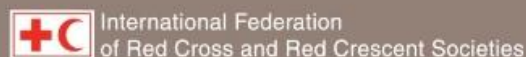


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Operation Update Report Pakistan: Monsoon Floods



DREF n° MDRPK023	GLIDE n° FL-2022-000270-PAK
Operation update n° 1: 25 August 2022	Timeframe covered by this update: 22 July – 15 August 2022
Operation start date: 23 July 2022	Operation timeframe: 6 months; end date: 31 January 2023 (revised)
Funding requirements: CHF 481,058	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 183,115 (second allocation amount - CHF 297,943)
N° of people being assisted: 30,545 (revised from the initially planned 9,800 people)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC Pakistan Country Delegation is actively involved in the coordination and is supporting Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in this operation. In addition, PRCS is maintaining close liaison with other in-country Movement partners: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society – who are likely to support the National Society's response.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), District Administration, United Nations (UN) and local Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Another round of continuous heavy rains occurred in most parts of the country in the week of 18 July until 2 August 2022 intermittently, which caused more flooding in Balochistan province while also affecting Punjab and Sindh provinces. New areas have been affected, including the districts of Lasbella, Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad in Balochistan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi (DG) Khan and Rahimyar Khan in Punjab and districts Dadu and Thatta in Sindh. The number of people affected by the floods has increased from 30,477 in July (at the time of the DREF EPoA issuance) to 1,087,084 by 19 August 2022.

This Operation Update is issued to inform stakeholders of revisions made to the DREF Operation and second allocation of **CHF 297,943** based on current immediate humanitarian needs and priorities identified by the Government and PRCS rapid needs assessments that are still ongoing in the areas affected by the monsoon floods. Below are the following changes/revisions made to the original EPoA:

- **Shelter:** No changes in this sector, activities remain the same (replenishment of 35 tents).
- **Livelihood and Basic needs:** In addition to the original 1,400 households (HHs), 1,200 additional HHs will be targeted in newly identified districts for unconditional cash grant of PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5) to cover their food needs, bringing the total to 2,600 HHs.
- **Health:** This sector was not included in the initial DREF allocation. The following activities have been added: Provision of Primary Healthcare services (including medicines) through the deployment of Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) to the Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad districts for one month; Provision of 7,000 mosquito nets in the new targeted districts.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Provision of clean drinking water through deployment of six additional water treatment plants, bringing the total to eight, for two months: three in Balochistan - Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, and Lasbella districts; two in Punjab - Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan districts; and one in Sindh - Dadu district. Inclusion of water and hygiene promotion interventions, distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans in Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, Lasbella, Muzaffargarh, Rahimyar Khan, Dadu and Thatta districts. With the second allocation, PRCS will also expand the numbers of WASH items as follow: 2,300 hygiene kits (initially 900), 4,600 jerry cans (initially 1,800).
- **Coverage:** With this new second allocation, the coverage is expanded to support a total of 30,545 people (4,364 HHs), revised from the initial target of 9,800 people (1,400 HHs) covered under the initial allocation.
- **Timeline:** Keeping in view the evolving situation and geographical locations, the DREF timeline is extended to six months.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The second spell of heavy monsoon rainfall started in the country from 18 July and continued till 2 August 2022 with intermissions. Continuous rain over a period of two weeks caused massive flooding in the already affected province of Balochistan, where districts Jhal Magsi, Jaffarabad and Lasbella were hit hard by the floods. The heavy rains also affected the province of Punjab, where Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan were badly affected. So far, rain and flood related incidents have killed 580 people across the country, including 224 children. According to NDMA Sit-rep of 11 August 2022, 176 people were reported killed in Balochistan, while in Punjab 120 and Sindh 130, as well as another 154 in other provinces. It is also reported that Balochistan has recorded more than 600 per cent above-normal rainfall during this monsoon season since mid-June.



Aerial view of district Lasbella after being flooded by heavy rains (Source: Local media)

As per media reports, quoting the Federal Minister for Climate Change, on 5 August 2022 the Government has declared a **Monsoon Emergency** in the country. As the spell of “abnormal” monsoon rains continues to lash the country, the PDMA Punjab issued a low-medium flood alert for Chenab River asking all concerned districts of Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan to stay on high alert and take precautionary measures to protect the populations in the adjacent areas.

The flood impact is quite high, although the assessments are still ongoing, as per NDMA reports approximately 47,000 houses are damaged across the country, out of which more than 9,000 are fully damaged.

Table 1: Summary of losses and damages to human lives (14 June -11 August 2022)

Province /Region ¹	Deaths				Injuries			
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
AJ&K	16	12	1	29	11	6	0	17
Balochistan	77	44	55	176	48	11	16	75
GB	1	4	3	8	0	0	3	3
ICT	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
KP	30	22	64	116	34	43	44	121
Punjab	63	21	36	120	158	104	39	301
Sindh	54	11	65	130	221	109	92	422
Total	242	114	224	580	472	273	194	939

Source: NDMA

¹ AJ&K: Azad Jammu and Kashmir; GB: Gilgit-Baltistan; ICT: Islamabad Capital Territory; KP: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Table 2: Summary of losses and damages to infrastructure and livestock (14 June - 11 August 2022)

Province /Region	Roads (km)	Bridges	Shops	Houses			Livestock
				Partially damaged	Fully damaged	Total	
AJ&K	0	0	10	120	219	339	746
Balochistan	670	16	0	13,385	4,702	18,087	26,929
GB	2	51	0	162	283	445	0
ICT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KP	6.5	7	0	3,873	1,090	4,963	322
Punjab	33	7	1	92	6	98	13
Sindh	2,135.4	45	32	21,886	4,327	26,213	972
Total	2,846.9	126	43	39,518	10,627	50,145	28,982

Source: NDMA

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

PRCS, with more than 150 staff at the National Headquarters (NHQ) level, seven provincial/state branches, more than 70 district branches and rosters of active volunteers, has the capacity to deploy its rapid response personnel at national, provincial and district levels in the affected areas utilizing their expertise. PRCS has strong existing finance, logistics, procurement, IT and transport departments alongside established expertise under their health, disaster response and WASH programme units. PRCS has full provincial branches with its offices in Peshawar and Quetta with trained staff and volunteers consisting of different segments of the population. PRCS KP and Balochistan branches also have their warehouses in Peshawar and Quetta with disaster preparedness stocks. PRCS provincial branches are running different projects, including First Aid, Health, Disaster Management, Restoring Family Links (RFL) and Youth and Volunteers.

