and control activities; including vaccination and distribution of impregnated mosquito nets	NA	57,600
# of people reached with psychosocial support activities	25,938	273,000
# of mothers and children reached with MNCH services/activities	NA	103,320
# of volunteers trained in CHBFA, epidemic control and psychosocial support (see also under "Organisational development" below)	108	3,024

Progress

The mobile health teams of PRCS were deployed from the first days of the monsoon floods in the northern provinces, providing emergency health services to flood-affected and displaced people. At the busiest time of the operation in October, the National Society had deployed or mobilized a total of 33 health teams to the field. Reinforced with bilaterally-supported health teams from on-going community-



based/primary health care health programmes (supported by the Canadian and German Red Cross), and further strengthened by two basic health care ERUs ran by joint teams from the Norwegian and Canadian Red Cross in Larkana and French, Japanese and Australian Red Cross in Dadu, PRCS was able to provide a range of basic curative health services, including psychosocial support, disease prevention and health promotion activities.

By the beginning of February, as large majority of families have returned to their areas of origin, PRCS mobile health operations have substantially scaled down: only eight teams remained active in KPK and Sindh, with the teams in Balochistan, Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan having formally ceased floods-specific mobile health activities. To date, these health teams have treated 105,900 people with the majority of them presenting acute respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhoeas and skin infections.

The cold months of December and January saw a slight increase of acute respiratory infections, while malaria and signs of malnutrition – particularly in populations who had been displaced for months – were on the rise in the worst-affected provinces of Punjab and Sindh. These observations prompted an increase in the amount of blankets and insecticide-impregnated mosquito nets purchased for use in the non-food distributions, while BP-5 compact food¹¹ distribution will form part of health interventions in the recovery phase.

Reconfirmed by final findings of the recently-concluded VCA exercise, February 2011 will see the start of the scale-up of several components of the health programme in recovery, particularly in areas of disease/epidemic prevention and control, maternal, newborn and child health, nutrition, and psychosocial support. Aimed at reaching 18 worst-flood districts, the health recovery programme will kick off in February with trainings of more trainers and coaches on community-based health and first aid, and psychosocial support (in collaboration with Danish Red Cross). Disease prevention and health promotion activities should also see the planned distribution of 100,000 mosquito nets along with brochures on malaria and dengue prevention for 50,000 families begin in March 2011. Some 24 basic health units will also be made operational for one year in districts where health facilities have been damaged by floods.

Challenges

The limited availability of qualified human resources at headquarters and branches has delayed planning of recovery activities, as newly-recruited personnel are expected to be in place only in February 2011. Nevertheless, two national staff members should be in place for the health programme at the country office, and this should translate into improved coordination and planning with the PRCS provincial network.

¹⁰ Numbers as of December 2010. Updated numbers for health are in the process of verification and will be reflected in the next Operations Update.

¹¹ A high calorie, vitamin fortified food item.

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, and efforts are being made to ensure and promote proper coordination during the recovery phase.

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 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 some 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 2 Feb 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 (completed)	31,300 ¹²	30,000
# of families provided access to sanitation facilities ¹³	4,005	10,000
# of families reached with emergency hygiene promotion activities ¹⁴	12,844	50,000
Output 2: Improved sustainable access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion		
# of families provided with daily access to safe water	NA	50,000
# of water supply systems repaired/reconstructed	12	200
# of household latrines constructed	1,402	10,000
# of community-based water and sanitation committees established	NA	200

Progress

The National Society's expertise and experience in water and sanitation was evident by the successful operation

water and sanitation

75,011,726

Litres of clean water produced by PRCS since 2 August 2010.
Photo: Kathy Mueller/IFRC



of its nine water and sanitation teams (of which five were IFRC-supported and three received ERU technical assistance and support) in the most-affected provinces of Punjab and Sindh. At the peak of operations, these teams were able to reach an average daily production of 1,156,000 litres of safe water. To date, PRCS has provided safe water to 219,100 people or 31,300 families.

By the end of January 2011, most of the relief activities under this programme had concluded, including water production, latrine construction, repair of water supply systems and rehabilitation of water sources. Only one water production unit remains in the operation, with the rest having completed their roles in the relief operation. Regular hygiene promotion sessions continue to be conducted by PRCS volunteers in Sindh and Punjab. Families participating in these sessions are planned for a distribution of hygiene kits by March 2011. A pilot children's health and sanitation transformation (CHAST) session was successfully conducted in Charsadda district, KPK, involving school teachers at a children's school. The methodology was found to be suitable and will be replicated for future CHAST activities under the programme.

