


## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Pakistan: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°</b>	MDRPK019	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">FL-2020-000185-PAK</a>
<b>For DREF; Date of issue:</b>	20/08/2020	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	4 months
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	31/12/2020
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> Yellow			
<b>EPoA Appeal / Funding Requirements: -</b>			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 259,466			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	250,000 – 300,000	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	68,250
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	Sindh and Baluchistan	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad districts in Baluchistan and Dadu district in Sindh
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> At least 150 staff at Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) National Headquarters (NHQ) in Islamabad, well established Provincial Branches in Sindh and Baluchistan with at least 30 to 40 staff. Dadu district in Sindh and Jhal Magsi district in Baluchistan have district branches with DDRTs and core of trained volunteers existed.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively involved in coordination and is supporting PRCS response. In addition, PRCS is maintaining close liaison with other in-country Movement partners including International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), German Red Cross (GRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) and Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS)– who are likely to support the National Society's response.			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Pakistan Army, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and District Disaster Management Unit (DDMUs) are actively responding to the disaster. They have established field offices to coordinate response efforts on ground. PDMA has deployed ambulances, rescue vehicles and rescuers in the affected areas, restoration of roads and infrastructure and giving medical assistance to the injured.			

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

Heavy rainfall started in Sindh and Baluchistan from the 6 August and continued till the 7 August 2020 with intermissions. Continuous rain over a period of 24 hours caused massive flooding in Karachi, Hyderabad, Shaheed Benazirabad and Dadu of Sindh province. However, Tehsil Johi in Dadu district is the area which is greatly affected by flash floods. It has been reported that floods are not only damaging infrastructures and houses but also destroyed crops in Johi Tehsil. Government of Sindh has declared 80 villages in Dadu district as "Calamity Affected Areas". Click [here](#) to see the affected areas.

The floods also hit different parts of Baluchistan including Kacchi, Sibbi, Harnai, Naseerabad, Jafferabad and Jhal Magsi districts where Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad districts as the most affected areas according to the rapid needs' assessment report. On 18 August 2020, the Government of Baluchistan also declared emergency in Jhal Magsi district. Besides the recent floods, COVID-19 outbreak is also a threat to the affected population. However, the number of positive cases reported so far in the targeted district are on lower side. As of date, Dadu districts reported 1,184 positive cases, Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad (Baluchistan) 328 and 71 reported positive COVID-19 cases respectively.

### Dadu district, Sindh

Dadu district is located at the border between Baluchistan and Sindh. It is the worst hit area in recent monsoon floods. Multiple breaches reported in 'Flood Protection Embankment' on Saturday, 8 August 2020, evening local time which triggered flooding in at least 200 villages in Johi Taluka (Tehsil), Dadu district. Most of the resident of the affected villages spent the night under the open sky after being rendered homeless. Four breaches – one major and three minors had inundated almost whole Tehsil Johi, district Dadu, affecting most of the population residing in 200 villages. The breaches were caused by a hill torrent that overflowed due to heavy rainfall during the past few days at the catchment area in Baluchistan. Villages in Union Councils (UC) of Pat Gul Muhammad, Drigh Bala, Wahi Pandhi, Rahim Khan, Sawro, Chini and Kamal Khan were badly affected.



PRCS Volunteers helping People Evacuation in Sindh.  
(Photo: PRCS RNA team)

According to the data collected from Revenue Department at Taluka Revenue Office Johi by PRCS teams, 109 villages in 84 Dehs (villages) of seven UCs (out of total 14 UCs) of Taluka Johi were hit by flood/flash flood. Total population in these affected UCs is approximately 136,520 which is scattered, and these type of topography makes them more vulnerable and inaccessible.

The roads were washed away after the breach of 'Flood Protection Embankment' on the upper side of Johi City. Access to the most affected area is still very difficult and use of boats also not feasible for most of the villages as water level is not that high and the crops/plants inundated in water are creating problems for motorboats. The Pakistan Armed Forces' helicopters carried out rescue operation and food distribution in some areas of Tehsil Johi, Dadu district.

It has been reported by Taluka Revenue Officer that the flood is affecting almost 90 per cent of the standing crops in plane areas (pakka) of paddy, cotton, jantar (fodder) and sugarcane in the affected villages. Actual data of damages of houses will be collected after the access to most of the affected areas. The water supply scheme of Johi City is also damaged due to flooding in the source area and lines are also damaged according to information. The clean drinking water is not available for the residents and the temporarily settled affected families. The floods hit Tehsil Johi so hard that the Government of Sindh declared 80 villages as "Calamity Affected Areas".