KP and Balochistan branches have experience in implementing DREF operations. During 2020-2021, monsoon floods and earthquake affected the areas and the PRCS branches responded with DREF support, gaining valuable experience, and learning lessons. These included, for example, the enhancement of administrative and procurement processes during emergencies, but most importantly the need to involve the affected community in the planning from the outset. There was also valuable feedback from the affected communities concerning the relief items received that can serve this operation.

Soon after the Metrological department issued an advisory regarding Monsoon rain spells, PRCS NHQ started coordination with its branches. As the situation evolved in Balochistan, Punjab and KP, PRCS NHQ contacted the branches regarding the deployment of teams in the field for any possible response.

In addition to the actions that have been taken by PRCS since the onset of disaster outlined in the initial DREF, below are the ongoing responses by PRCS.

Coordination, monitoring, assessment and information management:

- GO platform field report was uploaded on 29 July 2022, one week after the DREF approved, as an addition to first report issued, which provided updates on the PRCS measures taken during the first weeks of disaster.
- PRCS updated in-country Movement Partners about the current situation and PRCS response through operational briefing. An emergency meeting was called by the Secretary General of PRCS, participated by representatives of IFRC, ICRC, Turkish Red Crescent Society, and German Red Cross.
- Monitoring the current monsoon season situation at the Emergency Control Room remains active in Sindh and Balochistan until emergency status is withdrawn. Alerts has been issued to staff and volunteers for possible deployment.
- Teams were deployed for Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) to Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan in Punjab and Jafferabad, Lasbella and Jhal Magsi districts in Balochistan.
- Sectoral team-leads alerted at NHQ level for possible deployment.
- PRCS NHQ is in close coordination with IFRC and other in country Movement Partners to fill any critical gaps in response.
- Emergency Response Force (ERF) teams were deployed to different places in Karachi to help people in evacuation during the flooding.
- PRCS provincial branches in the areas concerned have been put on alert to respond depending on how the situation evolves in the coming days.
- NHQ technical team has been moved to districts for micro planning and implementation of the activities.
- Data collection tool has been developed and incorporated in 'Red Rose'.

- Fund transfer for operation to Provincial Headquarter (PHQ) has been initiated.
- A committee has been formed to expedite the procurement process. Standard procurement process aligned with IFRC procurement procedures will be followed. Tender advertisement for the procurement will be circulated in the newspaper as per procedures.
- Coordination with district authority in all operation districts is maintained to avoid duplication.

WASH promotion:

- PRCS deployed water treatment plants in Karak, Tank, Jafferabad and Jhal Magsi, which are now operating, and around 12,000 flood affected people in those areas currently have access to clean drinking water. Each plant has the capacity to produce 24,000 to 30,000 liters of clean drinking water per day.
- PRCS also initiated the procurement process for hygiene kits and jerry cans under the initial DREF to expedite and complete timely local procurement of items.
- Branches are in process to complete the microplanning for distribution of hygiene kits and Jerry cans

Health:

- PRCS GB Branch arranged a one-day medical camp in village Sherqila, district Ghizer, where two doctors along with one physiologist were engaged and treated 349 patients. In Tank, PRCS deployed a medical Team consisting of doctors, paramedics with free medicines to assist the flood-affected population. Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) were also deployed in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad for provision of free health services. Altogether 3,135 patients have been assisted so far.

Shelter:

- In Chitral, PRCS provided emergency shelter and essential household items to 15 households. PRCS First Aid Responders (FAR) team also provided first aid to the injured in Chitral. In Kohistan, PRCS distributed tents among 20 families whose houses were fully damaged. So far total 35 HH were assisted with tents.

Livelihoods and basic needs:

- Multi-sectoral team from NHQ has moved toward field for orientation to volunteers on data collection through Red-Rose and targeting/registration to kick off the cash assistance.



Left: PRCS MHT in district Jhal Magsi; Right: Water treatment plant established by PRCS in Jafferabad. (Photos: PRCS)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

PRCS is in coordination with Turkish Red Crescent who is willing to support PRCS response operation particularly in Balochistan. Areas and scope of intervention will be decided in the coming days. The ICRC is also 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 delegation (CD) 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) can provide additional bilateral support to PRCS if there are any gaps to fill in the response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Pakistan Army, NDMA, PDMA, UN, INGOs and district administration are supporting the operation at the moment, with NDMA leading the response coordination at national level and PDMA at provincial level. UN is coordinating a detailed need assessment while PHF is also in the field for coordination and assessment. PRCS has agreed with NDMA on geographical allocation/division of assistance coverage to avoid overlaps.

