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Emergency appeal operation update PAKISTAN: Floods 2011

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Preliminary emergency appeal n° MDRPK007
GLIDE n° [FL-2011-000130-PAK](#)
Operation Update no. 4
6 October 2011

Period covered by this Ops Update: 29 September to 3 October 2011.

Appeal target (current): CHF 10.6 million.

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 11.6 per cent covered in cash and kind; and 26.9 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 to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 9 September 2011 for CHF 10.6 million to assist 105,000 people (15,000 families) for four months.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 500,000 was initially allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society to respond to the flood in Sindh.



Water and sanitation continues to make good progress in the Sindh relief intervention, with an additional five water treatment plants operational this week to distribute much-needed safe drinking water. **Photo:** IFRC

Summary: Close to 9 million people have been affected by the current floods in Sindh, southern Pakistan, while some 600,000 people remain in relief camps¹. Well into its fourth week of operations, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), has reached more than 147,000 people (approximately 21,000 families) with food and non-food distributions, emergency health services and water and sanitation.

The situation

The latest flooding catastrophe to hit Pakistan has brought Sindh to a crisis, described by authorities as the worst floods to have hit the province in living memory. The floods have caused 443 deaths and 755 injuries, destroying over half a million houses across 6.7 million acres of land.

¹ National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) – 4 October 2011

Local authorities report that the number of relief camps have reduced, notably in Benazirabad, Hyderabad and Dadu as some 60,000 people have moved away since a week ago, though it is unclear if they have returned to their original villages.

The limited availability of relief supplies is a growing problem; the UN warned on 30 September that local organizations are already running out of stocks. The situation is adding further stress on the affected population as sporadic demonstrations are being observed across the province, protesting against the sluggish aid.

Acute respiratory infections, acute diarrhoea, skin infections and suspected malaria continue to present as key conditions seen by health providers. Dengue and malaria have been noted to be on the rise, though have not reached outbreak or epidemic levels. However, water- and vector-borne diseases continue to pose health threats to populations in Sindh, and especially those in makeshift camps along roads, highways and embankments due to lack of water and sanitation facilities.

Coordination and partnerships

The new head of delegation and operations manager for the floods operation in Sindh have arrived and have been in an intensive week's schedule of briefing. The operations manager is expected to be based in Sindh by 8 October.

Coordination meetings with PRCS, branch secretary and headquarters, and other actors responding to the emergency, including participation in the inter-cluster coordination, OCHA meetings and donors, continue to take place. The next PRCS coordination meeting for the floods operation is due to take place on 8 October in Karachi, with expected participation from IFRC, ICRC and partner national societies.

The country office continues to coordinate its response with the support of the zone office in Kuala Lumpur, with the next teleconference due on the week of 10 October.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

PRCS continues to lead the current flood response operation, with the support of IFRC, partner national societies and in-country institutional donors. Well-recognized as an important partner, the provincial branch of PRCS in Sindh continues to coordinate with the provincial disaster management authority, mobilizing in areas where gaps are present, and providing technical resources to refine sectorial assessments.

A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member has joined the relief teams in Sindh as the emergency response team leader and the team is already participating in the planning of the assessment. Another RDRT member from Nepal has been approved and is in process to arrive in-country.

An integrated needs assessment is being planned, in close collaboration with the PRCS national headquarters and the Sindh provincial branch, to identify the priority short- and medium-term needs of the affected population in the seven most affected districts of Sindh. The two additional districts are Tharparkar and Sanghar. The assessment will use participatory approaches and consult key informants, as well as other actor participating in the response.

While the IFRC appeal is supporting 15,000 flood-affected families in seven districts (Badin, Mirpurkhas, Khaipur, Benazirabad, Dadu, while proposing two additional districts of Tharparkar and Sanghar) with food parcels, PRCS, with bilateral support from other partners, plans to support a total of 79,500 families with food parcels. This figure is inclusive of the IFRC appeal target.

