




PRCS medical staff examining a flood affected person in district Jafferabad, Balochistan (Photo Source: PRCS Balochistan)

Appeal №: MDRPK023	To be assisted: 324,040 people	Appeal launched: 28/08/2022
Glide №: FL-2022-000270-PAK	DREF allocated: CHF 1 million	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation Start date: 23/07/2022	Operation End date: 31/12/2023	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 25 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 26.5 million
To assist: 324,040 people

TIMELINE

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- 11 July – 26 August 2022:** **Destructive flash floods** reported across Pakistan due to continuous heavy monsoon rains.
 - 23 July and 23 August 2022:** CHF 183,115 and CHF 297,943 allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for response activities - - bringing the total to CHF 481,058.
 - 22 and 23 August 2022:** Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) requests the IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal on its behalf and the Government of Pakistan requests international support.
 - 25 August 2022:** The Government of Pakistan declares a national emergency and requests international assistance to respond to the deteriorating flooding across the country.
 - 28 August 2022:** The IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for CHF 25 million for 324,040 people and increases the DREF allocation up to CHF 1 million as loan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

According to the Government of Pakistan, more than **33 million** people have been impacted across 110 districts in the country's six provinces due to heavy rains and floods induced by abnormal and ongoing monsoon rains since 14 June 2022.

Sindh has reported the most affected number of people at 14.5 million (44 per cent), followed by Balochistan at 9.1 million (28 per cent), Punjab at 4.8 million (14 per cent), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) at 4.3 million, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) at 53,700 (0.1 per cent) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) at 51,500 (0.1 per cent). Additionally, 80 of the 110 districts have been categorised as 'calamity hit' districts. Roughly 5.7 million people are estimated to need humanitarian assistance.

The monsoon floods have exacerbated existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities and the limited climate adaptation capacity and resilience of exposed households and communities. The country's already fragile public healthcare system and struggling economy had not yet recovered from the drastic impacts of COVID-19, reverting large parts of Pakistan to the response phase and halting

any progress made within the short-lived recovery phase since the fifth wave of COVID-19 earlier in 2022.

Approximately 22 per cent of the country's population was reported to be living below the poverty line with the multidimensional poverty index value already at 0.198 in 2018.¹ Pakistan is also hosting a large number of displaced people from Afghanistan, most of whom are in a highly vulnerable situation, particularly those without legal status in Pakistan. The pandemic – and now the monsoon – will lead to a further fall in most of the population's living standards, badly affecting livelihoods.

Parts of Sindh, Balochistan, and KP provinces were already experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity and high rates of all forms of malnutrition before the floods.² A large increase in food insecurity was observed in 2020 in the aftermath of floods and desert locust shocks³ which further deteriorated in 2021 due to the increase in food and fuel prices, drought, livestock diseases, and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. While the floods drastically

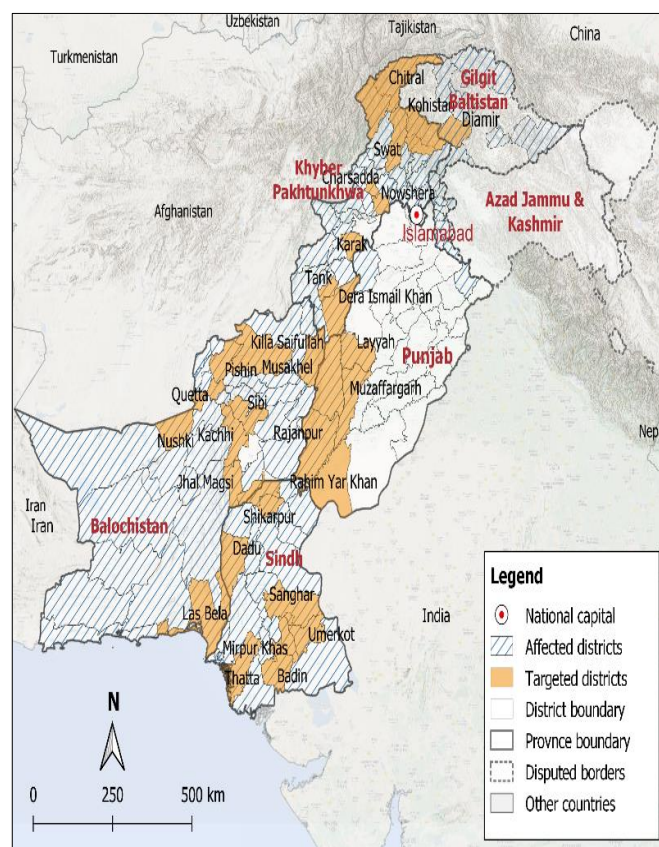
¹ <https://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/MPI/PAK.pdf>

² <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155374/>

³ <https://fscluster.org/pakistan/document/pakistan-overview-food-security-and>

worsened the situation across all affected areas, Balochistan and Sindh were particularly hit hard.

Severity of humanitarian conditions



Map of the target districts for this operation. (Source: IFRC)

People have lost their homes while the availability and access to health services has been significantly affected. A total of **436,307** houses have been destroyed and **736,242** have been partially damaged rendering many homeless and left to live without any form of shelter.⁴ People are residing in camps or out in the open, by the roads close to their homes.

Massive displacement of the vulnerable population from their homes has exposed them to water and vector-borne diseases, as well as skin and eye/ear infections. The unprecedented floods have destroyed the already fragile primary healthcare systems in KP, Sindh and south Punjab. There is an urgent need for safe drinking water and sanitation facilities as well as hygiene promotion.

Among the affected populations, those already marginalised or living in vulnerable situations, such

as children, women, older people, differently abled as well as stateless people, refugees, and migrants, face a higher humanitarian and protection risk.

Moreover, the floods have severely affected essential infrastructure, natural landscapes and the community-based livelihood systems killing livestock, destroying crops, washing away agricultural land, and interrupting business and socioeconomic infrastructure in the 20 most affected districts.

According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)⁵, as of 1 September 2022, Sindh is by far the most affected province in terms of destroyed and damaged houses – at nearly one million in total and over 380,000 people living in relief camps. The number of houses destroyed and damaged in Sindh is more than tenfold compared to KP, Balochistan, and Punjab.