Relief items provided by NDMA are as follows:

- NDMA coordinated Heli-support for rescue and relief activities including dropping of 400 food packets in Lasbella, while at the same time relief operation is continue in Jhal Magsi.
- In Lasbella, the government provided 250 tents, 500 food packs, 300 kitchen sets, 300 mosquito nets, 300 gas cylinders, 300 tarpaulin, 300 plastic sheet, 2 canopy tents, 05x potable washrooms and 01x water tank. In Nushki, PDMA provided 200 tents and 500 food Packs.
- In DG Khan, overall relief operation carried out includes the evacuation of 3,038 persons, transportation of 6,842 persons, as well as 75 cattle, and provision of first aid to 246 persons, besides evacuating 25 persons to hospitals.
- PDMA Sindh provided 28 truck-mounted dewatering pumps, 33 ground standing de-watering pumps, 565 tents, 675 mosquito nets, 12 dead body bags, 60 kitchen sets, 60 plastic tarpaulins, 60 jerry cans, 60 water coolers, 120 folding belts, 120 pillows, 120 bed sheets and 14-inch delivery pipe to the flood affected districts of Sindh.
- PDMA Balochistan established camps for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at flood affected district Killa Saifullah, with medical facilities, tents, clean drinking water, grayscale water, washrooms, food and non-food items (NFIs), as well as a school/madrassa established for children.
- The government decided to increase the monetary compensation for the injured from Rs 50,000 to Rs 200,000. In addition, the compensation for partially damaged houses should be increased from Rs 25,000 to Rs 250,000 and from Rs 50,000 to Rs 500,000 for fully damaged houses
- Flood Relief Centre is established at GHSS Ramak (Tank) by District Administration to accommodate the affected people, where NFIs and cooked food were also arranged.

Table 3: Relief items provided by NDMA and PDMA in the target districts (source: NDMA)

Province / Region	Tents	Blankets/ Quilt	Net Mosquito	Tarpaulin	Mats	Kitchen Set	Gas Cylinders	Food Packs	Water tank/ Bottle	First aid kits	Hygiene kit	Gen Sets
NDMA												
AJ&K	450	750	0	300	0	200	0	0	0	500	0	0
Balochistan	5,250	2,800	7,100	5,200	0	1,500	0	7,000	60,000	2,800	600	10
GB	550	500	0	700	0	400	0	0	0	700	0	10
ICT	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
KP	700	900	700	700	0	700	0	500	0	500	1,000	10
Punjab	500	1,000	500	500	0	500	0	400	0	500	500	10
Sindh	400	1,000	400	400	0	500	0	0	0	500	500	10
Total	7,865	6,950	8,700	7,815	0	3,800	0	7,900	60,000	5,500	2,600	60
PDMA												
AJ&K	116	34	-	-	217	9	-	35	-	35	-	-
Balochistan	15,292	8,630	10,180	9,960	2,000	3,170	5,820	23,687	80	100	250	0
GB	292	3,316	50	2,947	2,140	882	30	520	6	0	212	0
KP	1,116	170	653	98	890	753	25	818	0	0	411	0
Punjab	3,300	0	200	0	666	0	0	40,000	5	0	0	0
Sindh	18,580	0	40,775	360	500	1,610	0	7,150	1,120	0	1,000	0
Total	38,696	12,150	51,858	13,365	6,413	6,424	5,875	72,210	1,211	135	1,873	0

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Rapid needs assessment (RNA) in Lasbella, Jhal Magsi, and Jafferabad districts is ongoing, led by PRCS NDRTs. For assessment, the team used the pre-designed RNA format. A consultative process took place with different stakeholders including the Branch, District Administration, Health Department and DDMA. The team visited the most affected areas and met different stakeholders and community members. NDRTs were also deployed in Muzaffargarh, DG Khan and Rahimyar Khan for collection of data and consultation with stakeholders. Some of the areas are still inaccessible due to stagnant water and intermittent rains. The initial reports highlighted the need for clean drinking water at all locations as very high along with health and hygiene services. The need for food was also highlighted by the community members.

The initial reports also highlighted the need for health services in the affected districts of Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad in Balochistan. Those are the most remote districts in Balochistan and PRCS aims to deploy mobile health units there.

Key findings of the RNA in Balochistan	
The assessment is still ongoing in Balochistan, however, from initial reports district Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad and Lasbella are the most affected areas and PRCS is planning to target those three districts. The situation gets worse as those areas are constantly receiving rains with intervals. The meteorological office predicted more rains from 14-18 August in Balochistan. From initial reports, clean drinking water, food and health services are identified as the most immediate needs of the affected population in those districts.	
Accessibility to affected areas	Some of the villages are still cut off due to stagnant water and intermittent rain. Ordinary vehicle access is not possible so far in some affected Union Councils (UCs). People are using different ways and means to access the areas.
Communications	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 with limited coverage. The electricity system is damaged, and it may take a few days for repair and maintenance. With restoration of electricity, mobile services will be restored accordingly in the coming days.
WASH	Clean drinking water was identified as a major need of the affected population at all locations, where water treatment plants already installed by PRCS in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad to cater to the needs of people. Keeping in view the hygienic situation in the area, hygiene promotion session is highly recommended by the team targeting both females and males separately. In meeting with district authorities, the Assistant commissioner highlighted PRCS response in 2020-21 Monsoon floods in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad and requested PRCS to take lead in WASH sector, particularly provision of clean drinking water to the affected communities. Apart from distribution of hygiene kits, jerry cans can be a good option as also highlighted by the communities to help them improve their hygienic condition and water storage capabilities.
Shelter	As per NDMA report, in Balochistan around 3,800 houses have been fully damaged so far. The government responded well to the situation so far and distributed 10,000 tents in the affected areas of Balochistan. The government also announced compensation packages for fully and partially damaged households. No major gaps identified in shelter needs.
Food security and livelihood	The Balochistan government so far distributed 20,000 food packs in the affected areas in initial response. However, the food needs are still very high. As per the reports and discussions with the communities, daily food items are available in nearby markets, which are usually used by the communities on daily basis. However, the purchasing power of the local communities has been reduced due to the effects of floods on their livelihoods. MPC grant will be a very suitable option to help the communities to fulfill their basic needs. Based on coordination with local authorities, PRCS has assigned targeted areas.
Health	District health department is active in the affected areas, however, during meeting with DHO in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad, they requested PRCS to continue with its Mobile Health Teams with provision of free medicine at least for one month. Until then the flood water will be vanished, and the risk of water borne diseases are expected to be minimized. PRCS already deployed MHTs in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad. In Lasbella, WHO, from its contingency stocks provided medicine. Health awareness sessions are being conducted by female health workers (LHWs) as well. Malaria and dengue seem to be an emerging threat, so PRCS is planning to provide Mosquito nets to augment the government efforts and fill the critical gaps, as this will also help the communities in malaria control while also protect them in the upcoming Dengue season.

