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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Pakistan: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRPK011	Glide number: FL-2015-000090-PAK
Date of issue: 29 July 2016	Date of disaster: July 2015
Operation start date: 12 August 2015	Operation end date: 30 April 2016
Host National Society(ies): Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC)	Operation budget: CHF 550,477
Number of people affected: 1,572,191	Number of people assisted: 33,946 people (4,849 families)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the Movement partner actively involved in supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) response. However, PRC is maintaining close coordination with other Movement partners with in-country presence. The Canadian Red Cross Society has contributed to the appeal, while Danish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Societies have supported the national Society bilaterally.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), state and provincial disaster management authorities, Pakistan Army, Department of Health (DoH), and United Nations agencies (WFP, UNICEF, WHO). Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) leads inter-agency coordination through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Monsoon rains together with glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) pounded several parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh and Pakistan Administered Jammu and Kashmir State (PJK) in Pakistan during mid-July 2015. The flooding caused damage to more than 4,111 villages, affecting 1,572,191 people with 238 reported deaths and 232 persons injured. More than one million people were evacuated with 835 relief camps established.¹ The provinces of KP and Punjab were amongst the worst hit where the flooding caused damage to houses, crops and infrastructure.

Soon after the onset of disaster in mid-July, Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) conducted assessments in KP, Punjab and Sindh, identifying need for emergency health services, food, emergency shelter and essential household items. At the start of the operation, access to safe drinking water also emerged as one of the top priorities in the affected areas, as drinking water sources, such as hand pumps, boreholes, and tube wells were either damaged or inundated.



Floods 2015 resulted in loss of life, inundation of a large area of land, damage to property and infrastructure, and agriculture and livestock losses. **(Photo: PRC)**

More information on impact of the disaster can be found in operations update no. [1](#) and [2](#) by clicking on their respective number.

¹ The Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) report dated 14 September 2015.

Summary of response

Overview of host National Society

The PRC national headquarters lead a rapid need assessment which informed the plan of action (PoA) of disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) launched on 12 August 2015. However, after conducting detailed assessment and considering the scale of the disaster on 27 August 2015, an emergency appeal was launched to support 38,570 people in six districts of three provinces including KP, Punjab and Sindh. The appeal was later revised on 14 December 2015 to CHF 550,477 to continue provision of assistance to 38,570 people.

With the help of the emergency appeal, the PRC was able to achieve the following:

- Detailed assessment, which informed the needs and selection of beneficiaries.
- **21,000 people** (3,000 families) reached through distribution of 3,000 food packs in Sindh.
- **18,080 people** (2,510 families²) assisted with non-food items³ in Sindh, Punjab and KP.
- **4,192 people** (524 families) in Chitral, KP received household water filters as well as information regarding their use.
- **3,630 people** in affected districts of Sindh reached through services delivered by one mobile health unit.
- Procurement of **5,000 blankets, 3,500 mosquito nets, 1,000 solar-powered lamps and 2,900 household water filters** completed to replenish the disaster preparedness (DP) stock.

A comprehensive table detailing the people reach per district is provided below:

Intervention	Location							Total
	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sindh				Punjab		
	Chitral	Thatta	Badin	Khairpur	Jamshoro	Layyah	Rajanpur	
Food packs	N/A	N/A	7,000	7,000	7,000	N/A	N/A	21,000
Non-food items	4,080	N/A	2,800	2,100	2,100	2,800	4,200	18,080
Water & sanitation	4,192	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,192
Health and care	N/A	1,674	1,956	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,630
Total no. of people reached = 33,946⁴	4,272⁵	1,674	7,000	7,000	7,000	2,800	4200	

Table 1: People reached through Pakistan floods 2015 emergency response operation interventions