No.	Union Council	Total Population	Affected Population
1	Chinni	10,770	6,413
2	Drigh Bala	48,240	30,015
3	Pat Gul Muhammad	15,880	8,110
4	Sawro	34,240	21,610
5	Tando Raheem	450	200
6	Torr	16,040	6,790
7	Wahi Pandhi	10,900	4,700
<b>Total</b>		<b>136,520</b>	<b>77,838</b>

(Sources: PRCS RNA Report, Revenue Officer, Tehsil Johi, District Dadu)

### Baluchistan

Torrential rains that lashed 22 districts of Baluchistan province on Saturday 7 August 2020 caused flooding and damaged bridges and highways, cutting off highways Gwadar-Karachi, Quetta-Jacobabad from main cities. Several parts of the province were inundated with floodwaters and the paramilitary personnel were called in to evacuate people to safer areas. In Bolan area, flash floods swamped and damaged the main Quetta-Sibi highway at various points, cutting off the area with the provincial capital. A bridge on the Quetta-Sibi Highway, near Bibi Nani area of Bolan district, was badly damaged suspending all kinds of traffic. Hundreds of commuters were stuck in the floodwater. On the bridge along Makran coastal highway to Gawdar near Badok is destroyed in flood stream causing inaccessibility from Gawdar to Lasbela and Karachi is disconnected with many vehicles were stuck along the way.



Flood inundating houses in District Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan.  
(Photo: PRCS)

Initially, it has been reported that Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, Sibi, Harnai, Naseerabad and Kachi districts areas are badly affected by the floods. In Jhal Magsi district alone, six UC and 40 villages are completely washed away by heavy floods. Apart from damage of infrastructures and destruction to houses, seven persons are reported dead and more than 50 are injured, and the floods washed away standing crops and livestock on its way in district Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad. These devastating destruction of houses, crops and livestock affected the livelihood of the locals.

No	District	Affected Population
1	Jhal Magsi	85,000
2	Jafferabad	23,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>108,000</b>

(Sources: PRCS RNA Report, Deputy Commissioner office Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad)

### Summary of preliminary casualty-death/injured

Provinces / Regions	Deaths				Injured			
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
ICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balochistan	7	2	6	15	7	-	-it	7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7	2	11	20	4	-	4	8
Punjab	4	4	-	8	3	2	-	5
Sindh	23	3	5	31	6	1	-	7
AJ&K	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Gilgit Baltistan	4	-	6	10	1	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>

(Source: NDMA Sit-Rep no. 55 – 19/08/2020)

District administration in Dadu, Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad are in process of collection of data regarding damages.

### Summary of the current response

#### Overview of Host National Society Response action

As soon as Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) issued weather advisory and the rains started, PRCS provincial chapters activated their respective Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and called a meeting of Emergency Response Force (ERF) in Karachi. PRCS NHQ closely coordinated with its provincial chapter for effective planning and response.

Some of the major actions taken by PRCS are as follows:

- PRCS NHQ is in close coordination with its branches, IFRC, Movement partners and governmental organizations.
- The IFRC Pakistan Country Office is continuing to monitor the situation in close contact with its counterparts in the PRCS NHQ. On 9 August and on 13 August 2020, [GO Platform field report](#) was issued, providing detail on the PRCS measures taken to date.
- Activation of control room at the Disaster Management and Logistics Center (DMLC), National Headquarters and departmental coordination for sectoral team deployment.
- Release of funds to Sindh and Baluchistan branches from NHQ Calamity Funds for deployment of teams to flood affected areas for rapid assessment.
- Coordination with respective branches for presentation of emergency plan of action based on assessment results for sharing with partners and launching DREF request.
- Planned operational brief for Movement partners in the coming weeks.
- Monsoon Contingency Plan updated.
- An emergency meeting of ERF was called at PRCS HQ Sindh in which more than 40 volunteers participated.
- Emergency Control Room activated in Sindh and Baluchistan from Thursday, 6 August 2020 till the rain emergency gets over.
- Teams deployed for Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) in Dadu district in Sindh and Kacchi, Sibbi, Harnai, Naseerabad, Jafferabad and Jhal Magsi districts in Baluchistan.
- Alerts has been issued to staff and volunteers for standby.
- PRCS NHQ has released two situation reports on the disaster. PRCS Sindh and Baluchistan branches are also in close coordination with PDMA.
- Emergency Response Force (ERF) has been deployed at different places in Karachi to help the people in need.

- All the relevant government offices were communicated about the deployment of ERF, i.e. Governor House, Commissioner Karachi, Municipal Commissioner and concerned Deputy Commissioners.
- The PRCS Provincial branches in the concerned areas have been put on alert to respond depending on how the situation evolves in the coming days.

PRCS with more than 150 staff at NHQ level, seven provincial/state and more than 70 district branches with active volunteers has the capacity to deploy its Practical Emergency Cash Transfer (PECT), Rapid Response personnel, NDRTs and BDRTs in the affected areas. PRCS has strong finance, logistics, procurement and transport department besides IT and health and other programme and support departments.

#### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

The ICRC is present in the country and provided support to PRCS in first aid (FA), restoring family links (RFL), Community Based Risk Education (CBRE) and Communication. The IFRC Country Office (CO) and the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional office (APRO) are providing technical support to the National Society, while Partner National Societies (PNS) in country (i.e. German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent) can provide additional bilateral support to PRCS if there are any gaps to fill in the response.

#### Overview of other actors' actions in country

Pakistan Army, NDMA, PDMA and district administration is supporting the operation at the moment. Besides, few local Organization are also distributing cooked food and doing assessment in affected areas.