In terms of livestock, which is a critical source of sustenance and livelihoods for many families, Balochistan is the most affected with half a million dead livestock representing 68 per cent of all losses in this sector with Punjab registering some 28 per cent.

Sindh endured the highest crop losses (1.54 million acres), followed by Balochistan (over 300,000 acres), and Punjab (178,000 acres). Sindh, KP and Balochistan have faced the most destruction of roads and bridges rendering people and areas isolated.

The latest IPC acute food insecurity analysis from July 2022 estimated approximately 7.7 million people to be in IPC phases 3 and 4 (Crisis and Emergency) in 42 flood-affected districts⁶ which is approximately three million people more than was projected for June 2022 prior to the monsoon.

⁴ NDMA Monsoon SitRep No.80, 1 September 2022

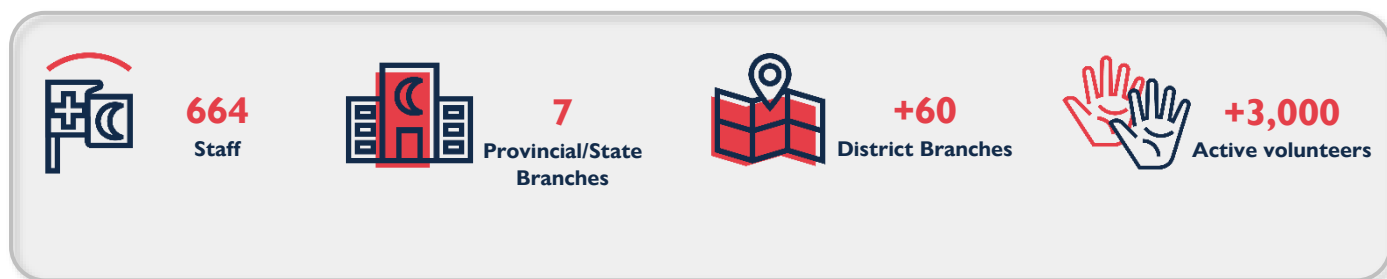
⁵ NDMA Monsoon SitRep No.80, 1 September 2022

⁶ Pakistan: 2022 Flood Response Plan, OCHA, 30 August 2022

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response



PRCS has more than 664 staff at the National Headquarters (NHQ) level, seven provincial/state branches, more than 60 district branches, as well as a roster of 3,000 active volunteers. It is engaged in national disaster management mechanisms and coordinates all field implementation with District Disaster Management Authorities through regular meetings. This local community presence and past operations enable the PRCS to enjoy community acceptance and access across the country, together with the capacity to deploy its rapid response personnel at national, provincial and district levels in the flood-affected areas utilising their expertise.

PRCS has expertise in health, disaster response, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme units supported by strong finance, logistics, procurement, IT and transport departments. And with a sufficient fleet capacity to deal with the operation, the PRCS can – should the need arise – purchase or rent additional vehicles for the smooth implementation of field activities. Furthermore, the PRCS has a central warehouse at Haripur, along with preparedness stock stationed at different geographic locations in the provinces. The PRCS has warehouses in every branch as well as two NHQ warehouses with disaster stocks.

The provincial branches of the PRCS are running projects including First Aid, Health, Disaster Management, Restoring Family Links (RFL) and Youth and Volunteers. Capacities and learnings from these programmes will be leveraged in the operation per district. Two of the districts targeted under this Emergency Appeal (EA) – Quetta and Chitral – are also targeted under a Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal focusing on support for displaced people from Afghanistan and host communities, as well as migrants and migration preparedness for future population movements. Activities under the population movement operation will continue as foreseen and will be coordinated with the flood response.

PRCS has been responding to the floods since early July through two DREF allocations. Currently PRCS is responding in 15 districts of Sindh, Balochistan, KP and Punjab through 4 branches, 250 volunteers, and 58 rapid response personnel (8 RDRT, 30 NDRT and 20 BDRT) aiming to reach the most vulnerable population with the most pressing immediate needs. Three mobile health teams have already provided basic health services to **7,020** people and eight water treatment plants have been installed to serve **24,000** people daily with safe water. Cash assistance has been provided to **9,800** people. Jerry cans and household hygiene kits have been distributed to 900 households and tents to 35 households. The emergency appeal will further expand on the existing response efforts, increasing scale and scope of the response, aligning interventions with the most pressing needs over the 16-month timeframe. Detailed needs assessments will further identify the most vulnerable population groups and their needs to ensure a more tailored approach. Efforts will be made to reach groups excluded from aid assistance from the government and other actors such as unregistered Afghans, stateless people, and unregistered refugees.

PRCS is well-positioned to further scale up its cash and voucher assistance responses as demonstrated by its **COVID-19 response**, reaching more than **20,000** households. Relevant expertise on cash and markets is available both at the NHQ and provincial branches.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The Government of Pakistan leads the national disaster management operation coordinated by the NDMA, the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) and District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs). The role of the PRCS as auxiliary to the public authorities is embedded within the National Disaster Management Plan among other first responder entities. Engaged in the coordination mechanism, the PRCS response operation is developed in coordination with the government, complementing and contributing directly to the government's response plan. Similar coordination efforts are carried out by the provincial branches of the PRCS with PDMAs.

The government has already released PKR 35 billion (CHF 154.4 million) under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) to support 4.6 million vulnerable flood-affected people nationwide, each receiving PKR 25,000 (CHF 112.5) in immediate cash relief. The government is also providing compensation to households who lost members in the floods, whose houses were destroyed or damaged and to those who endured injuries. In addition, the NDMA and the PDMAs have also supported people with in-kind support, including food packs, tents, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and jerry cans.⁷

Pakistan's Army, Air Force and Navy are supporting search-and-rescue operations, managing relief camps as well as aid delivery activities with fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters and boats. They have also provided water, tents, food packs and rations; as well as set up medical camps to assist people in need.⁸

2. International capacity and response

2.1 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) is present in Islamabad and able to support domestic coordination at the Humanitarian Cluster Team (HCT) and sectors coordination with heavy focus on provincial coordination. The IFRC CD has health, disaster response, National Society Development (NSD), Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Planning, Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting (PMER), Emergency Response Migration and Displacement, Human Resources (HR) and finance teams on board to support PRCS. Through this operation, additional capacities are being mobilized through the network.



provision of Food Items to flood affected population



Health



WASH



SGBV



Cash assistance



Essential household items

⁷ Details of the NDMA and PDMA's support are updated daily in the NDMA monsoon Situation Report published at: <http://cms.ndma.gov.pk/>

⁸ NDMA Monsoon SitRep No. 80, 1 September 2022.