To support coordination and partnership, the PRC convened two meetings (the first on 28 July and the second on 11 August) to update Movement partners on the flood situation, the immediate response actions, planned activities and opportunities for support.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC assumed a coordination role and maintained regular communication with in-country and external Movement partners interested in providing support to the National Society. The IFRC Pakistan country office shared regular updates on the PRC response activities with humanitarian actors in the country through fora such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), UNOCHA and the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF). The IFRC country office team provided technical support to the PRC in mobilisation of financial resources for the response operations by launching DREF and emergency appeal. The Canadian Red Cross Society contributed to the appeal, while Danish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Societies provided bilateral support to the National Society. **The unspent balance of CHF 15,616 will be returned to the DREF pot.**

² The estimate of 18,080 people reached is calculated based on an average family size of 8 in districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and 7 in districts of Punjab and Sindh Provinces.

³ A standard PRC NFI kit includes one tent, two tarpaulin sheets, one kitchen set, one hygiene kit, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans, one stove, and seven blankets.

⁴ The subtotal for each column has been determined by the highest number of beneficiaries in a sector as some beneficiaries received services in more than one sector. This avoids double-count of beneficiaries.

⁵ Non-food items were distributed to 510 families in Chitral, while 524 families received household water filters. In total 534 families received support.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At national level, the NDMA took the lead in coordinating the response. At provincial and district levels, the response was coordinated by the respective provincial, state and district disaster management authorities. Additionally, at the district level, PRC branches worked in collaboration with the District Deputy Commissioners who were responsible for coordinating the response efforts at district level⁶.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Besides the NDMA being the main source of data related to damages and losses in the affected provinces, the PRC also conducted rapid and detailed need assessments in KP, Punjab, and Sindh provinces. The field teams consulted assessment reports from other organisations in the field and coordinated with the Deputy Commissioners in the operational districts to avoid duplication of resources.

Based on the analysis of available information, food, shelter, water and emergency health were identified as the priority needs across the affected districts. The population targeted by the PRC emergency response operation was primarily families affected and displaced by the floods, with the elderly, women and children given priority being the most vulnerable.

Please refer to the [Revised EA](#) for detailed need assessment and beneficiary selection.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

This operation aimed to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 5,510 families affected by the floods in six districts across three provinces through the provision of short-term food assistance, emergency shelter and essential household items, safe drinking water and emergency health.

Proposed strategy

With the support of IFRC, the PRC assisted the most vulnerable in the six districts of three provinces. Since the onset of floods 2015, PRC mobilised its staff and volunteers across the flood affected areas to conduct assessments and engage in response activities. During the detailed need assessment all stakeholders including affected communities, local authorities, army and other key informants within communities were reached to collect information.

The initial DREF supported mainly focused on the replenishment of the non-food items (NFI) that had been distributed to the affected population in two of the six districts in the immediate aftermath. Whereas, the revised operation was transformed into an emergency appeal operation designed to meet the needs of 5,510 of the most affected families through the provision of food parcels and basic non-food household items (NFI). To speed up the process the food parcels were locally procured and the NFIs distributed were mobilised from the existing PRC's disaster preparedness stock. The family tents and tarpaulins were also distributed as part of the NFI kits to provide emergency shelter support until the affected population can return to or repair their homes. The household water filters were also distributed in Chitral (KP) to minimise the risk of waterborne and water related diseases within the affected communities. In addition, the operation deployed one mobile health unit (MHU) from the PRC warehouses to provide health and disease prevention services targeting over 3,600 people.

The operational districts and beneficiaries were selected in coordination with the local authorities based on set selection criteria of the PRC. During the selection process, priority was given to the elderly, female and children headed households.

The PRC and IFRC fully collaborated with the information management working group, which comprises representatives of government, the UN, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and INGOs in Pakistan.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The PRC director of operations was in charge of the operation and coordinated with the provincial branches, while secretary general had the overall responsibility for the operation. The IFRC provided the required technical and coordination support to PRC in order to ensure smooth implementation of planned response activities.

⁶ A latest summary of the assistance provided by NDMA and PDMA's can be found here:
http://www.ndma.gov.pk/new/Documents/NDMA_Monsoon_Daily_Sitrep_No_42_24th_august_2015.pdf

The National Society led the response operation with support from existing staff and volunteers. However, the per diem cost of engaged volunteer and staff is covered in the operational budget with the volunteer insurance already covered under the 2015 development operational plan.