#### Relief items provided by NDMA

Province	Tents	Food items (Tons)	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Plastic Mats	De-watering Pumps
Baluchistan	2,100	-	2,150	450	2,350	11
Sindh	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	163
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	72	23	-	-	-	-
Gilgit Baltistan	13	1.6	6	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>174</b>

(Source: NDMA Sit-Rep – 19/08/2020)

#### Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

##### Needs analysis

Rapid needs assessment (RNA) in Dadu district was conducted from 10 to 13 August 2020 led by PRCS Sindh branch where Disaster Management Manager accompanied by Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), and District Disaster Management Team (DDRT) members. For assessment, the team used the pre-designed RNA format. A consultative process took place with different stakeholder including District Branch Dadu, Revenue Department, District Administration, Health Department and DDMA Dadu. The team visited the most affected Tehsil Johi and met different stakeholders and community members.



People are taking livestock to safety in Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan (Source: PRCS)

Key findings of the RNA in Dadu	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The total population affected by the floods in Dadu is around 77,838.</li> <li>• Seven Union Councils are the most affected by the floods in Tehsil Johi.</li> </ul>	
<b>Accessibility to affected areas</b>	Most of the villages cut off due to breaches in flood protection embankment, roads and water channels. It will take two days to a week in filling the breaches as the water is still flowing and breaches have produced huge gapes. Vehicle access is not possible so far in the three most affected UC. Large villages have no water in the settlements, however the standing water around these villages is a hindrance. People are crossing the inundated areas by walking/swimming in the water and trying to seek assistance.
<b>Communications</b>	The landline phone and mobile services were interrupted for some time; however, it is now functional in some of the areas. Mobile service is available in the affected areas and have good coverage. The electricity system is damaged, and it may take few days for repair and maintenance. With restoration of electricity, mobile services will be restored accordingly in the coming days. In recent communication with filed Team, mobile networks are fully restored.

<b>Market functionality and accessibility</b>	It is observed that market in main town of the Taluka at Johi city is fully functional, and almost all kind of commodities are available in sufficient quantities. The suppliers have access to the other cities, and they can provide additional supplies as per need of the market. All the communities may have access in a few days as soon as the road repairs are completed, and access of the remaining disconnected areas shall also be restored. The other big marketplace is at Dadu city and people may reach there for further needs
<b>Cash transfer mechanism</b>	Several Financial Service Providers (FSPs) are available in the districts and affected areas that include banks, post office, mobile money, Telenor, Jazz Cash and UBL Omni. PRCS has already signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with leading financial institutions that include UBL Omni, a bank that offers varied financial products and payment solutions. and covers areas in district Dadu, while Telenor has large coverage and covering the current affected areas with limited coverage in Dadu so we can use either of them besides with backup from Jazz Cash.
<b>WASH</b>	Clean drinking water is the major need of the affected population in Johi Taluka, water purification plant should be installed to cater the people living in new flood protection embankment and roads around the city of Johi. Aqua tabs may be provided together with the awareness sessions. At the same time, hygiene kits are needed for the displaced and villages lost their households. Hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions should be conducted together with the provision of hygiene kits.
<b>Food security</b>	As per reports and discussion with the communities the food items are available in the nearby markets these markets are usually used in normal days. However, the purchasing power of the local communities has been reduced due to the effects of floods on their livelihoods
<b>Livelihood</b>	As flood washed away standing crops and damaged livestock, Cash grants would be a feasible option to support the small farmers who have lost their standing crops and no fodder is available for their animals.
<b>Health</b>	Mobile Medical Camps – water borne diseases are expected to be increased. Medicine is also required for gastro, diarrhea, skin diseases and other related illnesses. Vaccine for snake bites may also be helpful for the communities. Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is also recommended to distribute by doctors working in few medical camps. The needs are currently met through established medical camps by the authorities.

<b>Key Findings of the RNA in Baluchistan</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PRCS team initially carried out assessment in Jhal Magsi, Sibi, Harnai, Jafferabad, and Karachi. However, Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad are the worst affected areas as per findings. In Jhal Magsi alone around 85,000 people directly affected by the floods while in Jafferabad around 23,000 affected. The needs identified in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad are the same as the topography of the area and disaster are similar in nature.</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility to affected areas</b>	Most of the villages are accessible except some areas of Jhal Magsi. Initially the floods damaged bridges and highways, however, access has been restored to most of the affected areas.
<b>Communications</b>	The landline phone and mobile services were interrupted for some time; however, it is now functional in some of the areas.
<b>Market functionality and accessibility</b>	It is observed that markets in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad are fully functional and almost all kind of commodities are available in sufficient quantities.
<b>Cash transfer mechanism</b>	Several Financial Service Providers (FSPs) are available in the districts and affected areas that include banks, post office, mobile money and UBL Omni. PRCS has already signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with leading financial institutions that include UBL Omni.
<b>WASH</b>	Clean drinking water is the major need and water purification plant may be installed to cater the people living in affected areas. Aqua tabs may be provided together with the awareness sessions. At the same time, hygiene kits are needed for the displaced and villages lost their households. Hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions should be conducted together with the provision of hygiene kits
<b>Food security</b>	As per reports and discussion with the communities the food items are available in the nearby markets these markets are usually used in normal days. However, the purchasing power of the local communities has been reduced due to the effects of floods on their livelihoods.
<b>Livelihood</b>	As flood washed away standing crops and damaged livestock, Cash grants would be a feasible option to support the small farmers who have lost their standing crops and no fodder is available for their animals
<b>Health</b>	Mobile Medical Camps – water borne diseases are prevailed in the communities which may be increased. The needs are currently met through established medical camps by the authorities.