There are three Participating National Societies (PNS) present in-country: **German Red Cross** supports the provision of food items, distribution of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion sessions to flood-affected population in KP and Sindh; **Norwegian Red Cross** on health, WASH and SGBV clinical management support with a Regional Health Coordinator with SGBV expertise present in the country; Norwegian Red Cross is also supporting transportation of cooked food to the affected areas in KP and **Turkish Red Crescent** supports provision of food items, non-food items such as essential household items (hygiene kits, tents, blankets, mattresses), road cleaning supplies, , medical camps, WASH and cash assistance in Balochistan and Sindh.

ICRC

Building on its core principles of humanity, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Pakistan has been serving the needs of vulnerable communities since 1947. The ICRC is also providing structural and programme support to 11 district branches of PRCS as part of the National Society ongoing programmes.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

The UN launched a Humanitarian Response plan on 30 August 2022 appealing for USD 160 million to support 5.2 million people over six months.⁹ The United Nations (UN) has already mobilised nearly USD 7 million for its response to the floods: The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is coordinating temporary learning facilities for education and nutrition support to treat those acutely malnourished, and to provide micronutrient supplementation for children and pregnant and lactating women. The World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are providing access to food, livestock and crop-related livelihood activities in targeted districts across Sindh, Balochistan, KP and Punjab provinces. The World Health Organization (WHO) is coordinating the health sector response implemented through non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with contractual services that include mobile health teams, medication support and the strengthening of public health structures. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF are leading on protection by focusing on the establishment of child protection/Gender-Based Violence (GBV) referral pathways notably in displacement camps. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), together with the IFRC, are leading the shelter sector to provide emergency shelter and household items. UNICEF is also coordinating WASH sector interventions focused on the provision of clean water, sanitation facilities and hygiene support. The PRCS, at the national and provincial level, is part of the coordination platforms and attends meetings regularly.

The Strategic Coordination Forum (SCF), co-chaired by the Chairman of the NDMA and the UN Resident Coordinator, serves as the decision-making forum across the NDMA, PDMA, and the UN and humanitarian partners. The Prime Minister has also formed a Relief Coordination Committee (RCC) for overall oversight and coordination of response and relief efforts. IFRC is part of the HCT representing the IFRC and PRCS in that forum. To avoid duplication of efforts, the actors will coordinate through the NDMA, PDMA and DDMA for a geographical division of targeting and activities. The IFRC and PRCS will actively participate in all coordination and clusters to ensure the most effective and complementary response. The PRCS adds value by already being present and/or implementing actions across the country notably in areas where other actors do not have a presence, such as certain districts in Balochistan.

Gaps in the response

Shelter and basic needs are now a priority. Those whose houses have been destroyed and damaged or who have been forced to leave their homes due to floods are in makeshift shelters by roadsides under open skies and in camps or hosted by relatives. People residing in camps or in the open lack shelter and protection from the weather and basic lifesaving and life-sustaining essentials. The government has been distributing tents for relief and has announced cash grants for those whose houses have been destroyed or damaged to support

⁹ [Pakistan: 2022 Flood Response Plan, OCHA, 30 August 2022](#)

shelter recovery. The PRCS will act in accordance with the government's request to humanitarian partners to contribute **tents** for the relief efforts, and there is an urgent need to support those affected with immediate **multipurpose cash** to cover their immediate basic needs. **Winterisation** support will be necessary for the medium-term in specific areas of Balochistan and KP.

There are also acute **WASH** service needs in the affected and targeted communities. Water supplies have been disrupted, and access to toilets has been affected. Safe drinking **water** and emergency **sanitation facilities** are needed where people are residing during the relief phase. There is a further need to mitigate the increased risk of disease transmission through **risk communication and community engagement** efforts, such as hygiene promotion coupled with hygiene items, which people lack due to displacement. Water treatment solutions and accessible sanitation facilities will be needed in communities for both the early and longer-term recovery.

Access to **health** services has been further hindered due to health facilities having been affected by the floods and the disruption to road connections. The health system was already overburdened, still recovering from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, to handle any health emergency including the **annual predicted diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, malaria, dengue, and meningitis**. Basic mobile health services are needed to alleviate pressures while complementing public health facilities reaching those most in need of medical attention in the relief phase. Community resilience building efforts are required for long-term recovery.

Security structures and the familiar **social protection mechanisms** will remain fragile or may be interrupted. The need for effective and efficient emergency event tracking needs to continue to be in place to mitigate mass internal displacement and a possible population movement. Access to basic necessities, services, and security continues to be a challenge for all, however, this is further exacerbated for vulnerable population groups such as women and girls, children, displaced and stateless people, migrants and refugees, persons with disabilities, and religious and ethnic minorities. With limited on-the-ground access to the most affected districts, **limited information** is available on the different and diverse population groups present and affected in the areas, limiting a more tailored approach at the planning stage.

Pre-existing cultural barriers and conservative gender roles present due to the patriarchal social construct in the affected areas limits coping mechanisms among women, including movement. While women's movements are traditionally low, in the camps they no longer have the security of their own homes. **Protection concerns for marginalised groups** are even further aggravated in such an erratic setting, including risks of SGBV. The Gender Needs Assessment from Pakistan's flood response 2010 (UNIFEM) showed that both public and private spaces were considered potential and actual sites of violence. The GNA also highlighted unequal access to decision-making as well as access to resources. The survey showed that decisions on coping strategies were primarily made by male household members, and at the same time, women had less access to cash and livelihood aid as out-of-house mobility was required or they were not considered economically active. Referral pathways to services for SGBV are, therefore, needed and detailed assessments need to be sensitive to PGI considerations.