Key Findings of the RNA in Punjab	
The assessment is ongoing in Punjab and district Muzaffargarh, DG Khan and Rahimyar Khan are the most affected areas as per initial findings. The government already provided assistance in shape of NFIs and compensation packages. However, needs highlighted from reports including clean drinking water and food. It is also worth mentioning here that due to heavy damages in Balochistan, the focus of the humanitarian organization are mainly on Balochistan and the areas in Punjab are mostly remained unaddressed.	
Accessibility to affected areas	Most of the villages are accessible as the flood water has already vanished.
Communications	The landline phone and mobile services were interrupted for some time; however, it is now functional in almost all areas.
WASH	In Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan access to clean drinking water is always an issue even before the floods. People have little options but to use contaminated water. The monsoon rain and resulted flooding further deteriorated the situation in Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan. Clean drinking water was identified as a major need of the affected population at both locations by the communities as well the administration. Deployment of water treatment plants at both

	districts with distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans are recommended by the field team after consultation with communities and stakeholders. However, in DG Khan no such need highlighted from the report.
Food security and livelihood	Not many organizations are working in the field in Punjab as the focus is mostly on Balochistan. The government announced compensation packages, however, that is mostly for deceased and for construction of damaged houses. From initial report, it is highlighted that food needs exist as no other actor is covering this. As per the reports and discussions with the communities, daily food items are available in nearby markets, which are usually used by the communities on daily basis. However, the purchasing power of the local communities has been reduced because of floods on their livelihoods. Unconditional cash grant will be a very suitable option in all three districts as well to help the communities to fulfil their food needs.
Health	District hospitals and BHUs are functional with availability of HR and medicine. The health teams also conducted medical camps in the area. Provision of Mosquito nets by PRCS will complement the government efforts in health sector as this will help the communities in malaria control while also protect them in the upcoming Dengue season.

Key Findings of the RNA in Sindh	
The PRCS Sindh branch is busy in assessment and as per initial reports the most affected areas are Thatta and Dadu. Dadu is quite vulnerable to floods and almost every year monsoon rains created havoc in Dadu and adjacent areas. In Sindh, as per reports almost 26,000 houses were damaged, most of them are reported in Thatta and Dadu.	
Accessibility to affected areas	Most of the villages are accessible as the flood water has already vanished.
Communications	The landline phone and mobile services were interrupted for some time; however, it is now functional in most areas. Mobile service is available in the affected areas and has good coverage. The electricity system is damaged, and it took a few days of repair and maintenance. With the restoration of electricity, the mobile services restored fully.
WASH	In the two most affected districts of Sindh, access to clean drinking water is highlighted as the main need of the affected population. During the discussion, the communities in Dadu mentioned that they have to cover long distances in order to get clean water. Deployment of water treatment plant in Dadu can solve this issue along with distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans are recommended by the field team after consultation with communities and stakeholders. In Thatta a water treatment plant by PRCS is not needed.
Food security and livelihood	Like Punjab, not many organizations are working in the field in Sindh as the focus is mostly on Balochistan. Few local organizations along with Muslim Hands are active in response operation. The government announced compensation packages, however, that is only for deceased and for construction of damaged houses. From the initial report from Sindh, it is also highlighted that food needs exist as no other actor is covering this. As per the reports and discussions with the communities, daily food items are available in nearby markets, which are usually used by the communities on a daily basis. However, the purchasing power of the local communities has been reduced due to the effects of floods on their livelihoods. Unconditional cash grants will be a very suitable option in the two target districts as well to help the communities to fulfill their basic needs.
Health	District administration and health authorities deployed mobile health teams in the affected areas to assist the most vulnerable. BHUs are functional with availability of HR and medicine. Provision of Mosquito nets by PRCS will complement the government efforts in health sector as this will help the communities in malaria control while also protect them in the upcoming Dengue season.

Based on initial information, districts Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad and Lasbella in Balochistan, Muzaffargarh, DG Khan and Rahimyar Khan in Punjab and Dadu and Thatta in Sindh province will be targeted, being the highly affected areas. In those provinces, the community was involved in the identification of areas during assessment and in close coordination with district administration and relevant 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, health authorities and community elders.

Detailed assessment will be carried out for identification of most vulnerable in consultation with relevant stakeholder inclusive of a gender and diversity vulnerability analysis. Beneficiary targeting criteria will be defined in consultation with community committees and clearly communicated to stakeholders. Priority will be given to most vulnerable households among the population directly affected by the floods. Due consideration will be given to the most affected and most vulnerable families, with fully damaged houses, women-headed households, households with affected livelihoods, households with pregnant and lactating women, infant family members, and people with disabilities.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

Gender segregated data will be available after detailed assessment and registration.