## Conclusion

As per findings of RNA, the acute needs in Dadu Sindh, and in Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad Baluchistan are clean drinking water, food (dry ration), household items (i.e. tents and hygiene kits), livelihood supports as standing crops are badly damaged, and health as waterborne diseases are increasing in affected areas. As per the RNA findings the government department Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), National Disaster Management Department (NDMA) and Pakistan Army have distributed over three thousands tents in the affected areas to meet immediate needs of displaced families. To date, there is no request for additional shelter assistance indicated by the government, however, this will continue to be assessed and evaluated during the detail /in-depth assessment should needs escalated.

## Targeting

Based on initial information and finding of RNA, Tehsil Johi of District Dadu in Sindh, and District Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad in Baluchistan will be targeted as those are the highly affected areas. In both Provinces the community was involved in the identification of union councils and villages during assessment and initial assistance in close coordination with district administration and relevant disaster management authorities. PRCS will follow set criteria for selection of beneficiaries while engaging with all relevant stakeholders at district level including PRCS local branch, district administration, PRCS coordinators and trained DDRTs (Muhafiz volunteer). For more coordinated and speedy response specifically in CVA, PRCS management very recently formed a committee headed by PRCS Secretary General.

District	Cash Assistance/per month	No. of Households	Frequency of Cash assistance	In-kind Assistance	No. of Households
Dadu	10,500	1,000	1	Hygiene Kits	4,000
Jaferabad	10,500	500	1	Hygiene Kits	2,000
Jhal Magsi	10,500	1,000	1	Hygiene Kits	3,750

## Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

The targeted areas both in Sindh and Baluchistan are greatly affected by the floods. The need assessment conducted by field team have the basic information about the existing situation, needs and gaps, however, at this stage it is very difficult to provide the segregated data. This will be provided at later stage once the team has carried out detailed assessment.

## Scenario planning

Prediction for more Monsoon rains in Sindh and Baluchistan is already issued by the Met Department. The situation may worsen in case of more rainfall. However, since PRCS has district branch in Dadu and setups in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad with trained staff and volunteers, PRCS can deliver timely assistance to the affected population. The situation might change once access to all affected areas restored. With the changing situation, the needs of the affected population might also change.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Monsoon season with more rainfall prediction	The livelihoods of the people in the target areas will be severely affected.	PRCS will assist through in-kind support and cash assistance, to fulfil the long-term basic needs of the targeted groups.
Impact on livelihood	The affected community may adapt negative coping mechanisms in case their needs are not met in a timely way.	PRCS will conduct in-depth livelihoods analysis in Sindh and Baluchistan, and if the situation prevails, PRCS will look for support from other partners in the country or ask for the extension/top-up of the DREF operation.
COVID-19	COVID-19 may affect implementation of activities.	Cases are on decline and government announced relaxation in all imposed restrictions. PRCS staff will be taking care of the guidelines issued time to time by GoP and WHO for the safety and security of staff, volunteers and targeted people. In this regard social distancing will be ensured besides using hand sanitizer, masks, gloves and other PPEs

## Operation Risk Assessment

PRCS Provincial and district branches will work in close collaboration with Provincial and District Authorities to facilitate a good communication flow regarding accessibility to affected communities. Due to Monsoon season, the people are still at risk and exposed to further flooding. Monsoon rains could hinder the activities of the teams deployed for assessments, distribution and monitoring, risk of being stranded in the operational areas in case of rains and floods. Furthermore, communication networks, may be overwhelmed as people try to establish contact with family members in the affected areas.

In addition, PRCS will ensure that female staff and volunteers are part of the assessment and distribution so that women and girls have access to information and services. PRCS is present in the affected areas and has a high level of acceptance by the communities. Staff and volunteers were active in the immediate aftermath of the heavy rains and floods.

COVID-19 cases are in decline in the country and government announced relaxation in all restrictions. However, 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of COVID-19 may arrive and affect the implementation.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation aims to support the immediate basic needs of food (through cash and voucher assistance), clean drinking water and hygiene needs of 9,750 families in Dadu, Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad in targeted villages of districts in Sindh and Baluchistan through disbursement of cash grants for food assistance, provision of hygiene kit and clean drinking water. The operation time frame will cover for four months.