Logistics and supply chain

The PRC responded to the flood needs immediately by dispatching NFIs from its existing disaster preparedness stocks maintained at the strategic locations at national and branch level warehouses. The National Society also dispatched medicines for the deployed MHUs from PRC warehouses. IFRC Pakistan country office supported in procuring food parcels locally and transporting to the distribution sites according to its standard procedures. Whereas, the National Society took lead in the local procurement of solar lamps, mosquito nets, and household water filters for replenishment and international procurement of blankets with the support of the IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

All procurement related to this appeal is following the IFRC standards procurement procedures. IFRC RLU in Kuala Lumpur is providing the necessary technical logistics support to the IFRC Pakistan country office.

Communications

The National Society together with the IFRC continued to sensitise the public, media and donors on the situation. The PRC regularly shared information and updates on the operation with key stakeholders and ensured the visibility and publicity of the Red Cross during the operation through the print, electronic and social media. Updates and photos on the operation were posted on the NS website, Facebook page and twitter. The IFRC published two web stories with the titles "*Pakistan Red Crescent responds to flash floods in Chitral*"⁷ and "*Thousands homeless as floods wreak havoc in Pakistan*"⁸.

Security

The IFRC security team constantly monitored the security situation of the operational areas and remained in coordination with the field staff. Once in the field, staff is always advised to take note of the security environment and report back on road conditions, acceptability of the organization in the target areas, as well as other security issues which may arise. Before embarking on field visits, all staff are briefed on safety protocols. During the operation, no security incidents were reported in the operational areas of PRC.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting (PMER)

Continuous assessments and analysis of information informed the planning process. Initial plans were revised based on the evolving situations to meet the needs of the affected population. To date, two operation updates have been published to share progress against the planned activities. The deputy director disaster management (PRC) and the programme coordinator disaster management (IFRC) coordinated and monitored the implementation of the operation in collaboration with other stakeholders.

⁷ <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/pakistan-red-crescent-responds-to-flash-floods-in-chitral-69102/>

⁸ <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/pakistan/thousands-homeless-as-floods-wreak-havoc-in-pakistan-69276/>

C. Detailed operational plan

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.

Output 1.1 Continuous needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries, and plan of action is updated as necessary to reflect needs.

1.1.1. Conduct rapid and continuous assessments to identify target areas, key humanitarian needs and target population.

1.1.2. Develop and update emergency plan of action to achieve operation objectives, clearly outlining activities to meet specific beneficiary needs.

Outcome 2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system.

Output 2.1 Monitoring information informs revisions of plan of action and the findings of evaluations lead to adjustments in on-going or future planning.

2.1.1. Monitor the response operation (process and results monitoring)

2.1.2. Analyse information and revise the EPoA accordingly.

Achievements

An initial rapid assessment was conducted by the PRC National Headquarters, based on which geographical areas and humanitarian needs were identified. This initial assessment was followed by a detailed assessment. Data was collected through community key informants, affected population, representatives of local authorities via interviews, as well as direct observation. During the detailed assessments beneficiaries were identified and selected for the distribution of food, emergency shelter and essential household items. The target areas of intervention were selected in consultation and coordination with relevant local authorities.



PRC teams including staff and volunteers conducted rapid and detailed assessments informing PRC headquarters to ensure provision of need based assistance. *(Photo: PRC)*

During this operational period, the PRC continued to monitor the situation, resulting in a revised plan of action which was published in December 2015.

Challenges

- Rapid need assessment reports from few districts did not provide sufficient information thus were sent back to fill the gaps, which slightly delayed the planning process.

Lessons learned

- An emergency need assessment workshop is planned before monsoon 2016 to train field staff in conducting quality assessment, analysis and reporting of information.