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 deployed teams for registration, distribution, and monitoring, and could increase the risk of being stranded in the operational areas in case of rains and floods. Furthermore, communication networks issue may arise in case of more rains and flooding. In addition, PRCS will ensure that female staff and volunteers are part of the registration and distribution so that women and girls have access to the 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 is on decline, however, keeping in view past scenarios it might increase again and affect the DREF implementation. The precautionary measures taken by the government to prevent further transmission of the virus were earlier constraining activities in these areas but have been relaxed now. The government of the respective areas have taken measures to reduce the impact of the fast-spreading BA.4 and BA.5 variants to mitigate a new wave. PRCS will continue to monitor the situation and further execute the planned interventions by following the Covid-19 SOPs set by the government based on the situation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

This six-month operation aims to provide assistance to the flood-affected population in Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad and Lasbella in Balochistan, Muzaffargarh, DG Khan and Rahimyar Khan in Punjab and Dadu, Thatta in Sindh. This is in addition to the initial DREF intervention in Tank and Karak districts in KP province, and Quetta, Pishin and Killa Saifullah districts in Balochistan province. PRCS will be targeting 30,545 people in total with the provision of clean drinking water through the installation of water treatment plants in Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, and Lasbella in Balochistan; Muzaffargarh, Rahimyar Khan in Punjab; and Dadu in Sindh. To meet food needs, immediate cash assistance will be provided in all target districts. Additionally, provision of hygiene kits inclusive of a dignity kit item for females, mosquito nets and jerry cans are planned under this operation. All activities will be implemented applying the Dignity, Awareness, Participation and Safety (DAPS) framework ensuring minimum standards of protection, gender and inclusion are being adhered to.

In the health sector, PRCS deployed MHTs in Jafferabad and Jhal Magsi with free medicine. Building on the needs identified through the ENA in new areas, a plan of action has been developed in close coordination with the district authorities and relevant stakeholders. PRCS will ensure assistance to the affected population through the deployments of water treatment plants, MHTs and in-kind support in the affected areas.

Table 4: List of in-kind and cash assistance per district (segregated by new and initial target districts)

New District	Cash Assistance/ per month	No. of HHs for Cash	Freq. of Cash assistance	In-kind Assistance	No. of HHs
Jhal Magsi (Balochistan)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	200	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Hygiene kit/HH 2 Jerry cans/HH 5 Mosquito nets/HH Deployment of 1 water treatment plant for 2 months. Deployment of 1 Mobile Health Team for 1 month. Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria 	200 (For hygiene kit, mosquito nets and jerry cans)
Jaffarabad (Balochistan)	PKR ,16,000 (CHF 73.5)	200	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 hygiene kit/HH 2 jerry cans/HH 5 mosquito nets/HH Deployment of 1 water treatment plant for 2 months. Deployment of 1 Mobile Health Team for 1 month. Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria 	200 (For hygiene kit, mosquito nets and jerry cans)
Lasbella (Balochistan)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	200	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 hygiene kit/HH 2 jerry cans/HH 5 Mosquito Nets/HH Deployment of 1 water treatment plant for 2 months. Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation 	200 (For hygiene kit, mosquito nets and jerry cans)




				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage • Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria 	
Dadu (Sindh)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	100	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 hygiene kit/HH • 2 jerry cans/HH • 5 mosquito nets/HH • Deployment of 1 water treatment plant for 2 months. • Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation • Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage • Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria 	200 (For hygiene kit, mosquito nets and jerry cans)
Thatta (Sindh)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	100	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 hygiene kit/HH • 2 jerry cans/HH • 5 mosquito nets/HH • Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation • Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage • Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria 	200 (For hygiene kit, mosquito nets and jerry cans)
Muzaffargarh (Punjab)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	100	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 hygiene kit/HH • 2 jerry cans/HH • 5 mosquito nets/HH • Deployment of 1 water treatment plant for 2 months. • Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation • Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage • Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria 	200 (For hygiene kit, mosquito nets and jerry cans)
Rahimyar Khan (Punjab)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	100	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 hygiene kit/HH • 2 jerry cans/HH • 5 mosquito nets/HH • Deployment of 1 water treatment plant for 2 months. • Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation • Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage • Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria 	200 (For hygiene kit, mosquito nets and jerry cans)
Initial Target District	Cash Assistance/ per month	No. of HHs	Freq. of Cash assistance	In-kind Assistance	No. of HHs
DG Khan	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	200	1	NA	NA
Karak (KP)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	400	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 hygiene kits/HH 2 jerry cans/HH <p>Deployment of 1 water filtration plant for 2 months Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria</p>	400 (For Hygiene kit and Jerry Cans)
Tank (KP)	PKR ,16,000 (CHF 73.5)	500	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 hygiene kits/HH 2 jerry cans/HH <p>Deployment of 1 water filtration plant for 2 months Community session on hygiene promotion and sanitation Training of staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage Training of community representative/volunteers on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria</p>	500 (For Hygiene kit and Jerry Cans)
Quetta (Balochistan)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	200	1		
Pishin (Balochistan)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	200	1		
Killa Saifullah (Balochistan)	PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5)	100	1		

PRCS will involve community committees, district administration, health departments and other stakeholders for identification of sites for deployments of water treatment plants and MHTs. The community and other stakeholders will

also be consulted for selection and targeting of most vulnerable households in districts for Cash and in-kind support. PRCS will continue to monitor the situation with real-time analysis and conduct all registration through the use of digital tools such as Red-Rose or ODK ensure where possible to collect sex, age, disability disaggregated data.