### Proposed strategy

PRCS will continue to carry out detail need assessments through the use of tools including ODK for data collection, further refining data collected through analysis of gender, age and disability disaggregated data and feeding relevant information to the specific sectors for immediate assistance. PRCS team in Sindh and Baluchistan, working in coordination with the Disaster Management Authority at respective provincial and district levels. The teams carried out initial assessments of the affected areas to ascertain the damages and needs. The DREF operation is developed based on the findings of the Rapid Need Assessment. PRCS already has trained staff and volunteers available at national and provincial level who are available to be deployed in the field on an immediate basis. The provincial offices in the targeted districts are fully functional and the available staff at national and branch level already specialize in disaster response and cash. The branches and staff are already carrying out similar projects and are fully equipped to respond via DREF. With a strong presence in the affected areas, PRCS will ensure cash assistance to the affected population; 1,000 households in Dadu, 1,000 households in Jhal Magsi and 500 households in Jafferabad. This is in addition to the provision of hygiene kits to 9,750 households. PRCS will target the neediest segment of population in consultation with district administration and community committees/elder. Beneficiary selection criteria will be redesigned based on further assessment/coordination and will be communicated to the communities, authorities and all other relevant stakeholders well in advance.

### Cash and voucher assistance

In Sindh and Baluchistan, the immediate food and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of the affected population in Dadu, Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad districts were identified based on emergency needs assessment (RNA) carried out by PRCS:

- Affected population to receive cash assistance for food needs.
- Nearby markets are functional and accessible to affected population.
- Financial Service Providers (FSPs) exist in the area (banks, telecom partners and post offices).

The PRCS Annual Contingency Plan proposes to adopt multipurpose cash grants assistance in case the prerequisites for cash assistance are fulfilled, as per the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) guidelines outlined in the contingency plan. The annual multi hazard contingency plan already includes cash grant value calculated through MEB, but the value may change subject to needs, context, current prices and inflation. PRCS has the required capacities to distribute cash assistance with the support of IFRC. The multipurpose cash grant modality provides beneficiaries with flexibility and more options to prioritize their own immediate basic needs. This is considered necessary due to the impact on households by the disaster. Thus, it is imperative for the beneficiaries to quickly fulfil their basic needs and the cash grant is expected to revive the local market as well, which will in turn create multiplier effects of increased livelihood opportunities and flow of money in the market.

PRCS has prior experience and capacity with cash and voucher assistance approach using FSPs for reliable cash disbursement. The amount for cash grant to fulfil the food needs for Baluchistan is PKR 10,500 per family, while for targeted families in Sindh is similar amount of PKR 10,500 per family, calculated through MEB. At both provinces, the cash grant is unrestricted and unconditional and primarily for food needs as per need analysis but definitely can be spent on their other prioritized needs of targeted people as per their own choices.

### Acceptability and willingness for the cash and voucher assistance (CVA)

As PRCS is working on multi-sector interventions in the aftermath of disaster focusing on the basic survival needs of the affected population, the same approach is followed in the cash and vouchers assistance and the amount calculated for each individual family/household is based on multi-sector needs like food, health, transportation and other general but basic needs. However, in current scenario, the focus is on food security needs only as other WASH and health and hygiene needs are being met by other in-kind and service delivery interventions combining with cash assistance. This approach will facilitate the affected community to greater extent and get wider acceptability among them. Acceptability at both government and community level is the foremost requirement for initiating a programme and in this case these two key stakeholders are in full confidence and on board.

### **Availability of financial service providers**

Several financial service providers are available in the districts and affected areas that includes banks, post offices and telecom companies. PRCS has already conducted some cash feasibility and market baseline in recent past and among those disasters prone district, one is currently among the affected districts. PRCS has also signed MoUs with leading financial institutions, namely, Telenor, Jazz Cash and UBL Omni. All FSPs have tested pilot projects and confirmed to be very efficient and cost effective. Telenor Mobile Company has a well-known mechanism of 'Easy Paisa' being used for reliable transfer of money not only for individuals but also for/on behalf of organizations especially during disaster situation. This financial institution has been recommended due to the fact that it has already provided services in PRCS-cash and voucher assistance in 2015-2016 in KP and GB; while in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 in all provinces and currently being used in cash response in COVID-19 outbreak context. In targeted districts, FSPs retailers and franchises are available within the affected zone as well as at district and tehsil levels. If the retailers are informed in advance, they have collectively the capacity and willingness to provide cash to affected families within the agreed timelines and procedure with no liquidity issues at very grass root level as interviewed during field visits. Moreover, FSPs have their outlets/franchises at the very grass root level and capable of service delivery to the community with an easier access.

### **Policies of host government and donors**

Government of Pakistan (GoP) has been using cash transfers in emergency relief and recovery operations since the 2005 earthquake. More recently, the government has implemented a wide range of cash initiatives for affected people from the Pakistan 2010 mega floods and to support people displaced by the complex emergency in ex FATA. GoP has also responded through cash grants to more than 12 million households in current COVID-19 outbreak response. Other actors including UN agencies, civil society partners and the private sector also use cash and voucher assistance. Currently, cash and voucher assistance initiatives in Pakistan are driven by the mandate and opportunities of individual organizations. Government is allowing cash transfers as per state bank regulations issued time to time while ensuring biometric verification and mobile account during cash disbursement through banks and telecom companies. As part of the UNOCHA coordination meetings, UN agencies, government departments and NGOs all share their response mechanism as well as the modalities, household items and cash transfers, to avoid duplication of efforts and fill the gaps in the disaster affected areas.