Emergency activities were mostly completed by the end of 2010 and the focus has shifted to the integrated recovery planning. The priority now is the recruitment of PRCS water and sanitation staff at the provincial level as part of its strategy so that the recovery activities can commence. As with the other programmes, the VCA findings will help guide the targeted areas and planned interventions for water and sanitation in the recovery phase that will begin over the next few months. A knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) survey was designed in January 2011

¹² Figures revised from the 3-month report.

¹³ The overall target is for the entire length of the programme (until July 2012)

¹⁴ The overall target is for the entire length of the programme (until July 2012)

and will be conducted in the targeted villages beginning mid-February 2011, hoping to provide in-depth views of the needs and baseline data for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions.

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. A further 18 volunteers have been trained in Punjab, and will begin the first set of hygiene promotion activities under the recovery plan in Punjab. Additionally, two technical officers have been recruited for Punjab and KPK. Two Spanish Red Cross delegates came in January 2011 to assist with the cleaning, warehousing and replenishment of the equipment that was used during the flood response to ensure PRCS is better prepared to respond to emergency water and sanitation needs in the future.

Lessons learnt

During this period 48 trained PRCS water and sanitation disaster response team (WSDRT) members were utilized across the country to support the PRCS branches as volunteers. The PRCS technical staff and volunteers in water and sanitation have demonstrated the effectiveness of training and capacity building, which includes the human resources at the national headquarters and branches, over the past two years, and the handing over of ERU equipment has been completed smoothly.

Challenges

Despite the early successes in water and sanitation, huge and growing needs remain unmet in many communities, not just for the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, but for relief agencies working to assist flood-affected people. The huge demand by relief organizations in Pakistan for skilled personnel in water and sanitation has also made it difficult to recruit suitable staff for the programme. The activities planned for the coming months will also rely heavily on volunteers, and in particular, trained women volunteers will be needed to ensure that hygiene needs are well- assessed and hygiene promotion is disseminated properly.

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 2 Feb 2011	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 ¹⁵	2,000	31,240
• # of families provided with livelihoods cash grants	NA	6,000
• # of communities assisted through community recovery initiatives	NA	45

Progress

The assessment missions of FACT and TPAT recommended early recovery interventions of health, water and sanitation, shelter, and the provision of agricultural inputs and cash-based assistance to re-establish livelihoods including community businesses.

The initial plans for a large-scale distribution of wheat seeds in late 2010 did not see implementation after uncertainties in securing available land for planting stretched into December and past the *Rabi* season. It was for this reason in part that the second round support of food rations for 50,000 families under the relief programme was planned (see relief section above). As flood-affected families continue to return to their homes, issues such as lost land titles and unclear post-floods demarcation of personal land will continue to affect planning of the livelihoods recovery.



livelihoods

120

Weight in kilogrammes of agricultural assistance package of either rice or maize. Of this, 100 kg will be fertiliser. Photo: Amila Suriyarathne/IFRC

¹⁵ The distribution of winter vegetable seeds is now incorporated into a single indicator for agricultural inputs.

Nevertheless, the programme was able to begin its first activity in the same month, distributing winter vegetable seeds to 2,000 families in Larkana district, Sindh. Early monitoring of the cultivation period has been planned in February 2011 and it is expected that the farmers will be able to harvest the first produce as early as March 2011.

The procurement for seeds and fertiliser for 31,240 families was made in January 2011, the first shipments of which are expected to arrive in PRCS warehouses by mid-March 2011. Families will receive either maize or rice seeds of about 20 kg in weight, with fertilizer material of about 100 kg. This should coincide with the winding down of relief distribution activities; the logistical and human capacities freed up will be employed for an ambitious plan to complete the full delivery of seeds and fertilisers from mid-March to April 2011, in time for the *Kharif* planting season that begins in April 2011.

The integrated recovery pilot project in Sindh will also examine possible mechanisms by which initial cash grants can be provided to qualifying families and communities to help them re-establish livelihoods and traditional income-generating activities. It is recognized now that the primary livelihood of most families is obliged towards their landlords, such as through daily agricultural labour, crop sharing and contractual agricultural arrangements. It is envisaged that the community committees will contribute to preparing proposals for income-generating activities, which would then be reviewed by PRCS volunteers and the IFRC livelihoods programme for feasibility.