The IFRC zone and regional offices are also providing surge support to the operations in the shape of a communications delegate, the zone emergency health coordinator and the zone operations coordinator.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: The basic food and essential household needs of 15,000 flood-affected families are met within four months in five districts (Badin, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Benazirabad, Dadu) of Sindh province.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of flood affected families are met through the distribution of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and verification of 15,000 families with communities' participation in planning and distribution of relief items. • Mobilize required food assistance through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards. • Provide assistance to 15,000 families through the procurement, warehousing, transport and distribution of food parcels (including wheat flour, rice, pulses, ghee, sugar, salt, tea, etc.). • Mobilize and train approximately 100 National Society/community volunteers in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation and Sphere minimum standards. • Establish a beneficiary complaints cells and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of delivery system.
The immediate needs of displaced families are met through the distribution of essential household items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and verification of 15,000 families with communities' participation in planning and distribution of relief items. • Mobilize required relief items through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards. • Provide assistance to 15,000 families through distribution of household items (including tents, tarpaulin sheets, jerry cans, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene parcels, mosquito nets, as well as other non-standard items such as insect repellent). • Establish a beneficiary complaints cells and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. • Mobilize and train approximately 100 PRCS/community volunteers in assessment, distribution, monitoring and evaluation, and Sphere minimum standards. • Ensure the replenishment of the PRCS strategic stock of the items utilized for the immediate relief.

Progress:

The first batch of IFRC food parcels² procured by PRCS was successfully delivered to Sindh. Of these, 3,130 parcels have been distributed. As of 3 October, PRCS/IFRC, with support of its partners, has reached 24,695 people with food. A district-wise breakdown is given below:

Targeted Districts	Families reached with food ³⁴
Mirpurkhas	6,728
Badin	7,500
Dadu	667
Khairpur	3,000
Benazirabad	4,300
Additional districts	
Thatta	1,000
Tharparkar	500
Hyderabad	500

² 53.5 kg food parcel with ready-to-eat complements designed to last a family of seven for two weeks.

³ Families reached have been calculated on the basis of food initially distributed. Non-food items were distributed to some of the same families who also received food, on need basis.

⁴ According to the availability, two types of food parcels were distributed: a 27.5-kg food parcel and a 14.5-kg food parcel to meet the emergency food needs. A total of 292 people were also provided with a single 10-kg bag of flour.

T. Muhammad Khan	500
Grand total	24,695⁵

During the reporting period, no significant increase in non-food items distributions has been reported. As of 3 October, the following non-food items have been distributed:

Targeted Districts	Tents	Tarpaulins	Blankets	Mosquito nets	Hygiene parcels	Jerry cans	Kitchen sets	Kerosene stove	Sleeping mat	Insect repellent
Mirpurkhas	1,069	1,531	1,330	1,608	607	1,390	650	1,500	300	100
Badin	2,350	200	580	-	824	-	4,100	1,580	310	332
Khairpur	1,470	2,030	0	2,200	400	1,000	-	-	-	500
Benazirabad	1,668	2,414	1,635	2,700	1,208	985	882	-	-	301
Dadu	0	0	464	185	0	20	0	0	0	0
Additional districts										
Thatta	100	200	500	0	200	-	-	200	300	-
Hyderabad	100	200	500	-	200	0	0	200	300	0
T.M.Khan	100	200	500	0	200	0	0	200	300	0
Tharparkar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,857	6,775	5,509	6,693	3,639	3,395	5,632	3,680	1,510	1,233

Keeping in view the increasing need for proper needs assessment, IFRC is in the process of deploying three regional disaster response team (RDRT) members for relief. The first member will arrive on 4 October and has been appointed team leader of the relief response. The RDRT teams will technically support trained PRCS staff and volunteers for assessments in the affected areas and develop a plan of action for the relief operation.

Challenges:

A detailed needs assessments has not been possible due to the inaccessibility to the majority of affected areas. The PRCS teams deployed are maintaining a focus on beneficiary assessments for the current relief distributions, and assisting in the physical distribution activities.

PRCS is trying to reconcile national headquarter plans with the priorities at the provincial headquarters, which is facing pressure from various parties to stretch its limited capacities. To resolve this, more coordination and increasing the level of provincial headquarter involvement in national level planning will be assured and the second provincial coordination meeting in Sindh will be a step forward.