While the plans of other humanitarian partners are foreseen mainly for **early-recovery** needs over six months, the Red Cross Red Crescent assistance will add value by providing **long-term recovery support** over 16 months to address livelihood needs, enhance adaptation capacity through nature-based solutions, restore critical landscapes to build the **resilience of communities** and support both communities and partners in developing **early warning and early action plans** while **integrating climate risks** across health and hygiene programmes.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Access: Many areas have become inaccessible due to washed away roads, prolonged rains, flooded roads and stagnant water in the areas targeted in this operation. The PRCS regional warehouses have already utilised their

emergency stocks. The IFRC, together with the PRCS, are looking into partnership options with Airbus to overcome some of these access issues and transporting items from HQ stocks to the regions while waiting for repaired connections and the waters to recede. Communication challenges have also become an issue due to mobile connectivity and electricity cuts in some areas, especially in Jafferabad, Jhal Magsi, Nowshera and Charsadda. The deployment and use of drones are also being considered keeping in mind any legal regulations and cultural sensitivities.

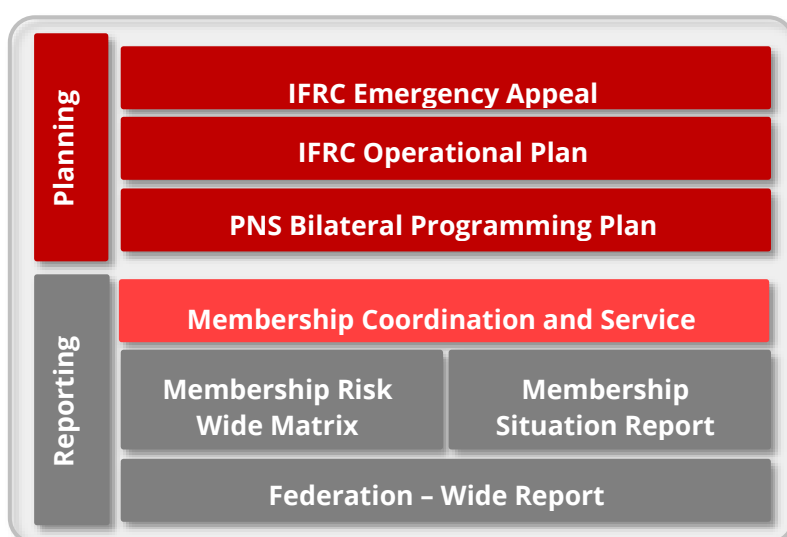
With such a large-scale response, HR challenges exist, with limited staff available at the moment and all branch staff fully occupied in the response. However, the PRCS mobilised staff from other branches which are not affected by the flood and will also hire new staff for the widespread response.

Security: The IFRC's security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific security risk assessments will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will also be identified and implemented. All IFRC staff must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training.

Considering the considerable threats in many of the affected areas (security phase orange and red), including militant activity, the difficulty of road access in flood-affected areas, road traffic accidents, sporadic civil unrest due to increased economic/financial tensions and instability and rapidly worsening floods – adequate measures will be taken to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel involved in this operation. This includes, but is not limited to, situation monitoring, regular or ad-hoc security/safety updates and advice, staff and movement tracking (i.e. via phone or SMS), security assessments in operation areas, pre-deployment security/safety briefs on the current security context, contingency plans, and the completion of the respective IFRC e-learning courses (i.e. Basic knowledge and prevention measures for responders, Personal Security, Security Management, and Volunteer Security). The IFRC regional and country security teams will maintain close coordination with external humanitarian actors in Pakistan on the situation, particularly in the flood-affected areas. The security team will also keep in close contact with the Pakistan RCS units and local administrations in the operational areas.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the PRCS and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximise the collective humanitarian impact. The IFRC is supporting the PRCS in coordinating a Federation-wide response together with in-country Participating National Societies (PNS) – the German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and



Turkish Red Crescent – through both multilateral and bilateral engagements. The IFRC will ensure **Federation-wide reporting** for the emergency response, demonstrating the collective support of the IFRC membership towards providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

Surge support has been activated, the IFRC is deploying a Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps) to support the National Society and guide the coordination among the IFRC membership. The operation will continue activating the Rapid Response Personnel system to allow the Membership to provide support with human resources and by reinforcing the Federation-wide Approach. Specific capacities will be allocated to strengthen membership coordination.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal, CHF 26.5 million, comprises all support and funding to be channelled to PRCS in the response to the emergency event. This includes the ongoing fundraising campaign of PRCS, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, CHF 1.5 million, and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat, CHF 25 million.

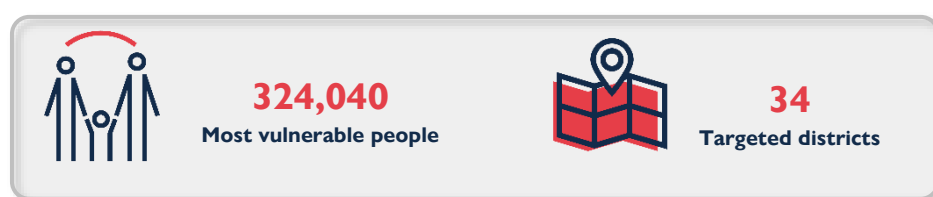
Movement Coordination

Movement coordination in Pakistan is anchored in the Movement Cooperation Agreement (MCA) outlining the functional coordination mechanisms with regular meetings at the leadership, operational, and technical levels. The functional Movement coordination mechanisms and practical application of the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) process in Pakistan continue to reinforce a coordinated and complementary Movement response.

In line with the new *Seville Agreement 2.0*, the PRCS will act as the convenor of the humanitarian response. As per its mandate, the IFRC will act as the co-convenor of the response, supporting the PRCS and ensuring that it has the capacity to remain at the centre of the Movement response. In addition, the IFRC will also maintain its coordination role, ensuring that the resources of the IFRC Network are used in an efficient and complementary manner.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision



The PRCS will provide immediate and long-term assistance to **46,291** of the most vulnerable households (**324,040 people**) in 32 districts severely affected by the floods. The operation will address the relief needs of those affected through shelter, health, WASH, and cash and voucher assistance (CVA) support, and the long-term recovery related to livelihoods and disaster risk reduction (DRR) over a period of 16 months.