Challenges

The only recruitment for the programme is a Federation field officer in KPK, although recruitment for both IFRC and PRCS is ongoing in Sindh and Punjab. Limited human resources and PRCS counterparts at national headquarters and provincial levels continue to be the main challenge as the planting season approaches.

Land issues are another challenge of the programme, but the community committees that will be established at the targeted locations will be expected to help PRCS/IFRC find negotiated agreements with farmers and landlords if the project supplies seeds and fertilizer.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

DRR		
Outcome: Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and socio economic impact from disasters by community based programming to identify and tackle disaster risks and builds their resilience.		
Indicators	Total to 2 Feb 2011	Overall Target
Output 1: PRCS disaster response capacities improved with appropriate warehousing, human resource and transportation in accordance with the national and provincial disaster response plans		
# of standardized and operational disaster preparedness warehouses	N/A	5
# of volunteers trained in the communities	N/A	100
Output 2: Flood affected communities in KPK, Punjab and Sindh provinces are prepared for and have reduced the disaster risks in relation to locally prevalent hazards.		
# of early warning systems established	N/A	39
# of villages with updated village disaster preparedness plans (VDPs)	N/A	39

Progress

This programme is interlinked with the sectoral programmes of relief, health and care, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion, livelihoods and shelters, as a cross-cutting theme. It aims to build upon strengths and utilize resources of the other programmes to give maximum benefit 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.

DP/DRR

31

Number of women staff and volunteers in the 93-member VCA teams. Photo: Kathy Mueller/IFRC



The first activity under this programme was the undertaking of an integrated vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) exercise that concluded on 31 January 2011. The main objective of the VCA was to obtain basic information on vulnerabilities and capacities in the union councils targeted by the integrated recovery phase of the operation. This process aimed to provide essential information to inform sectoral as well as integrated planning. Over the course of one month, up to seven teams made up of

VCA practitioners, programme staff and volunteers from PRCS, met with key stakeholders, collecting primary and secondary data from the local authorities, community leaders and the flood-affected communities. Four teams each in KPK and Punjab, and seven teams in Sindh, conducted assessments in 30 union councils over 15 districts. In total, the VCAs conducted covered 86 villages. The full analysis and findings of these will be compiled in a final report, expected to be finalized in February 2011.

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 Feb 2011	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	10	1,500
# of PRCS volunteer peer support events held	NA	600
PRCS Financial reporting and monitoring system in place	NA	1
PRCS Standardised reporting system in place	NA	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. 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.

Important trainings for new staff and volunteers including reporting and movement principles which serve as an introduction to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, continue to be conducted at provincial and district branch levels. A cross cultural briefing programme for both local and international staff, which will include both women and men trainers, is being developed and should be ready by the first quarter of 2011. Meanwhile, PRCS is in the process of updating its code of conduct, after which it aims to brief all existing staff and volunteers prior to signing the new code from April 2011.

Challenges

The branch development delegate recruitment originally targeted for January 2011 was delayed in the process of finding a suitable candidate, but the delegate is expected to be in country by the first quarter of the year.

Restoring family links (RFL)¹⁶

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

Despite the continuing difficulties faced by logistics, the successful delivery and distribution of food and non-food items for the relief programme, and winterized transitional shelter material under the shelter programme, owe much their success to the logistical systems and procedures in the floods operations, as well as the capacities afforded by the logistics ERUs in the early months of the operation. Procurement continues to keep its maximum delivery period of six to eight weeks from the day of order.

logistics
594,737
Tonnes of relief goods received by air as of 2 February 2011

As the transition from emergency to recovery comes into being, emphasis will be on the full transition of the logistics hubs to PRCS. A logistics scoping mission visited the country office and National Society in January 2010 to prepare a plan of action for capacity building of PRCS logistics over the next two years. In addition, a joint review of the National Society's logistics set up is underway to pave the way forward for PRCS to take on the responsibility of the hubs. This will include on-the-job training of volunteers at the sites and specialized training in warehouse management.

A review of the existing warehouse structures is ongoing. Meanwhile, a warehouse hub will be set up in Islamabad as part of a consolidation process and a new warehouse will be organized in Karachi to provide warehousing for all sea shipments and to support operations in the south.