While IFRC, through this preliminary appeal is planning to reach 105,000 people with emergency assistance, the low appeal coverage may become a challenge.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Immediate health risks of 15,000 flood-affected families are reduced through the provision of primary health care services for three months in five districts (Badin, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Benazirabad, Dadu) of Sindh province.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Target population have improved access to basic preventive, curative and referral health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid assessment to determine immediate public health needs of the population as well as gaps in health services. Deploy ten mobile medical health teams to provide basic health services in areas not covered/reached by health authorities and partners. Carry out communicable disease prevention and health promotion activities in relief camps through mobilization of volunteers and communities.

⁵ Along with these, 1,150 4-kg bags of wheat flour were also distributed in some locations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the implementation of active surveillance, disease early warning system as well as response to outbreaks. • Coordinate/collaborate implementation of emergency health services with health authorities and humanitarian partners.
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Progress:

Since the start of the monsoon floods, PRCS, with the support of IFRC and partner national societies⁶, has been providing basic health services to severely-affected people who are in makeshift camps along roads, highways and embankments. Undertaken in support of overwhelmed district health authorities and facilities, PRCS has so far conducted 28,800 consultations through one static/basic and 10 mobile health units in eight severely-affected districts. Majority of the conditions seen by these units continue to be acute watery diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and skin infections.

Table 1. Locations and services conducted by PRCS health units

Districts ⁷	Consultations	Health education
Badin	9,362	250
Mirpurkhas	9,086	
Tharparkar	210	
Benazirabad	5,502	11
Dadu	1,306	165
Hyderabad	47	
Jacobabad	1,427	
Larkana (basic health unit)	1,860	
Total	28,800	426

On the basis of conditions seen during consultations and epidemiological reports from district health offices, these mobile health units have expanded disease prevention and health promotion activities. So far, 6,885 persons – a large majority of whom are mothers – have been reached with messages and demonstration of practices for prevention of above mentioned diseases, including dengue and malaria which are noted to be on the rise.



PRCS mobile health units are intensifying disease prevention and health promotion activities, especially in cramped relief camps where sanitary conditions are poor.

Photo: IFRC/PRCS

⁶ Canadian, Danish, German and Norwegian Red Cross Societies.

⁷ IFRC is supporting 6 mobile health units and one BHU. The reporting from health is being refined, and the data shown is by district, rather than by health unit, and reflects overall health data from all supporting partners.

PRCS is also continuing the psychosocial support activities for communities in makeshift camps who are showing signs of stress and trauma after being hit by one disaster after another. These activities have reached 5,804 people, about half of whom are children.

PRCS is in the process of deploying additional mobile health units to the districts of Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, Tharparkar and Umerkot to ensure displaced people in underserved *talukas*⁸ have access to basic curative and preventive health services. This decision was made after the health cluster alerted partners about this gap, as well as field visits to verify and assess health needs and gaps.

Challenges

The substantial increase in salaries of health workers and rental of vehicles in recent weeks will impact the PRCS plan which budgets were based on previous rates. PRCS is now reviewing budgets to see if additional resources are needed.

Water and Sanitation.

Outcome: Water and sanitation related diseases are reduced for 15,000 flood affected families for four months by increased access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Target population have increased access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities and practice good hygiene.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess water and sanitation needs in flood affected areas, with emphasis on women and children. • Treat and distribute safe drinking water through three water treatment plants. • Distribute water purifying tablets or sachets together with jerry cans using trained volunteers for household water treatment. • Construction of up to 1,000 latrines in camps using PRCS community consultation approaches. • Conduct emergency hygiene promotion activities and clean up campaigns in camps. • Coordinate with government and other humanitarian partners.

⁸ An administrative unit in Sindh equivalent to township

Progress:

Four additional water treatment units were installed over the last five days (bringing the total to seven water treatment plants) to supplement the existing water production and distribution capacity to provide much needed safe drinking water to the dispersed population. In addition to this, as the dispersed population is not always able to access safe drinking water through the water distribution points, two teams of PRCS volunteers have been distributing water purification tablets, along with training and demonstration to the affected people for household water treatment. The PRCS deputy director for water and sanitation is currently in Sindh to make arrangements for water trucking, administration, installment of new water units and setting up a financial system for the teams.

In Benazirabad and Badin, a trucking system for transporting safe drinking water to neighbouring areas has been arranged. Such distribution systems will be arranged for other water treatment units in the coming days.

Four IFRC water and sanitation staff (three men and one woman) are currently supporting the PRCS team in Sindh for a period of two weeks in hygiene promotion training and supervision as well as treated water production. An additional staff was mobilized to replace the IFRC water and sanitation staff from Punjab that was injured in a car accident a week ago.