GoP as of date has provided cash to the disaster victims during various natural and human induced disasters through formal banking and electronic mode of transfer. Very recently the government has also provided cash assistance in the COVID-19 outbreak context. PRCS has used several disbursement mechanisms of banks, post offices and telecom companies.

### **Human resources**

PRCS Director of Operations will be in charge of the operation, reporting to the PRCS Secretary General, who has the overall responsibility for the operation while Deputy Director Disaster Response (DR), DD CVA, PRCS Sindh branch and Baluchistan provincial branch staff and volunteers will be directly supporting the operation. In addition to the PRCS staff and volunteers, the IFRC Pakistan Country Office team is providing technical support as well.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

PRCS maintains household items stocks at national and branch warehouses situated at strategic locations around the country. Hygiene kits to the affected areas will be distributed from the existing stock in Karachi Sindh warehouse.

### **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

Community engagement and accountability, will be integrated into the operation to ensure that people assisted can give feedback and receive answers to their questions, have access to the timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of assistance and services provided by PRCS, and the expected behavior of staff and volunteers. PRCS local volunteers have been part of the assessment exercise and will also be engaged during the project implementation for identification and household registration, information sharing regarding response activities, distribution of household items, hygiene promotion sessions, coordination with local Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and collecting feedback from community members regarding project activities/assistance.

The provincial branches will ensure visibility and transparent communication with the affected population during the relief distributions. Banners and information charts of the items being distributed will be put on display at all the distribution points and volunteers will explain charts to people to ensure understanding. In addition, a feedback mechanism will also be implemented. During assessment, distribution or any field activity, feedback will be captured through a dedicated phone line, the number for which will be communicated to the community members at the very beginning of response activities and continuously shared during all activities to ensure wide dissemination of the number. Verbal feedback will be registered formally during interaction with community members through manual paper-based forms filled in by volunteers. Volunteers will be supplied with a simple Q&A document to answer most frequently or urgent posed questions and concerns.



### **Protection, gender and inclusion**

Response teams will comprise of both male and female staff and volunteers. The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. During household needs assessment, Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analyzed, informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be continued to ensure programmes mainstream Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) approach relevant to the needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

### **Communications**

Pakistan Red Crescent will regularly share information and updates on the operation via a range of communications channels and the Secretary General will be the primary spokesperson for communications to external stakeholders within Pakistan. IFRC will support the Pakistan Red Crescent communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on the floods and the Red Cross humanitarian action assisting people affected by the disaster. The communications will generate visibility and support for the humanitarian needs and the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Close collaboration will be maintained between the Asia Pacific IFRC regional communications unit, IFRC CO/CCST and the National Society to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

Written and audio-visual content will be produced, along with relevant social media and digital products, as appropriate. Communications content will be promoted on regional and global IFRC channels and shared with National Societies in the IFRC network. Media and social media scanning will aim to increase effectiveness of all communications including managing any risks.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that the choice of interventions and the beneficiary selection is need based, with adherence to all standards of accountability and transparency.

Emphasis is also made on encouraging continuous assessment of the situation, monitoring of the services being provided as well as looking at monitoring of the feedback from beneficiaries. Analysis of monitoring observations will help with timely decision-making. Attention will be paid to data management, inclusive of collection of disaggregated beneficiary data, storage, and analysis. Continuous communication with the field teams, along with issuance of necessary updates of the operation including the final report will be managed accordingly. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be carried out two weeks after the distribution of cash and household items. Lastly, a lesson's learned workshop is planned and budgeted at the end of the operation to record the best practices and recommendations for future operations.

### **Administration and Finance**

Both PRCS and IFRC Pakistan Country Office administration and finance teams are on standby to support development and implementation of the DREF operation.

### **Security**

Dadu district is situated on the border with Baluchistan and being close to the river Indus is prone to a flood like situation during Monsoon season. It is around 330 kilometers away from Karachi. There are no major security issues related to the area. Jhal Magsi district is 310 kilometers away from Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan and mostly Baloch population is residing here. Jaffarabad is located around 300 kilometers away from Quetta. These districts have not any major serious security condition associated with them. Communications systems have also been badly affected after the disaster which have now been resumed to a large extent. Lack of communication is not expected to be a major issue for the operation.

IFRC does not maintain a presence in the district however the PRCS does have its presence in the areas with different response and emergency teams already deployed to the affected areas while maintaining close coordination with district authorities.

Any movement of IFRC staff to flood affected areas in relation to the DREF operation is currently limited due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In case travel is permitted, movements will be monitored by IFRC security and IFRC Islamabad Radio Room. IFRC Security might also carry out visits to the affected areas to conduct rapid risk assessment as part of the DREF operation. IFRC will ensure that all staff and volunteers are briefed on the security situation and on safety and emergency procedures, prior to departure to the affected areas.

The overall number of cases of COVID-19 pandemic is decreasing however the pandemic is still present in Pakistan. The government has already SOP's defined to tackle with COVID-19 situation and national society have PPE's in stock which staff and volunteers will use during field visits.