For creating awareness within affected communities' hygiene promotion and sanitation sessions will be conducted aiming to be access to all population groups. Also training of staff and volunteers will be conducted on HH water treatment and safe storage of water. Additionally, training of community representatives/volunteers will be conducted on prevention of Cholera, Dengue and Malaria.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Shelter People reached: 245 (35 HH) Male: 125 Female: 120		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with basic emergency shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity	245	245
Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter assistance (tents)	35	35
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Monsoon floods and flash floods have created havoc across the country, particularly in Balochistan province. When the humanitarian community was busy assisting the flood-affected population in Balochistan, two events of flash floods occurred in Chitral and Kohistan districts (in KP), and the flash floods washed away entire villages. PRCS provided tents to 35 families (20 in Kohistan and 15 in Chitral) who had lost their homes and were living under the open sky using its pre-positioned stock. Overall, the following activities have been completed since the start of the DREF operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and registration of 35 families whose houses were washed away by flash floods. • Distribution of emergency shelter (tents) to 35 families. 		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Distribution of tents and household items in Chitral (Photo: PRCS)</p>		



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: Ongoing

Male: 0

Female: 0

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households that have enough cash to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities	2,600 (18,200 people)	ongoing

Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer	2,600	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

PRCS is planning to target an additional 1,200 HHs for cash assistance in newly identified districts of Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad and Lasbella in Balochistan, Muzaffargarh, Rahimyar Khan and DG Khan in Punjab and Dadu and Thatta in Sindh. The main purpose is to support the immediate food need of the affected population through the provision of an unconditional cash grant of PKR 16,000 (CHF 73.5). This is calculated based on the food and service needs of the population. The amount is aligned to the PRCS monsoon contingency plan 2021 minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and cash grant value calculation.

PRCS aims to assist the affected population through cash grants for food needs since the markets are functional. The target population's capacity to purchase food items has significantly been reduced owing to the disaster and their food stock has also been washed away by the floods. The cash delivery mechanism will be through a Financial Service Provider (FSP), which is a Telecom Company. The selected households will receive orientation on how the cash can be used and the importance of engaging all family members in the decision-making process to ensure that all needs are taken into account and the most pressing needs are given priority.



Left: Household registration through 'Red Rose' application in district Pishin; Right: Household registration in district Killa Saifullah (Photos: PRCS)

Overall, the following activities have been completed since the start of the DREF operation:

- PRCS PHQs have initiated coordination with district administration and the local community, notably for the selection of areas within the districts for unconditional cash grants.
- PRCS NHQ technical team has been moved down to districts for micro-planning and implementation of the activities.
- Data collection tool has been developed and incorporated into the 'Red Rose' application.
- Orientation to staff and volunteers has been completed in Balochistan and KP.
- Household registration has been completed in Balochistan while in KP it is ongoing.
- Fund transfer for the operation to PHQs has been completed.
- Coordination with the FSP has been initiated regarding the disbursement of cash.



Health

People reached: 3,135

Male: 866

Female: 1,136

Children: 1,133

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	9,410	3,135
Output 1.1:		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of patients treated through mobile medical camps	9,410	3,135
# of mosquito nets distributed	7,000	planned
Procurement and disbursement of essential medicines to the patients attending mobile health camps	100%	50%

Progress towards outcomes

After the second spell of monsoon rains, it was highlighted that health needs are quite high in Balochistan province. Keeping in view the health situation, PRCS teams conducted meetings with district health authorities and visited communities. It was observed that there are critical health needs and the same has also been requested by district health authorities. PRCS immediately took some steps to assist the most vulnerable segments of society in flood-affected areas.

Pakistan shares the highest burden of major vector-borne diseases such as malaria, leishmaniasis and dengue. Like in other parts of the world, malaria is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Pakistan. The floods have further triggered historically significant outbreaks of mosquito-borne diseases including malaria and dengue fever. Hence the strategy includes the provision of mosquito nets to the vulnerable population in flood-affected areas to prevent the spread of malaria and dengue fever.

A total of 7,000 mosquito nets will be distributed in the seven high malaria-prone districts of Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, Lasbella, Dadu, Thatta, Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan. The selected households will be oriented on the usage of mosquito nets, and this will reach approximately 1,400 HHs (9,800 people).



PRCS medical team providing health services to the affected people in Jafferabad (Photo:PRCS)

Overall, the following activities have been completed since the start of the DREF operation:

- Coordination with district administration and health department.
- Deployment of mobile health teams in Jhal Magsi, Tank and Jafferabad.
- Transportation of medicine to Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad from PRCS NHQ.
- A total of 3,135 patients have been treated by PRCS through medical health camps.
- Health and hygiene promoters are providing basic Psychological First Aid (PFA) in two districts. District authorities and WHO are also active in the districts and providing health services including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).

Table 5: Outpatient Department (OPD) services details (disaggregated) till 14 August 2022

Districts	Male (18+)	Female (18+)	Children (0-17 yrs)	Total OPD
Jhal Magsi	309	276	382	967
Jafferabad	371	352	456	1,179
Tank	186	508	295	989
Total	866	1,136	1,133	3,135



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 12,000

Male: 6,120

Female: 5,880

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people that have access to sufficient safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality in the response period	24,000	Ongoing

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with the provision of safe drinking water	24,000/day	Approx. 12,000
# of liters of safe water distributed	120,000/day	60,000 liters/day
# of jerry cans distributed for water collection and safe storage	4,600	Ongoing

Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	16,100	Ongoing
# of households provided with hygiene kits and with hygiene promotion activities.	2,300	Ongoing

Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	2,300	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

PRCS aims to improve hygiene and sanitation access and practices through the provision of hygiene kits inclusive of dignity items and the deployment of water treatment plants along with hygiene awareness initiatives. A total of 2,300 HHs are being provided hygiene kits in the nine targeted districts of Karak, Tank, Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, Lasbella, Dadu, Thatta, Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar khan. The targeted households will be oriented on the contents of the hygiene kit and its proper usage to promote good hygiene practices for them and their families at the distribution site itself and separately in the communities to orient the female family members. The hygiene kit will reach around 16,100 people.