The mobilization table for this operation is 100 per cent covered for all items. The international pipeline slowed down in late 2010 and by January 2011, the majority of non-food items were already delivered, customs cleared, warehoused and in most cases distributed.

Air consignments received	49
Sea shipments received	53
Total 40-ft containers received by sea	130
Total 20-ft containers received by sea	8

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 pilot programme, well into its second month, is well recognized and established within IFRC and PRCS in the floods operations, with the gender department of the National Society taking much of the lead in the programmes flagship radio show, now consolidated with a television programme. By the end of January 2011, the live radio show had completed nine of a scheduled 13 episodes, while the television programme had broadcasted five episodes of the seven planned. Both initiatives have been very well received by the public, given the increasing rate of call-ins received during the radio show and the increased feedback received from viewers of the television programme. Further research, however, is needed to ascertain if these media are reaching flood-affected people.

¹⁶ This service has completed.

The beneficiary communications and accountability delegate arrived in early January 2011 and immediate preparation began on the implementation plan for the year, and an evaluation of the gender pilot.

The proposed SMS system continues to be in development, with more time anticipated for the programming and acquiring of a license for its use. The team of volunteers from the gender department have remained with the programme, and continue to play larger and more independent roles in the production of the radio and television projects.



beneficiary communications
2 million
 Potential viewers, reached by the PRCS television show, produced and hosted entirely by PRCS.
 Photo: Helena Rea/IFRC

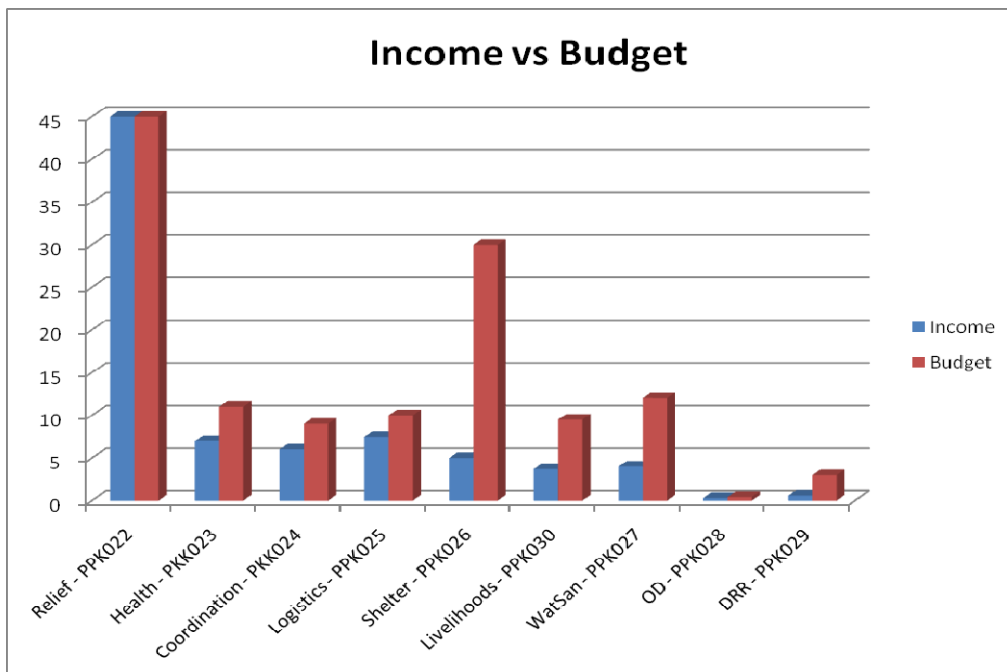
Communications – advocacy and public information

Early communications efforts focused on promoting the response to the floods by PRCS/IFRC and its Red Cross Red Crescent partners. This resulted in strong media interest and coverage during the initial weeks of the operation, although interest waned towards the end of the year. The six-month anniversary of the floods (onset, not IFRC/PRCS operation) in January generated relatively high media interest, despite having to compete with several other prominent events around the world, such as the one-year anniversary of the Haiti earthquake and the flooding situations in Australia, South America and Eastern Europe. Many major international and media outlets expressed interest in covering flood related events in the country, focusing on the fact that millions of people were still in need of shelter.