The proposed interventions will complement the government's relief efforts and provide immediate relief assistance through multipurpose cash grants, tents, water treatment plants, emergency latrines, hygiene kits

and promotion, and health services. The operation will address long-term recovery needs and increase the adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable households by restocking livestock, providing business grants to restore small-scale community enterprises, provision of inputs and training for climate-smart agriculture, implementation of nature-based solutions and scaling up of climate-smart DRR early warning systems and climate change adaptation activities.

The plan may be revised following detailed assessments. The PRCS will specifically consider the additional vulnerabilities and challenges of women, persons with disabilities/illnesses, the elderly and unaccompanied children. Additionally, the PRCS will also consider the needs of internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and migrants. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team of PRCS will continuously monitor the implementation through activities such as conducting Post Distribution Monitoring to follow up with the supported people on the assistance provided to ensure accountability and quality of programming.

The overall response by the PRCS will be strengthened by reinforcing its existing district-level infrastructure and offering support to enhance the outreach in targeted districts. Based on the current understanding, the NSD and National Society Preparedness (NSP) needs are varied in different provinces, hence, the branch level set up would require support in terms of repair and maintenance along with HR, while for longer-term support, the IFRC's tools would be used to thoroughly assess the needs and develop plans keeping in view the PRCS NSD and NSP ambitions.

The EA is aligned with the Pakistan Country Plan, particularly through the recovery activities focusing on community-based disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and environmental protection as well as through the National Society Development actions. These activities will be continued beyond the emergency operation through unified planning in the 2024 country plan.

Anticipated climate related risks and adjustments in the operation

Short-term: The 2022 monsoon season is projected to continue at an extreme level until mid-September. More rains and subsequent floods are expected with further destruction and consequent health risks. The floods add to seasonal dengue and malaria risks that are endemic and usually peak after the rainy season. The PRCS, under the second allocation of the DREF, already planned the distribution of mosquito nets in the affected areas. Additionally, health and hygiene sessions, along with the provision of clean drinking water are ongoing. These activities, implemented by the PRCS, will augment the government's efforts to reduce the risk of endemic diseases in the flooded areas.

Medium-term: Winter season starts in the mountain districts of Balochistan and KP in November, bringing decreasing temperatures and snow. The operation includes winterisation assistance to people affected in these areas, and the distribution schedule is planned accordingly to reach people before snow hinders access.

Longer-term: Climate change projections predict increasingly frequent and intense extreme weather events for Pakistan, including drought, heat waves and heavy rains and floods. The operation's response is to incorporate climate-smart agricultural training, linkage development with the agriculture department, and DRR efforts which also improve environmental sustainability in line with our Green Response principles, such as solarised water filtration plants, waste management systems, and driving awareness on mitigating plantation activities. The PRCS also has the experience and the capacity to respond to heat waves with risk and health communications.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

The PRCS responded to the flood emergency from the first day with a presence in most of the affected areas and will build on the ongoing response, targeting 34 districts in KP, Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan (GB). The targeted districts are among the most affected in terms of damage. The PRCS is both present and already running operations in these areas.

Province	Affected Population	Targeted Districts	District Names
Balochistan	9,182,616	10	Jaffarabad, Jhalmagsi, Lasbella, Qilla Saif Ullah, Quetta, Pishin, Noshki, Sibi, Musa Khail, Bolan
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4,350,490	8	Swat, Charsadda, Nowshera, D.I Khan, Tank, Karak, Kohistan, Chitral
Punjab	4,844,253	5	Rajan Pur, DG Khan, Rahim Yar Khan, Layyah, Muzaffargarh
Sindh	14,563,770	10	Dadu, Thatta, Sanghar, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Badin Mirpur Khas, Umer Kot, Larkana, Qambar/Shahdad Kot
Gilgit Baltistan	51,500	1	Diamer
Total	32,992,629	34	

Close coordination is ongoing with authorities on allocations to geographic areas within the districts to target the most vulnerable areas/populations for relief assistance while avoiding any overlap. PRCS Mobile health teams are also in coordination with district health authorities, while target areas (Jafferabad, Jhal Magsi and Tank) have already been allocated in some districts.

Relief assistance from the PRCS will target households whose homes are either destroyed or severely damaged. Priority will be given to women-headed households, widows, persons with disabilities, sexual and gender minorities, migrants, refugees, IDPs, and ethnic and religious minorities in the target locations.


A detailed needs assessment will be carried out to identify the most suitable communities for the response. Furthermore, targeting for the different recovery/livelihood activities will be further refined following detailed assessments during the operation but will consider, for example, vulnerable farming households that lost their crops.


2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion, and community engagement and accountability


The CEA team will work closely with other thematic leads to ensure minimum CEA actions are adhered to in the operation and that the selection criteria are developed keeping in view of the minimum actions. The development of the selection criteria will be done in consultation with the communities, including different genders and groups within them, and there will be extensive and accessible sharing of the selection criteria. Additionally, the PGI assessment and analysis will be integrated into all of the needs and response assessments conducted, identifying the most vulnerable population groups among those affected and ensuring they are integrated, reached and prioritised within the response. By adhering to the minimum PGI standards, all activities will be implemented ensuring that no groups are excluded and/or services are rendered inaccessible.

Planned operations

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female: 54,880		CHF 7,295,000
	Male: 57,120		Total target: 112,000
Objective:	The National Society will respond in a principled manner to the emergency shelter needs of flood-affected people by providing emergency shelter items and winterisation kits to affected families.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide family tents to 16,000 families in flood-affected areas, along with guidance on how to set them up ensuring site drainage. 2. Provide winterisation kits (winter clothing) to 16,000 flood-affected families. 3. Depending on further discussions and requests from the government and identified gaps in shelter and settlements assistance, in both rural and urban areas, IFRC and PRCS will explore additional early recovery/recovery options to support people whose houses have been damaged and destroyed. This support could entail both weatherproofing, safe repairs and continuous support to those in need, as well as software activities that can benefit the affected HHs, communities and the NS. 		