Children collecting water from a water point established by PRCS in district Jhal Magsi (Photo: PRCS)

Clean drinking water is the major need of the affected population in Karak, Tank, Jhal Magsi, Jaffarabad, Lasbella, Dadu, Muzaffargarh, and Rahimyar khan districts. Four water treatment plants have been deployed to cater to people's needs for clean drinking water and four Water Treatment Plants (WTP) are ready to be deployed. Furthermore, since most of the houses had collapsed completely and they also lost their hygiene-related items, a need for the provision of hygiene kits to those families was also observed. In addition to these items, the provision of 4,600 jerry cans (for 2,300 HHs, two jerrycans per HH, and each jerry can capacity is 10 liters) will also be completed to carry clean drinking water from the filtration plants:

Four WTPs have been deployed to Tank, Karak, Jhal Magsi and Jaffarabad districts. Accordingly, the production and distribution of safe drinking water of 60,000 liters per day is in progress since 2 August 2022, together with hygiene awareness sessions and registration of beneficiaries for the distribution of hygiene kits and jerry cans. More details on the WTPs are as follows:

- **Tank:** WTP has been deployed since 2 August 2022 and started producing clean drinking water from 4 August 2022. Initially, the production is about 10,000 to 15,000 liters per day but it will be increased to 25,000 liters per day, if deemed necessary. Six water distribution points have been set up in the community.
- **Jhal Magsi:** WTP has been deployed since 3 August 2022 and started producing clean drinking water from 5 August 2022. Initially, the production is about 8,000 to 12,000 liters per day, which will be increased to 25,000 liters per day, if the need arises. Six water distribution points have been set up in the community.
- **Jaffarabad:** WTP has been deployed since 3 August 2022 and started producing clean drinking water from 5 August 2022. Initially, the production is about 8,000 to 12,000 liters per day, which will be increased to 25,000 liters per day, based on needs. Six water distribution points have been set up in the community.
- **Karak:** The WTP has been deployed since 3 August 2022. However, PRCS is in close coordination with the district authorities for the site selection for the installation of WTP.

Emergency WASH training has been planned to train additional staff on running water treatment plants during the response. Under the second allocation, PRCS is planning to expand its operation to the other flood-affected areas of Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad and Lasbella districts in Balochistan, as well as Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan in Punjab and Dadu in Sindh through the deployment of additional WTPs for two months (see Table 6).

Each household will receive a package of hygiene kit and the distribution will be accompanied by hygiene promotion sessions or activities. Below is the detail distribution plan for hygiene kit and hygiene promotion (see Table 7). Health and hygiene promotion activities will focus on proper hand washing and COVID-19 prevention measures. IEC material development and printing in local and readable language are underway and will soon be distributed and disseminated in the targeted communities. Key messages related to hygiene and health awareness will be placed at water collection points. The IEC materials produced for awareness raising will be easy to understand in the relevant local language of the area and easily accessible through the use of pictures and local languages

Table 6: No. of targeted beneficiaries through additional WTPs deployment

District	No. of beneficiaries
Lasbella	3,000
Jhal Magsi	3,000
Jafferabad	3,000
Rahimyar khan	3,000
Muzaffargarh	3,000
Dadu	3,000
Total	18,000

Table 7: No. of hygiene kits to be distributed per district

District	No. of hygiene kits to be distributed
Karak	400
Tank	500
Rahimyar Khan	200
Lasbella	200
Jafferabad	200
Jhal Magsi	200
Dadu	200
Thatta	200
Muzaffargarh	200
Total	2,300



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 12,000

Male: 6,120

Female: 5,880

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services. (Target: Yes)</i>	Yes	Ongoing
Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>NS ensure improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors. (Target: Yes)</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected</i>	Yes	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
PRCS is ensuring that the DREF response is aligned with IFRC's Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies, applying the DAPS framework. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data is being collected by sector; and will be used to inform revisions to the operational strategy if required, as well as reported on in the DREF final report.		

International Disaster Response		
Outcome 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, competencies and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)</i>	4	4
Output 1.1: National Societies have effective volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of volunteers insured</i>	60	Ongoing
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Output 2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of rapid response personnel support the operation</i>	1	Ongoing
Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>% of target population satisfied with support received</i>	80	Planned
Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i>	Yes	Yes
Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># Coordination meetings held with other stakeholders</i>	17	Ongoing (4 provincial + 13 district level)
Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced</i>	Yes	Yes
Output 2.2.1: In the context of emergencies, the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Movement coordination is well established</i>	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Humanitarian priorities and needs identified following the completion of the assessment are being used to inform the revision of the overarching PRCS EPoA, including the PRCS geographical areas (Balochistan, Punjab, Sindh and KP Province) targeted to implement the activities planned by areas of focus. Support will be provided to these chapters including the NHQ to ensure they are well functioning in the DREF operation and will be reported on in the DREF final report.</p> <p>Regular briefings and orientations are provided to volunteers on disaster response, Code of Conduct (CoC), data collection and information management. Staff and volunteers involved in the response are properly briefed on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and their roles and responsibilities are highlighted. PRCS has engaged trained volunteers for the response in the areas of intervention and their safety and well-being is regularly ensured. All volunteers mobilized for this DREF operation will be insured. The number of insured volunteers will be reported in the next Operation Update.</p> <p>IFRC will mobilize rapid response personnel to provide overarching surge support to the DREF, specific for PMER profile. Further support required will be determined in collaboration with PRCS.</p> <p>The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) is supporting PRCS to ensure accountability and compliance with the DREF procedures. This includes the Information Bulletin and Operations Update, as well as utilization of the IFRC GO Platform to issue situation reports.</p> <p>CEA is an important component of the DREF operation and has been integrated into all plans to ensure that affected families have access to information on the services being provided by PRCS, as well as have the opportunity to participate and provide their feedback on the PRCS interventions.</p> <p>Logistics department aims to effectively manage the supply chain of relief items, including procurement, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements and aligned with standards, processes and procedures of the IFRC. Logistical support for this operation is provided by the strong logistics capacity of the PRCS built in recent years, supported by experienced IFRC CD logistics team. IFRC CD logistics, in coordination with PRCS logistics, dispatched essential household items and replenishment of these items is in process.</p> <p>The NS has developed one Operation Update for all movement partners. Six Sit-Reps have been issued so far. The GO Platform has been updated twice, and bilateral coordination is ongoing with all country movement partners.</p>		