Districts	Water produced (litres)	Water distributed (litres)	People reached with Water	Water purification tablets/sachets distributed	People reached with water purification tablets/sachets
Badin	863,700	751,700	8,800	21,924	5,481
Mirpurkhas	803,000	785,000	10,000	50,391	15,020
Benazirabad	538,000	499,000	11,200	0	0
Sangarh	2,000	1,000	200	0	0
Total	2,206,700	2,036,700	30,200	72,315	20,501

Challenges:

The challenge of access to vehicles has been solved through rental solutions but further vehicles for water trucking are being arranged to transport safe drinking water to even further places. A proper financial, technical and administration system is being set up for the field teams, the income will be directly transferred from IFRC finance to field. This set up will avoid any delays that may happen due to the need of daily cash in hand for the water and sanitation teams.

Logistics

The IFRC logistics team has completed the dispatch of NFIs to the five-affected districts in just three days from 6 to 9 September. As PRCS already started procurement process for food, it was decided to use the same supplier lead by PRCS to avoid any delays. The procurement of 9,000 food parcels has been completed, using PRCS suppliers and following PRCS procedures, after assessing the critical needs of the affected people. This week, the tendering process and selection of suppliers for further procurements of both the 53.5 kg parcel and originally planned 117 kg food parcels. Once a requisition is put in place, a complete procurement and dispatch of food in compliance with IFRC standards will take seven to ten days.

Commitments from partner national societies have started to materialize against the mobilization table. As of 5 October, an updated mobilization table is published on [DMIS](#). The mobilization table will continue to be updated whenever in-kind donations from donors or an item covered by cash earmarked have been confirmed.

Donors are requested to coordinate with the Kuala Lumpur RLU regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors with a consignment tracking number to be issued before shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through RLU. The logistics team stress that all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners wishing to donate goods to this operation should coordinate via the RLU in Kuala Lumpur.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The IFRC communications team is working closely with the PRCS team to highlight to donors and the general public the plight of the floods affected people and the Red Cross Red Crescent response through the media.

The team is still focused on proactively generating new media interest in the crisis, explicitly emphasising the slow response from donors.

To support this initiative, a media pack was produced and shared with all National Societies through Newswire. The media pack included an opinion piece signed by the IFRC secretary general and pitched by British Red Cross to *The Guardian*, an issues brief analyzing the needs of affected communities and the slow donor response, key messages and reactive Q&A, and a consolidated video b-roll.

The opinion piece is also being pitched by PRCS to the national media in Pakistan.

Reuters published an article highlighting the issue of slow donor response and quoting the IFRC. The article can be found at: [Donor aid shuns "bad brand" Pakistan](#)

The Asia Pacific zone water and sanitation coordinator who recently returned from the affected area was interviewed by Radio Australia. The soundbite of the interview can be downloaded at this link: [Radio Australia's Connect Asia](#).

The communications delegate in Islamabad is scheduled to visit the affected areas with a photographer and videographer on 9 October to gather additional tools including news stories, case studies, photos and video resources.

All resources will be shared with National Society communicators and made available on <http://www.ifrc.org/pakistan-floods> or via the IFRC Newsroom.

Contact information

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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.