AP081	Continued assessment of livelihood situation			x	x												
AP081	Community meetings and consultation with local authority	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP081	Identify, verify and register target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists		x	x													
AP081	Engage a suitable money transfer facility for cash distribution	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP081	Disburse cash grants to 2,500 households				x	x											
AP081	Conduct post-distribution monitoring on the usage of cash transfers and reporting (covering at least 10% of target households)															x	x
AP081	COVID-19 orientation for all volunteers	x	x	x	x												



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 68,250 (9,750 HH)**

Female: 33, 443

Male: 34, 807

**Requirements (CHF): 40,140**

**Needs analysis:** Based on initial information and finding of RNA, the sources of water supply along with other hygiene facilities has been badly damaged. To keep people healthy and help prevent the spread of diseases, especially during an emergency and amid COVID-19 pandemic, PRCS is planning to deploy water treatments plants to District Dadu districts, Sindh, and Jhal Magsi district, Balochistan to provide clean drinking water to the approximately to 18,000 to 20,000 flood-affected people through water trucking for two months and to distribute 9,750 hygiene kits from the available stocks at PRCS warehouses along with hygiene awareness campaigns. In addition, PRCS will also distribute 4,000 units of jerry cans, 2,000 units of mosquito nets, 2,350 units of hurricane lamps and 6,000 pairs of shawls to affected people in Dadu district from PRCS own available stock in Karachi warehouse.

**Risk analysis:** The key risks to the population are post-flash flood clean-up efforts and outbreak of water-borne diseases due to poor hygiene in the flood affected area.

**Population to be assisted:** In Dadu district; 4,000 families, while in Jafferabad district; 2,000 families and in Jhal Magsi district; 3,750 families will be supported with the provision of hygiene kits as well Hygiene promotion sessions. While 18,000 to 20,000 flood-affected people in Dadu and Jhal Magsi districts will receive clean drinking water for two months.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** This operation will seek to meet Sphere standard, IFRC WASH guidelines and minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	% of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices (Target: 60%)																
	WASH Output 1.2 Daily access to safe drinking water, which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality, is provided to target population	# of people provided with access to clean drinking water (Target: 18,000) # of liters of safe water distributed (cumulative) (Target: TBC)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Mobilization & maintenance of Water treatment plants		x	x	x	x												
AP026	Deployment of water treatment plant		x	x	x	x												
AP026	Provision of safe drinking water to 18,000 people in targeted communities through water trucking			x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
AP026	Monitoring of water quality through water testing			x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
P&B Output Code	Output 1.4 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	No. of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 68,250)																
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP030	Mobilizing of volunteers		x															
AP030	Orientation of volunteers		x															
AP030	Developing & printing of IEC material		x	x														
AP030	Undertake hygiene promotion to minimize risk of communicable diseases		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
P&B Output Code	Output 1.5 Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population.	No. of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (Target: 9,750)																
		Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP030	Mobilizing of staff & volunteer		x															
AP030	Transportation of hygiene kit from warehouse to distribution sites.		x	x	x	x												
AP030	Distribution of hygiene kits				x	x	x	x	x									
AP030	Distribution of mosquito nets				x	x	x	x	x									
AP030	Distribution of hurricane lamps				x	x	x	x	x	x								
AP030	Distribution of shawl				x	x	x	x	x	x								
AP030	Post distribution monitoring on the different items distributed									x	x							



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: All people affected

Requirements (CHF): (integrated with other areas)

**Needs analysis:** PRCS is currently using assessment forms that facilitate the capture of gender disaggregated data to inform this relief operation. PRCS will deploy female volunteers during all stages of the operation including assessments, distributions, awareness activities and post-distribution monitoring in the communities.

### Risk analysis:

Women and vulnerable segments of society (person with disability, pregnant and lactating women, elderly head of households and widows) in Sindh and Baluchistan might have limited access to information related to DREF livelihood support due to the conservative environment in the region. PRCS will therefore ensure that female staff and volunteers are part of the assessment, relief distribution teams so that women and girls are included in the response activities. IFRC security team will continue to closely monitor the situation and will provide guidance should any change in the security environment occur.

**Population to be assisted:** 9,750 households.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** A few measures will be taken to ensure that the operation will comply with the minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies.

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.										The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services. (Target: Yes)							
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.										# of NS that ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors. (Target: 1, PRCS)							
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP031	Sensitization of all staff and volunteers in sector specific minimum standards for PGI in Emergencies			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP031	Ensure collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP031	Sensitization of response teams on code of conduct, child protection policy and PSEA policy			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 62,327

P&B Output Code	<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.</b>	# of NS branches that are well functioning in the operation (01)																
	<b>Output S1.1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	# of volunteers involved in the operation provided with briefing/orientation (Target: 30)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP048	Provide complete briefings and orientation to volunteers in disaster response, data collection and information management.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP048	Volunteers working with NS have insurance coverage for accidents and death		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	Does the operation demonstrate evidence of effective and coordinated international disaster response? (Target: Yes)																
	<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>	# of RDRT deployed (01)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP048	Deployment of Rapid Response personnel														x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.2: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>	Procurement is carried as per Sphere and IFRC standards and items replenished in PRCS warehouses within the operation timeline. (Target: 100% compliance)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	IFRC country office provides procurement support as needed to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.3: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>	PRCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention. (Target: Yes - Inter Agency group)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	IFRC CCST supports PRCS in coordinating with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable</b>	IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues. (Target: Yes)																
	<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming</b>	# of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps (Target: 1)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP048	Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps as part of a multi-sectoral assessment	x	x	x	x													
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded</b>	# of national appeal launched (Target: 1)																
	<b>Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved</b>	# of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)																
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP048	Post distribution monitoring									x	x							
AP048	Lessons learned workshop for DREF operation													x	x	x	x	

## Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in  
Swiss Francs  
(CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRPK019 - PAKISTAN – FLOODS

23/8/2020

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,930
Cash Disbursement	147,417
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>171,347</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,693
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>11,693</b>
Volunteers	8,906
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>8,906</b>
Workshops & Training	3,263
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>3,263</b>
Travel	38,397
Information & Public Relations	9,681
Office Costs	163
Communications	179
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>48,421</b>
DIRECT COSTS	243,631
INDIRECT COSTS	15,836
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>259,466</b>



Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.

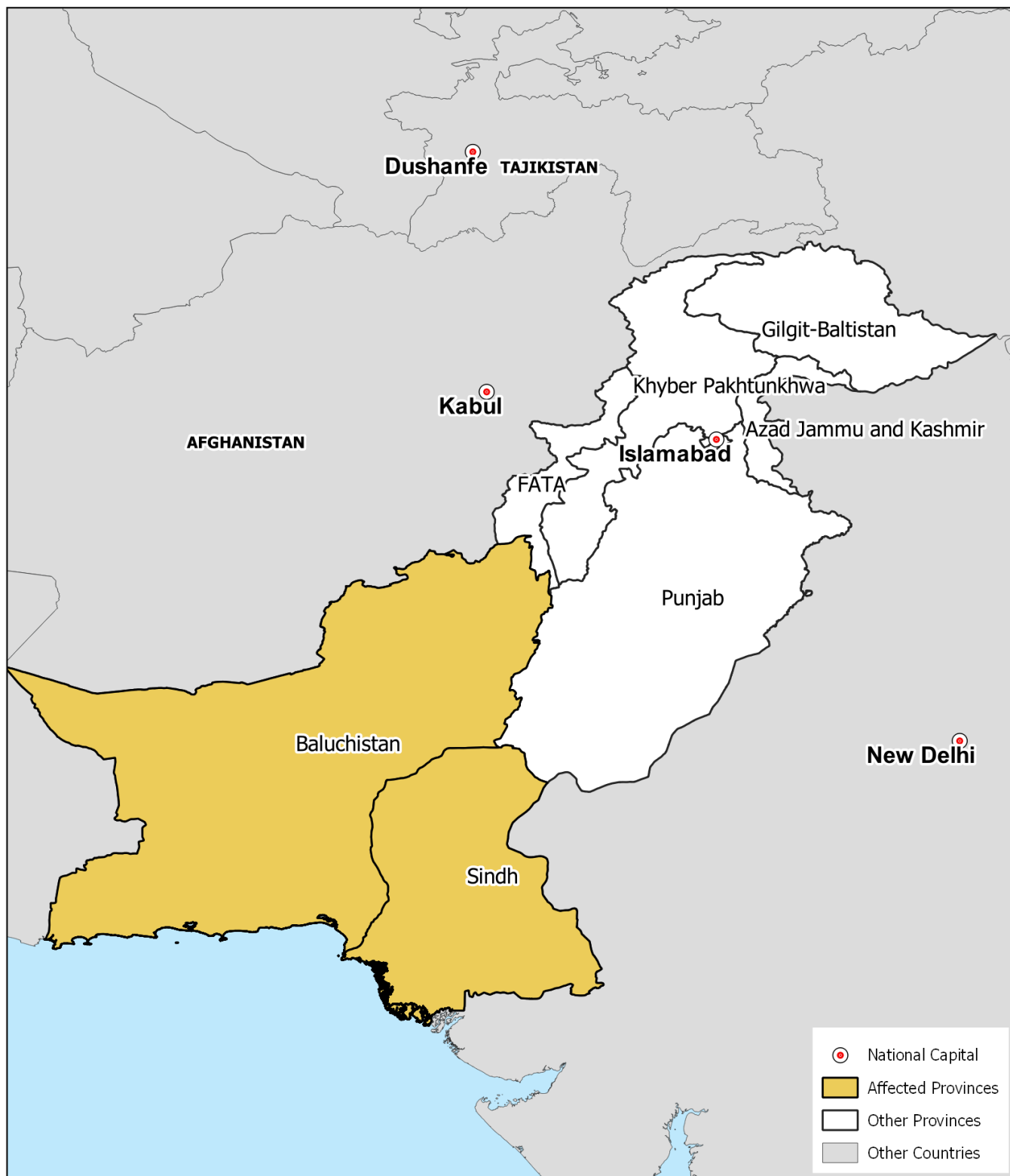
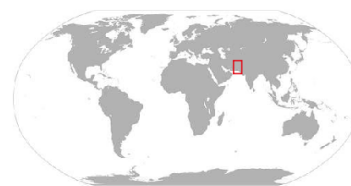


Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.



# Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

21 August 2020



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC

0 50 100 150 km