Influence others as leading strategic partner

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and PRCS participate in local, national, and international dialogues/ meetings	Yes	Ongoing

Output 1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Indicators:	Indicators:	Indicators:
# communications materials produced/published		1	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Communications material reprinting is in process. PRCS officials participated in Radio Pakistan programme where they have explained ongoing Response operation of the PRCS. PRCS also went live on Twitter and highlighted the flood response operation.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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<i>Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures</i>	Yes	Yes
Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff show good level of engagement and performance		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of compliance with PRCS HR procedures</i>	100%	Ongoing
Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures</i>	100%	Ongoing
Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities		
Indicators:		Target
<i>% of operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing</i>	100%	Ongoing
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>PRCS mobilized the existing staff of NHQ and its provincial chapters. Up to 45 volunteers have been deployed in the field from relevant chapters, which adds up to a total of 60 PRCS personnel involved in the operation to date. PRCS Human Resources (HR) procedures are being complied with for all deployments.</p> <p>The IFRC CD, through the finance and administration teams, provides operational support for review, budget validation, bank transfers, as well as technical assistance to PRCS on cost justification procedures, including review and validation of invoices. PRCS using the working advance system is supported by the IFRC for many years and is used to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation are being conducted in accordance with the IFRC standard financial procedures. The DREF project agreement is in the process of being revised through an addendum, based on the expanded allocations that are currently proposed.</p> <p>The IFRC Security Framework is applicable to this operation. For PRCS staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework is applied. Regular and close coordination is maintained with the ICRC in terms of the existing security framework and Movement Coordination Agreement. Regular information sharing is maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security are also shared with the relevant staff. In the country, all staff members and volunteers are required to take the IFRC online courses: <i>Stay Safe Personal Security</i>, <i>Stay Safe Security Management</i> and <i>Stay Safe Volunteer Security</i>. Following the Taal Volcanic eruptions, the IFRC CD Security focal point has, in collaboration with IFRC Health Manager disseminated updated security guidelines and precautionary measures such as the use of N95 masks. The IFRC CD has also procured Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to be used for staff working in the areas of operation.</p>		

D. BUDGET

The revised budget is as shown below.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRPK023 - PAKISTAN - MONSOON FLOODS

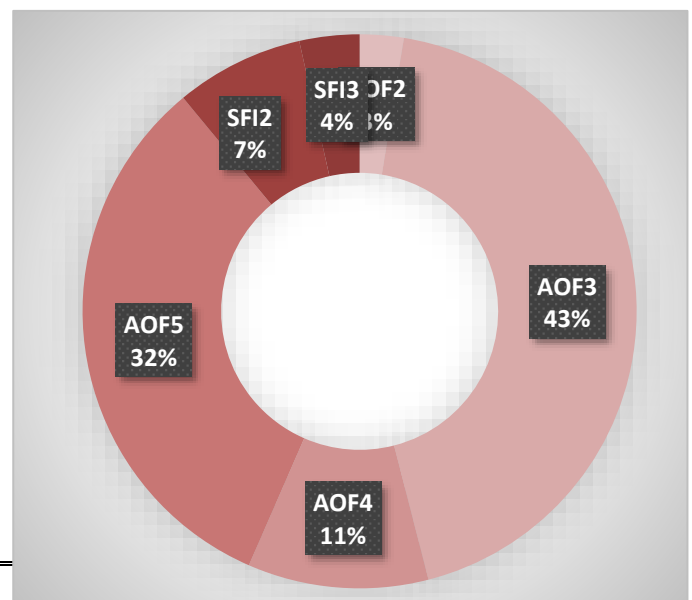
19/8/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	11,567
Clothing & Textiles	35,343
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	42,228
Medical & First Aid	9,180
Utensils & Tools	21,114
Other Supplies & Services	52,785
Cash Disbursement	193,569
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	368,540
Distribution & Monitoring	6,197
Transport & Vehicles Costs	21,573
Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,770
National Society Staff	13,036
Volunteers	11,191
Personnel	24,227
Professional Fees	1,909
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,909
Workshops & Training	12,531
Workshops & Training	12,531
Travel	12,131
Information & Public Relations	1,836
Office Costs	2,341
Communications	413
General Expenditure	16,721
DIRECT COSTS	451,698
INDIRECT COSTS	29,360
TOTAL BUDGET	481,058

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	12,319
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	208,967
AOF4	Health	50,741
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	156,158
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	
	Effective International Disaster	
SFI2	Management	36,043
	Influence others as leading	
SFI3	strategic partners	16,831
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		481,058





Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Alice Ho, head of PMER and Quality Assurance; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org

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.