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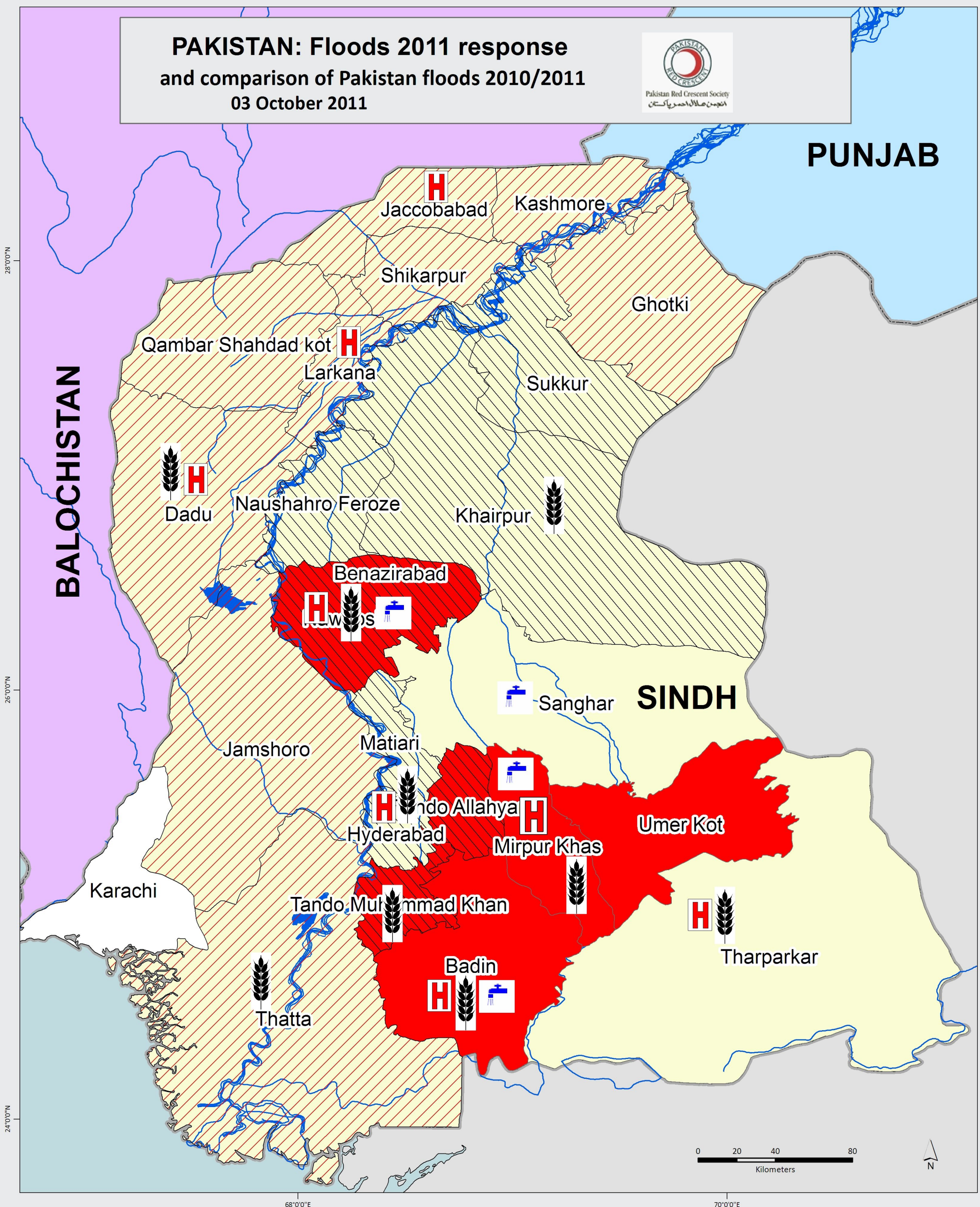


The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

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.

PAKISTAN: Floods 2011 response and comparison of Pakistan floods 2010/2011

03 October 2011



Data Sources:
 Admin Boundaries
 Map Action
 UNOCHA
 Flood Affected Dists
 NDMA/PDMA
 Planning Information
 PRCS

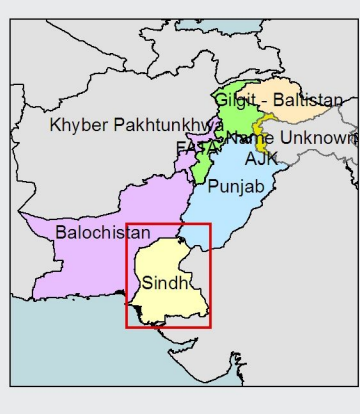
NHQ_P&R-0010GIS05_DISTR_P&R(FLOODS20110U4)_A3_061011
 Prepared by: P&R GIS
 Validated by: PRCS-IFRC
 Date: 3-Oct-11

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	HEALTH UNITS
	RELIEF
	WATER AND SANITATION



Legend

	Floods 2010-Moderately Affected Districts
	Floods 2010- Severely Affected Districts
	Floods2011-Severely Affected Districts
	Floods 2011-Moderately Affected Districts
	Pak Main Rivers
	Boundary of Pakistan