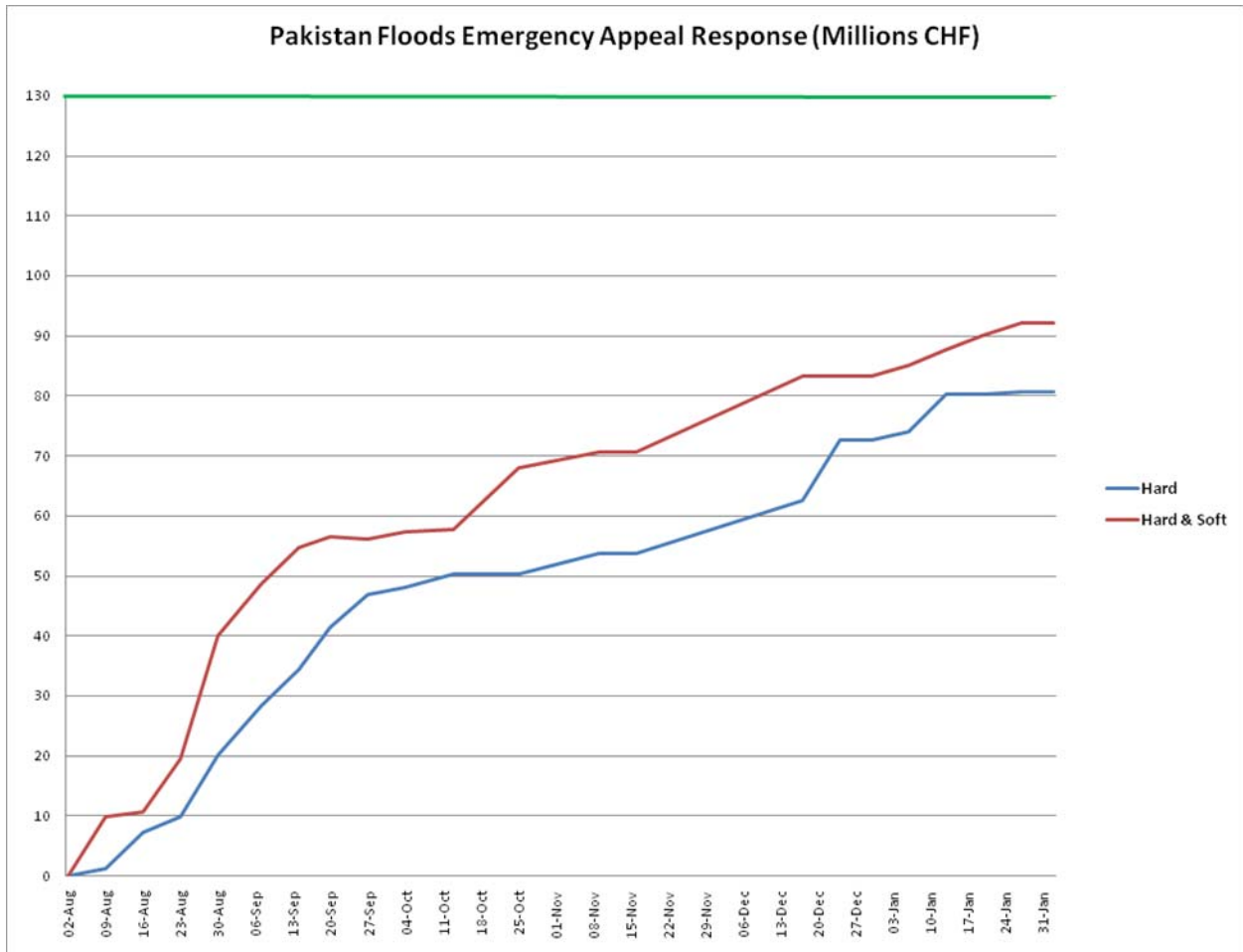
More work for an advocacy report, focusing on the first six months of the floods, was completed in December 2010 and January 2011. This report is expected to be published on the first anniversary of the floods.

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. All audio-visual and communication materials are available at <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=131>

Finance



At the end of the first six months of operation, the relief budget has been fully covered. Looking forward to the recovery phase, funding gaps exist in most sectors, with shelter being the most acutely underfunded.



This graph charts the progress of contributions against the appeal target over the first six months of the emergency operation. Funds are still needed to meet the appeal target of CHF 130 million.