Health and Care

Needs analysis: Initially access to health facilities was compromised due to stagnant floodwater in Punjab and Sindh, and some areas in KP cut off as a result of damage to the road network. Some of the affected population presented with fungal and skin infections, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. With the stagnant water, there was also a potential risk of vector and water borne diseases. Acute malnutrition among children was an added potential risk due to the food shortages expected in the short term. The data was collected through secondary sources and relying on personal observation as PRC field assessment teams were comprised of specialists from multi-sectoral departments namely DM, health and WatSan.

Population to be assisted: 3,630 people were assisted through deployment of one mobile health unit (MHU) in Badin (Sindh). The MHU helped to improve access to health services by being established within the perimeter of the affected remote villages, and providing consultative and preventive services.

Health and Care

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.

Output 1.1 Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.

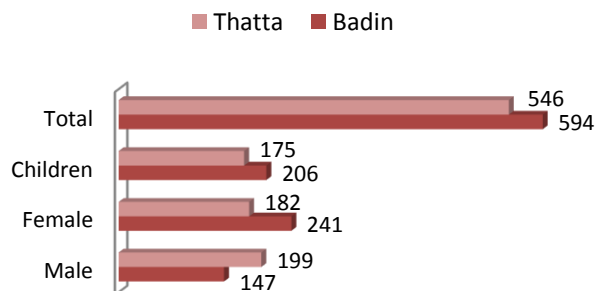
- 1.1.1. Coordinate and consult with District Health offices to identify affected villages.
- 1.1.2. Deploy one MHU in Badin.
- 1.1.3. Transport and store medicines/equipment for the deployed MHU.
- 1.1.4. Procure/replenish medicines for the deployed MHU in Sindh.

Achievements

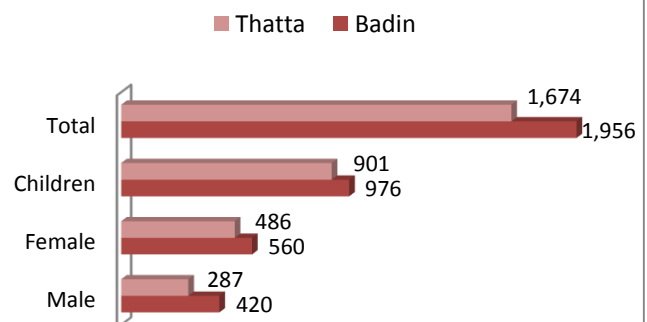
Though, three Mobile Health Units (MHUs) were planned to be deployed in districts of Badin (Sindh), Rajanpur (Punjab), only one MHU was deployed to Badin and provided service delivery to flood-affected families within the catchment areas of Badin and Thatta districts of Sindh Province. Similarly, though planned but the provision of HR at identified health facilities in Chitral district (KP) was not materialized. However, medicines were dispatched from the NHQ and utilized at the government health facilities. These decisions were made based on an updated needs analysis as the government resumed the role of providing continuous health and care in the affected areas.

In Sindh, MHU in district Badin started functioning on 18 August 2015 for seven days. This MHU was later shifted to district Thatha and it remained operational till end of August. The MHU provided emergency health services to **3,630** people in both districts, among these most of the patients were children. Consistent with the previously known health impacts of floods, the most frequently reported diseases included skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections, anemia and acute watery diarrhea. Besides providing emergency health services, the MHU also educated few of these patients on making homemade oral rehydration solution (ORS) and preventive measures against diarrhea, anemia and hepatitis B and C. Out of these 3,630 people, a total of **1,140** people also participated in these health and hygiene promotion sessions including men, women and children. A district level gender segregated data for outpatient and people reached with hygiene promotion sessions is provided in the charts below:

People reached with health and hygiene sessions in Sindh for floods 2015



Patient outreach in Sindh for floods 2015



In Sindh, the affected villages in both districts were identified in close coordination and consultation with the district health department.