 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 13,254	Female < 18: 46,182	CHF 4,241,000
	Male > 18: 13,794	Male < 18: 44,370	Total target: 117,600
Objective:	To address the long-term recovery needs of the flood-affected population through the provision of livestock, business support grants, and agriculture inputs.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of livestock to 10,000 households through CVA in the recovery phase of the operation. 2. Conduct a PGI-sensitive early livelihoods recovery assessment. 3. Improve livelihoods through the provision of agriculture inputs including seeds, fertilisers, and toolkits to 4,440 farmers, coupled with climate-smart agricultural training. Assistance will be provided through CVA or a combination as determined by the cash and market analysis. 4. Improve local enterprises with the provision of business grants to 2,000 households. 		

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 24,633	Female < 18: 79,233	CHF 2,347,000
	Male > 18: 23,667	Male < 18: 82,467	Total target: 210,000
Objective:	To address the immediate basic needs and contribute to increased purchasing power of targeted vulnerable households through the provision of multipurpose cash grants.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a cash and markets assessment and validation. 2. Provide multipurpose unconditional cash grants to 30,000 households in selected flood affected districts for one month worth PKR 16,000 (CHF 72) determined based on the PRCS monsoon contingency plan. The amount may be revised based on assessments in the field. 		

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)


(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female: 209,665	CHF 2,945,000
	Male: 218,223	Total target: 427,888
Objective:	To reduce immediate morbidity and mortality, and to prepare for, prevent, and rapidly contain emerging health risks in targeted districts across four provinces in flood-affected communities building their long-term resilience.	
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide primary health care services through mobile and static health units in 14 districts. 2. Provide maternal and child health services. 3. Provide first aid services to the injured and wounded. 4. Procurement and distribution of 8,000 mosquito nets. 5. Information dissemination in communities through IEC materials. 6. Conduct awareness sessions on health promotion and disease prevention. 7. Procurement of medicines and medical supplies. 8. Conduct PFA training for volunteers and staff. 9. Conduct PFA sessions for community members. 10. Conduct basic first aid training for staff, volunteers and community members. 11. Conduct epidemic control for volunteer training for staff and volunteers. 12. Conduct Public Health in Emergencies training. 13. Solarise selected government basic health units. 14. Preposition PPE. 15. Participation in coordination and cluster meetings. 	


 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female: 91,140	CHF 1,877,000
	Male: 94,860	Total target: 186,000
Objective:	Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate, accessible, safe and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.	
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deploy and maintain water treatment plants for two months in 20 districts. 2. Construct 500 pour-flush units in targeted districts based on consultations with targeted communities, with consideration for cultural preferences, safety, access for children and the disabled, anal cleansing practices and national standards. 3. Provide safe drinking water through the installation of 60 solarised water pumps and filtration plants. 4. Distribute 4,000 hygiene kits sufficient for one month to 28,000 people. 5. Conduct hygiene promotion activities in 20 districts. 6. Develop, print and distribute of IEC materials, taking into consideration local cultures and practices, while focusing on key hygiene issues. 7. Train staff and volunteers in Solid Waste Management (SWM) in 20 districts. 8. Train staff and volunteers on HH water treatment and safe storage. 9. Form community-based organisations (CBOs) in targeted communities. 10. Train CBOs on HH water treatment and safe storage in 20 districts. 11. Train CBOs on SWM in 20 districts. 12. Install solid waste segregation bins and waste bins in public. 13. Conduct cleanliness campaigns with the support of the CBOs and municipal corporations. 14. Conduct WASH in emergency training at the national level for PRCS staff. 	

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)


 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female: 76,500	CHF 380,000
	Male: 73,500	Total target: 150,000

Objective:	<p>The response will be implemented by applying a PGI lens ensuring that support is provided to the most vulnerable highlighted under the PGI analysis focusing on their dignity, accessibility, participation and safety, through mainstreaming PGI and PGI-focused actions.</p> <p>The awareness of communities will be enhanced as to protection concerns and two-way referral pathways for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) survivors while child protection will be ensured for a safe and secure environment for affected and vulnerable communities.</p>
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure integration of PGI in the needs analysis. 2. Support sector teams to include measures that address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including migrants, displaced people, children, older people, ethnic and religious minorities and people with disabilities) as well as protection concerns in their planning. 3. Ensure the application of IFRC Minimum Standards of PGI in emergencies within all response activities adhering to dignity, access, participation and safety (DAPS) through the development of a monitoring checklist. 4. Conduct training, for each technical sector, for staff and volunteers engaged in response on PGI in emergencies, minimum standards, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, SGBV and child protection. 5. Develop, disseminate and operationalise a two-way referral pathway for SGBV survivors and child protection with government, NGOs and UN agencies. 6. Establish and operationalise basic safeguarding mechanisms, sensitising staff and volunteers on its use. 7. Sensitisation of affected communities in and outside of camp settings on basic PGI, minimum standards, SGBV, and child protection through awareness building and dissemination of IEC material. 8. Actively participate in national and provincial protection clusters meetings.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female: 158,780	CHF 80,000
	Male: 165,260	Total target: 324,040
Objective:	<p>Community engagement and accountability will support the response to have a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities, and context, while ensuring ways of working collaboratively with people and communities by integrating meaningful community participation, timely, open, and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout the response.</p>	


Priority Actions:

1. Integrate CEA across the response so staff and volunteers have the knowledge and capacity to effectively engage communities.
2. Keep communities well informed about the operation's plans, progress, activities, selection criteria and distribution processes, delays and challenges, and their rights and entitlements. This can be ensured through community committees.
3. Establish a feedback mechanism (feedback desks during distributions and service delivery) for the operation in consultation with communities and programme staff. Feedback boxes will be installed at the recovery stage of the response. The hotline number will be displayed in communities throughout the project response stages.
4. Analyse, respond, and act on community feedback (bi-monthly), and use it to make changes and improvements to the operation.
5. Discuss or plan distribution processes with community members and key stakeholders, including the best days, times, and methods and how to protect people's safety and dignity.
6. Develop community feedback and management guidelines for the PRCS, to guide CEA integration in the response/long-term operations.
7. Strengthening of the hotline number (1030) for community feedback with suitable IT equipment for the 1030 team.
8. Capacity building of volunteers on the monsoon floods response operation to better prepare them for the helpline.
9. Involve communities in the real-time and end-line evaluations.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 55,600	Female < 18: 14,000	CHF 1,067,000
	Male > 18: 63,600	Male < 18: 16,800	Total target: 150,000
Objective:	To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities through enhanced climate smart risk reduction initiatives using an integrated programming approach.		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct Integrated Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (IVCAs) for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), WASH, health and climate change in vulnerable communities, including schools. 2. Promote and/or strengthen early warning systems in selected locations in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. 3. Promote the design and adoption of climate resilient infrastructure including water sanitation and energy services. 4. Establish youth clubs in targeted schools. 5. Form village committees. 6. Form village-based environmental management committees. 7. Conduct training on DRR and CDRT for village committees. 		

8. Conduct School Emergency Response Team (SERT) training.
9. Conduct capacity-building training (proposal development) for village committees.
10. Train village committees on environmentally friendly practices.
11. Train school safety youth clubs on school safety components.
12. Basic climate change training for youth clubs in different schools.
13. Train VCs and community members on recycling and composting.
14. Develop Integrated Community Risk Reduction Plans (ICRRP) based on the IVCA findings (inclusive of DRR, WASH, Health and Climate Change and Adaptation (CCA)).
15. Develop School Safety Plans based on hazard mapping.
16. Conduct community and school evacuation drills.
17. Conduct community disaster awareness campaigns (DRR, climate change) as well as awareness campaigns at schools (DRR, health and hygiene, FA).
18. Conduct cleanliness campaigns with relevant departments and communities.
19. Adoption of nature-based solutions, e.g., plantation, reforestation and habitat restoration activities in communities with the support of relevant stakeholders.
20. Raise awareness about plastic pollution and CCA with communities.
21. Construct solid waste collection points.

Enabling approaches


 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 75,700	Female < 18: 7,560	CHF 3,257,000
	Male > 18: 94,600	Male < 18: 11,340	Total Target: 189,200
Objective:	To strengthen and reinforce PRCS structures at the provincial and district levels, and the National Society volunteer base, while improving service delivery and PRCS footprints at the community level.		
Priority Actions:	National Society Capacity Strengthening The PRCS has varied needs in terms of its outreach to flood victims in the different provinces of Pakistan. For instance, Sindh has very few well-functioning branches, however, some branches need renovation, repair and maintenance and HR support. KP has mostly good infrastructure in its districts, however, HR is limited. Baluchistan has a PHQ that needs support as well as the establishment of new branches in the districts where the PRCS operates. More longer-term OD ambitions will be clear once the response phase is over and will be further reflected in the next revision of the OS.		

Below are some key activities that need to be carried out to strengthen PRCS capacities in the short and longer term.


1. Strengthen and reinforce PRCS structures in the relevant districts (Sindh, KP and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK)).
2. Increase and improve the outreach of the PRCS to support communities in Baluchistan and Punjab.
3. Assess branch capacity needs through branch organisational capacity assessment (BOCA) conduction in PRCS selected districts and provide support based on findings (short-term/long-term).
4. Support in the repair and maintenance of branch infrastructure/fleets.
5. Provide HR support to the PRCS at NHQ, PHQs and district branches.
6. Support in capacity building of branch staff/volunteers on the Safer Access Framework (PHQ level).
7. Support in capacity building of PRCS district/provincial branches on financial reporting.
8. Conduct planning/review meetings at the national and provincial levels to share any progress or identification of gaps that can help in decision-making/improve implementation.
9. Implement a Preparedness for Effective (PER) response approach.

Volunteer Management and Development


1. Conduct Volunteer recruitment and registration through the online Volunteer management system/manual. The target is to recruit 50 volunteers per district in all PRCS interventions.
2. Conduction induction/orientation sessions for the volunteers regarding Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and Code of Conduct.
3. Conduct basic training for NS volunteers' capacity strengthening like First Aid, Volunteering in Emergencies, Integrated/Sectoral trainings for volunteers, one-day Y Adapt training.
4. Conduct District Disaster Response team training for volunteers
5. Establish skill-based Youth Development centers at PRCS district branches to improve their skills in coordination with Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA).
6. Display and circulate actionable & Contextualized What Now service key messages about Flood hazards to raise awareness through wall art among the flood affected communities. (The NS is already onboarded on WhatNow service).
7. Manage NS volunteers' insurance and safety.