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

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/7-2011/1
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2012/8
Appeal	MDRPK006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	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	95,653					95,653
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	1,913,719				69,319	1,983,038
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
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
Indonesia - Private Donors	5,195				674	5,869
Iranian Red Crescent	26,243				20,872	47,116
Ireland - Private Donors					7,387	7,387

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK006 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 02 aug 10

Appeal Timeframe: 30 jul 10 to 02 aug 12

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/7-2011/1
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2012/8
Appeal	MDRPK006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<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 Red Cross</i>	25,301			25,301
<i>Lebara Foundation</i>	67,033			67,033
<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 York Office (from Aecom Employees)</i>		460		460
<i>New York Office (from Alcatel-Lucent Foundation)</i>		7,223		7,223
<i>New York Office (from BP Foundation)</i>	948,579			948,579
<i>New York Office (from EMC Corporation)</i>		92,928		92,928
<i>New York Office (from Islamic Heritage)</i>		5,576		5,576
<i>New York Office (from Kraft Foods Foundation)</i>	142,287			142,287
<i>New York Office (from Latham & Watkins LLP)</i>		13,939		13,939
<i>New York Office (from Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.)</i>		23,232		23,232
<i>New York Office (from Mellon Bank)</i>		176,762		176,762
<i>New York Office (from Old World Industries Inc.)</i>	23,714			23,714
<i>New York Office (from Oracle Corporation)</i>		181,172		181,172
<i>New York Office (from Riaz H. Waraich Charitable Foundation)</i>	23,714			23,714
<i>New York Office (from ThermoFisher Scientific)</i>		1,848		1,848
<i>New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	1,873	957		2,831
<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>			212,631	212,631
<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>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
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	3,559			3,559

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK006 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

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Interim Financial Report

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Switzerland - Private Donors	1,000			2,907	3,907
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
Z Zurich Foundation	62,000				62,000
C1. Cash contributions	38,662,500	4,263,524	286,200	2,086,469	45,298,693

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

Austrian Red Cross	1,282,709				1,282,709
British Red Cross	23,424			23,424	46,848
Bulgarian Red Cross	14,639				14,639
Canadian Red Cross				36,958	36,958
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	255,000	510,000		87,263	852,263
European Commission - DG ECHO	2,565,418				2,565,418
Japanese Government		1,413,761			1,413,761
Lebara Foundation	64,135				64,135
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	80,113	94,251			174,364
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	18,850				18,850
United States Government - USAID	5,655,042	2,827,521			8,482,564
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	9,959,331	4,845,533		147,644	14,952,508

Income reserved for future periods

British Red Cross				-29,891	-29,891
C3. Income reserved for future periods				-29,891	-29,891

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				15,470
Canadian Red Cross				25,000	25,000

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK006 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	10,567			36,673	47,240
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	37,200			18,200	55,400
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>				11,000	11,000
<i>Other</i>				5,390	5,390
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>				13,793	13,793
C5. Inkind Personnel	63,237			110,056	173,293
Other Income					
<i>Services</i>	-56,932	-18,284		-7,052	-82,267
C6. Other Income	-56,932	-18,284		-7,052	-82,267
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	67,672,541	9,090,772	286,200	2,307,227	79,356,740
D. Total Funding = B + C	67,672,541	9,090,772	286,200	2,307,227	79,356,740
Appeal Coverage	69%	40%	68%	26%	61%

II. Movement 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	67,672,541	9,090,772	286,200		2,307,227	79,356,740
E. Expenditure	-40,661,701	-439,723	0		-1,240,049	-42,341,473
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	27,010,840	8,651,049	286,200		1,067,178	37,015,267

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK006 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 02 aug 10