Since, PRC is not supporting any basic health unit (BHU) under development plan, the available medicines in stocks are considered sufficient to cater any emergency situation. Thus procurement of medicines for replenishment of stock dispatched from the PRC medical warehouse to support floods 2015 operation was not undertaken.

Challenges

- Arranging surge support (HR) to existing medical facility in Chitral district (KP) took longer as the updated per diem policies to engage professional volunteers such as doctors were not clear to the provincial branch.

Lessons learned

- All emergency health related policies and SOPs to be shared with the Provincial Health officers to have a clear understanding on procedures to ensure an efficient and effective health response.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: At the start of the operation, access to safe drinking water emerged as one of the top priorities in the affected areas, as drinking water sources such as hand pumps, boreholes, and tube wells were either damaged or inundated. Open defecation is the common practice in affected areas of Punjab and it has been observed that due to flooding, animal & human faeces contaminated the drinking water sources which created additional hazards of water and vector borne diseases. As time progressed, a reassessment of the needs indicated that distribution of household water filters was the preferred course of action.

Population to be assisted: 800 households will receive water filters.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.

Output 1.1 Daily access to safe drinking water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.

- 1.1.1. Register beneficiaries (with NFI beneficiaries' selection).
- 1.1.2. Release and transport HH water filters from PRC existing stock.
- 1.1.3. Distribute HH water filters.
- 1.1.4. Provide orientation on use of HH water filter at distribution sites.
- 1.1.5. Collect data and report on distributions.

Achievements

Prioritising interventions based on the most acute needs of evolving disaster situation, PRC distributed household water filters. Whereas activities related to clean-up campaigns, delivery of chlorine tablets and hygiene promotion sessions were withheld. Out of a total of the 800 household water filters dispatched to Chitral (KP), 524 were distributed to families, most of which had already received the IFRC supported NFI package as well as a Danish and German Red Cross supported winterization package. Remaining water filters were stored in PRC Chitral District Branch as prepositioned stock.

Challenges

- Unavailability of WatSan focal person at PRC headquarters affected the pace of activity implementation.

Lessons learned

- PRC has engaged a WatSan consultant at NHQ to advice and lead on WatSan related plans and activities during emergency and non-emergency situations.
- Repositioning of available in country WatSan plants is planned according to the geographical needs and appropriateness. If need arises, the relocation will facilitate the quick deployment.

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis: The houses of some 23,934 families were damaged or destroyed while thousands of families were displaced and set up spontaneous settlements on embankments or stayed close to their homes, surrounded by floodwater. Provision of emergency shelter and essential household items to those who did not receive assistance from other organizations was identified as an immediate need.

A complete PRC emergency shelter and settlement kit is comprised of one tent, two tarpaulins, one jerry can, two mosquito nets, seven blankets, one hygiene kit, one kitchen set and one cooking stove.

Population to be assisted: 2,510 flood-affected families in six districts – Layyah and Rajanpur in Punjab (1,000), Khairpur, Jamshoro and Badin in Sindh (1,000), Chitral in KP (510) provinces.

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.

Output 1.1 Emergency shelter and essential house hold items provided to 2,510 affected families

- 1.1.1. Select and verify target families, involving the community.
- 1.1.2. Mobilize existing stocks from PRC warehouses to distribution sites.
- 1.1.3. Distribute emergency shelter and essential household items to target families.
- 1.1.4. Replenish PRC emergency shelter materials and NFI stocks.

Achievements

Distributions of non-food items (NFIs) to flood-affected districts which started in August was completed in October, reaching a total of 2,510 families. The initial target of 2,700 was revised in consultation with the Provincial and district branches as the needs of the flood-affected population in PRC operational areas were met.

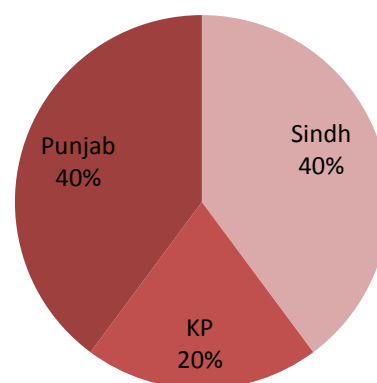
The distribution of NFIs, under the EA funding, was mainly done to the non-displaced families. Though these families were temporally relocated to some makeshift arrangements, due to either washing away of their dwellings or inundation of their houses. However, these families were moved back to their homes as water receded.

Table 2 and the chart below show the geographical areas in which non-food and emergency shelter items were distributed, and the number of families receiving support.

Region	District	Families receiving non-food and emergency shelter items
Sindh	Khairpur	300
	Jamshoro	300
	Badin	400
KP	Chitral	510
Punjab	Layyah	400
	Rajanpur	600
Total		2,510

Table 2: Families receiving non-food & emergency shelter items between August and October 2015

Percentage distribution of families receiving non-food & emergency shelter items per province



For floods 2015, the PRC standard NFI kits⁹ were contextualized based on the identified needs specific to each province. For example, in Chitral district of KP Province, 8 blankets were distributed instead of seven as the family size in this province is larger than other areas of Pakistan. Similarly, mosquito nets were not part of the package distributed in Gilgit Baltistan because they are not needed in such high altitude areas. Details can be found in last operation [update](#).

Based on the history of recurrent disasters in Pakistan and difficult terrain limiting road access, PRC maintains an optimal level of disaster preparedness stock in its warehouses. This emergency appeal, also supported replenishment of the distributed items and topping up of existing pre-positioned items.

The items to be procured included blankets, solar lamps, mosquito nets and household water filters. Considering the available financial resources, the quantities of these items were revised in December 2015. The IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur assisted PRC to procure 5,000 blankets internationally through an international framework agreement with a local supplier following IFRC standard procurement procedures. The procurement of mosquito nets, solar lamps and household water filters has also been completed by PRC. The items are prepositioned at PRC warehouse Haripur. Table 3 below represents the initial vs revised quantities of replenished items:

Items	Initial quantity	Revised quantity	Mode of procurement
Mosquito nets	4,500	4,000	Completed through local procurement
Solar lamps	5,000	1,000	
HH water filters	3,000	4,700	
Blankets	5,000	5,000	RLU procurement; completed

Table 3: Summary of procurement of non-food items

Challenges

- Procurement of household water filters was particularly a challenge. Since after initial discussions with the supplier, the PRC modified the specifications of the item, extra time was required for production and delivery to meet the latest requirements. Therefore, a timeframe extension of one month was particularly sought to cover all aspects of the procurement process related to household water filters.

Lessons learned

- Specifications of items to be procured needs to be agreed well in advance and communicated to the supplier accordingly to ensure timely order delivery.
- IFRC is supporting PRC to develop model warehouse to maintain pre-positioned stock according to international standards.

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: Most of the affected families have lost their grain stocks due to flooding. Many organizations, in their assessment reports, have identified food shortage as an imminent threat. Short term food assistance is therefore vital.

Population to be assisted: 3,000 flood affected families in three districts of Province Sindh – Khairpur, Jamshoro and Badin

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met.

Output 1.1 Appropriate food rations are distributed to flood affected households.

- 1.1.1. Undertake local procurement, quality testing and inspection of food parcels.
- 1.1.2. Transport food parcels from PRC warehouses to distribution sites.
- 1.1.3. Select and verify target families, involving the community.
- 1.1.4. Distribute food parcels to target families.

⁹ A standard PRC NFI kit includes one tent, two tarpaulin sheets, one kitchen set, one hygiene kit, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans, one stove, and seven blankets

Achievements

Initially, the PRC planned to distribute 5,000 standard PRC 61 kg food packs to flood affected families in Sindh and Punjab. After reassessment of the needs, the decision was taken to distribute food to 3,000 flood-affected families in Sindh (1,000 food packs each in Badin, Jamshoro and Khairpur), as other organisations provided food to the families in Punjab.