Appeal Timeframe: 30 jul 10 to 02 aug 12

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/7-2011/1
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2012/8
Appeal	MDRPK006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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	40,375,740	10,109,642					10,109,642	30,266,098
Shelter - Transitional		598,243					598,243	-598,243
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc	1,800,000							1,800,000
Clothing & textiles	4,750,000	3,084,644					3,084,644	1,665,356
Food	18,191,578	13,548,291					13,548,291	4,643,287
Seeds,Plants	5,238,000	169,884					169,884	5,068,116
Water & Sanitation	7,326,300	21,987	156,807			628	179,423	7,146,877
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 Supplies	89,721,063	32,147,677	157,113			628	32,305,418	57,415,645
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	302,900	66,681	11,484			108,936	187,101	115,799
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	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			120,787	224,900	471,500
Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,067,090	367,471	242			1,698	369,411	3,697,679
Distribution & Monitoring	5,577,500	3,810,510	5,659			7,926	3,824,095	1,753,405
Transport & Vehicle Costs	1,452,420	549,808	67,418			62,060	679,286	773,134
Total Transport & Storage	11,097,010	4,727,788	73,319			71,684	4,872,791	6,224,219
Personnel								
International Staff	7,392,000	453,947	110,281			406,749	970,976	6,421,024
Regionally Deployed Staff	33,000	2,012				43,276	45,288	-12,288
National Staff	1,145,000	98,495	6,365			31,473	136,333	1,008,667
National Society Staff	2,853,450	198,539	16,376			24,547	239,462	2,613,988
Consultants	666,800	32,303	1,023			76,855	110,181	556,619
Total Personnel	12,090,250	785,295	134,045			582,900	1,502,240	10,588,010
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3,196,900	12,540	8,561			15,283	36,384	3,160,516
Total Workshops & Training	3,196,900	12,540	8,561			15,283	36,384	3,160,516
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,337,750	85,258	12,998			93,372	191,629	1,146,121
Information & Public Relation	1,197,050	17,984	4,323			21,574	43,881	1,153,169
Office Costs	1,174,350	51,492	7,050			93,294	151,835	1,022,515
Communications	570,950	10,972	1,240			32,114	44,326	526,624
Professional Fees	582,000	15,655				38,172	53,827	528,173
Financial Charges	47,900	-24,054	-89			712	-23,432	71,332
Other General Expenses	72,300	5,610	415			2,365	8,390	63,910
Total General Expenditure	4,982,300	162,918	25,936			281,603	470,457	4,511,843
Depreciation								
Depreciation	34,600							34,600
Total Depreciation	34,600							34,600
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	7,920,154	2,306,536	26,700			68,898	2,402,134	5,518,020
Total Programme & Service Support	7,920,154	2,306,536	26,700			68,898	2,402,134	5,518,020

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Appeal Launch Date: 02 aug 10

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Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/7-2011/1
Budget Timeframe	2010/7-2012/8
Appeal	MDRPK006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

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								
Services & Recoveries	30,000	195,561	313				195,874	-165,874
Services & Recoveries		129,942	2,252			1,134	133,328	-133,328
Shared Services		854					854	-854
Total Services	30,000	326,357	2,565			1,134	330,056	-300,056
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		99,961				97,132	197,093	-197,093
Total Operational Provisions		99,961				97,132	197,093	-197,093
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	129,768,677	40,661,701	439,723			1,240,049	42,341,473	87,427,204
VARIANCE (C - D)		57,040,382	22,447,050	420,675		7,519,097	87,427,204	

Annexe 1

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 2 February 2011
Output: The immediate needs of flood-affected families are met through the distribution of food	
# of food parcels other* than in Kg in first round food distributions	2,261,565
# of families reached with 53 Kg food parcels in first round food distributions	1,749
# of other* food parcels in first round food distributions	134,825
*Different PNSs have been supporting by distributing different food packages (other than the standard 117 kg package). Due to the availability and urgent needs, the 117 Kg package was either divided to half or a quarter to serve the immediate needs for food.	

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 February 2011
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	180,350
# of volunteers trained in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation (NB these are the same volunteers as under food distributions)	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 February 2011
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, cleaning kits etc) according to identified needs	139,043
# of families reached with temporary shelter as a return package by provision of rent for the people returning back to their homes	66
# of families reached by provision of prefabricated houses	2,725
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	PNSs are in planning phase
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 February 2011
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
# # people who have access to emergency health care services	56,720
# of families reached with community epidemic prevention and control activities; including vaccination and distribution of impregnated mosquito nets	14,702

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 February 2011
Output 1: Immediate provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion for four months.	
# of families provided with daily access to safe water	1,545
# of families reached with emergency hygiene promotion activities by provision of hygiene promotion kits or hygiene parcels	41,372

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 2 February 2011
• 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 seed and fertilizers)	NA
• # of families provided with winter vegetable seeds	NA
• # of families provided with asset replacement	NA

*SRC is in the planning process for the recovery phase.