The food parcels were locally procured, and after going through an extensive quality testing and inspection process were delivered to the distribution sites according to the plan provided by PRC. By October 2015 food distribution to all 3,000 families in Khairpur, Jamshoro and Badin was completed. The contents and caloric count of standard PRC 61 kg food pack is provided below:



Food distribution in Khairpur, district of Sindh province on 8 November 2015. (Photo: PRC)

Items	Packing weight (kg)	Calories per unit	Calories per day (per person)
Wheat Flour (20)	20	3,390	645.71
Rice	15	3,650	521.43
Lentils (Daal Channa)	6	1,091	62.34
Lentils (Daal Masoor)	6	3,460	197.71
Ghee	5	8,760	417.14
Sugar	7	3,970	264.67
Tea	1	10	0.10
Salt	1	-	-
Total	61	24,331	2,109.10

Table 4: Contents and caloric count of PRC dry food pack (61 Kg)

Challenges

- As the quality of the food items needs to be ensured as per the international standards, the food procurement is done at national level and then transported to provinces. Thus, the procurement and distribution of food parcels by design takes longer even if managed efficiently.

Lessons learned

- To meet the immediate food needs of the affected population, where circumstances allow, the PRC is interested to pilot cash transfer programming for future response. It will ensure a swift response during emergencies and help to overcome the delays due to complex terrain and topography.

D. The budget

The revised appeal budget was CHF 550,477 of which CHF 475,723 was spent. As mentioned below total expenditure vs budget is 86%, whereas total expenditure vs funding is 97% of the total amount.

Floods Appeal Budget (Revised)	CHF 550,477
Total Funding (A)	CHF 491,339
YTD expenditure (B)	CHF 475,723
Closing Balance by 30th June 2016 (A - B)	CHF 15,616
% (Expenditure Vs Funding) B/A	97%
% (Expenditure Vs Budget)	86%

Table 5: Budget summary floods 2015

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Click

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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 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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPK011 - Pakistan - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Aug 15 to 30 Apr 16

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Aug 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2016/6	Programme	MDRPK011
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget						550,477	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)</i>		68,151				68,151	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		99,850				99,850	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		49,000				49,000	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		10,795				10,795	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		39,787				39,787	
C1. Cash contributions		267,583				267,583	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		223,756				223,756	
C4. Other Income		223,756				223,756	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		491,339				491,339	
D. Total Funding = B + C		491,339				491,339	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		491,339				491,339	
E. Expenditure		-475,723				-475,723	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		15,616				15,616	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRPK011 - Pakistan - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Aug 15 to 30 Apr 16

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Aug 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2016/6	Programme	MDRPK011
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			550,477			550,477		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	44,912		35,556			35,556	9,356	
Food	174,118		172,541			172,541	1,577	
Medical & First Aid	5,030		444			444	4,586	
Other Supplies & Services	217,647		166,544			166,544	51,103	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	441,706		375,085			375,085	66,621	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	6,291		8,911			8,911	-2,621	
Distribution & Monitoring	18,418		2,094			2,094	16,324	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	26,166		30,075			30,075	-3,909	
Logistics Services	6,500		3,000			3,000	3,500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	57,374		44,080			44,080	13,295	
Personnel								
National Staff			244			244	-244	
National Society Staff	11,124		6,042			6,042	5,082	
Volunteers			5,886			5,886	-5,886	
Total Personnel	11,124		12,173			12,173	-1,049	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,191		8,062			8,062	-1,871	
Information & Public Relations			51			51	-51	
Office Costs			169			169	-169	
Communications	484		427			427	57	
Financial Charges			4,657			4,657	-4,657	
Other General Expenses			470			470	-470	
Total General Expenditure	6,675		13,836			13,836	-7,162	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	33,597		28,936			28,936	4,661	
Total Indirect Costs	33,597		28,936			28,936	4,661	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			914			914	-914	
Pledge Reporting Fees			700			700	-700	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1,614			1,614	-1,614	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	550,477		475,723			475,723	74,753	
VARIANCE (C - D)			74,753			74,753		