 Coordination and Partnerships	Female: 14,000 Male: 6,000	CHF 0 (integrated with other areas) Total target: 20,000
Objective:	Strengthening coordination within the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhancing cooperation with external partners.	
Priority Actions:	<p>Membership Coordination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate membership HR, in-kind and cash contributions to the operation. 2. Facilitate coordinated response planning, reporting and information sharing among the membership. 3. Promote further membership coordination so that the PRCS can have a well-established mechanism for membership coordination. 4. Map out all in-country PNS projects to maximise opportunities to tap resources, both financially and technically, in support of the PRCS. <p>Movement Cooperation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As part of the Strengthening Movement Cooperation and Coordination (SMCC), all the partners will strengthen and increase the coordination for holding regular strategic level meetings. This would include IFRC, PRCS, Partner National Societies (PNSs) and ICRC and the frequency of such meetings can be increased depending on the disaster situation 2. Holding regular meetings at the operational level among movement partners, sharing information to avoid duplication. 3. Conduct technical meetings, as necessary, among the sectoral heads to bring further coherence in the planning and response efforts and keep the management informed. <p>Engagement with external partners</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PRCS and IFRC will ensure close coordination with HCT at the strategic levels and engage by sharing regular updates with HCT and other relevant coordination structures. 2. The IFRC will represent the Membership in Cluster meetings. 3. The PRCS and IFRC will coordinate with the NDMA at the highest levels to keep them updated and engaged on the humanitarian response with regular updates and meetings. This will also involve humanitarian diplomacy efforts to advocate for better flood preparedness in the affected regions and overall flood-prone districts and to facilitate importation formalities for humanitarian assistance. 4. PRCS will ensure coordination with non-governmental actors in provinces and districts through engagement in coordination forums organised by PDMA offices/District government. 	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The PRCS will ensure close coordination with Provincial, District Disaster Management Authorities and health departments regularly. This will include bilateral meetings in each province and with the district government monthly at a minimum. 6. As mandated through its commitment to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and within the current Humanitarian Coordination Structure in Pakistan, as outlined in the Pakistan Floods Humanitarian Response Plan, IFRC will support the coordination of the Shelter and NFI Sector/ Shelter and NFI Working Group in co-leadership with IOM.
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 Shelter Cluster Coordination	Female > 18: 245,750	Female < 18: 197,050	CHF 200,000
	Male > 18: 256,300	Male < 18: 200,900	Total target: 900,000 People*
Objective:	<p>Ensure active and close coordination with shelter actors to provide shelter assistance to those impacted.</p> <p><i>* This target corresponds to the HRP target for the Shelter and NFI Sector</i></p>		
Priority actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IFRC and IOM to agree on how to jointly support the Shelter and NFI Working Group, by agreeing on specific roles and responsibilities in resourcing the coordination of the Shelter Sector. 2. In coordination with the RC and HC at the strategic level, and with NDMA and Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) convening at the operational level, the IFRC Shelter Sector Coordination Team, in co-leadership with the IOM Shelter Sector Coordination Team, engages and mobilises SNFI WG partners to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adequately resource the SNFI WG / Sector coordination at the national and sub-national levels. b. Support needs assessments to determine the key intersectoral priorities and the priority shelter needs of the different groups impacted by the floods. c. Identify key gaps in addressing the priority shelter needs of the different groups and those of the most vulnerable. d. Discuss and agree on minimum standards and the range of options for emergency shelter assistance. 3. Convene a SNFI WG / Sector SAG to develop a preliminary emergency shelter response strategy addressing the different priority needs of the different groups in context and produce relevant and contextual guidance on key technical issues, key protection issues (e.g., returns, relocation and resettlement), overall and specific environmental considerations, HLP, etc., to better inform the response. 		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate regular, localized and predictable coordination of the SNFI WG partners at both national and sub-national level to enable a coherent and well-informed shelter response. Actively advocacy with donors, government and relevant stakeholders in finding ways to ensure that priority shelter needs of the most vulnerable are timely and adequately addressed
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 IFRC Secretariat Services	Female > 18: 1,800	Female < 18: -	CHF 1,699,000
	Male > 18: 1,200	Male < 18: -	Total target: 3,000
Objective:	Enable effective international disaster management coordination, strengthen the PRCS log, HR, finance, PMER, and information management for a better response in the current disaster and in the longer-term to benefit the National Society with enhanced support for its future operations.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Coordination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The IFRC APRO and HQ will provide strategic direction and technical expertise for the design, implementation, and coordination of the emergency operation. <p>Information Management (IM)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate and stream information management within the operation through the activation of SIMS. Support in data collection, management and analysis, expertise and advice on the operation, including advising PRCS assessments and emergency 3w mapping. Ensure updated information on the GO emergency page. <p>PMER</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Train relevant staff and volunteers on monitoring/PDM and Reporting in Emergency (RiE) Support Operation team in planning and regular reporting including, Operation Updates, Situational Reports, Implementation Plan and Final Reporting. Develop monitoring and reporting Framework, including implementation of Indicator Tracking Table (ITT) for quality data gathering. Conduct appropriate monitoring for the operation. Conduct real time evaluation within the first six months of the operation through consultant. Conduct end line evaluation within the last six months of the operation through consultant <p>Logistics/Security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support local and international procurement for the operation, including the launch of a mobilisation table seeking in-kind donations and support for the most needed items. 		

Support logistics solutions for the operation to reach flood affected areas.

2. Integration of the NHQ warehouse in a web-based system (assets/inventory).
3. Complete digitalisation of the PRCS fleet system.
4. Support the PRCS with web-based software to ensure real-time reporting, stock control and visibility across different levels of the PRCS.
5. Train NDRT logistics to build the PRCS logistics team's capacity across the country with technical support from APRO IFRC.
6. Review and revise the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for PRCS procurement, and procurement manuals.
7. Roll-out procurement manuals at the PHQ level.
8. Procurement of IT equipment.
9. Support in steel racking for the Haripur and Karachi warehouses, repacking of items in the Haripur warehouse, and installation of a fire alarm and security system in all NHQ warehouses (Safety & Security).
10. Establish PHQ level 'Security/Control Rooms' as a pilot project (AJK, KP, and Baluchistan).
11. Conduct an area-specific security risk assessment for any operational area where any IFRC personnel will be deployed; risk mitigation measures to be identified and implemented.

Finance

1. Support in financial management of the operation, including timely financial reporting
2. Support in finance development system for PHQs and district branches
3. Revise financial policy and development of module on finance management in emergencies (Consultant and APRO support)
4. Provide HR support for strengthening of finance department at NHQ, PHQs and districts.

HR

1. Coordinate rapid response personnel for the operation.
2. Establish an HR technical working group (including the IFRC, ICRC, and PNS) with the participation of branches.
3. Review the PRCS HR manual with the HR Technical Working Group (TWG).
4. Hire a consultancy firm to conduct a salary and compensation survey with the local market.

Communications

1. Provide support to the PRCS on media relations and content gathering.
2. Support and amplify the communications efforts of National Societies globally through the production and distribution of high-quality and dynamic resources and content for social media, hard-hitting media and advocacy messages.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Use the IFRC's global and regional platforms to promote the emergency appeal. 4. Manage reputational risk at the country, regional and global levels. 5. Provide in-country support with the deployment of surge personnel. 6. Ensure coordinated communications between Movement components at all levels, to speak and act with one unified voice to build trust, uphold reputations and position National Societies as leading community actors. 7. Speak and act with one unified voice to build trust, uphold reputation and position National Societies as leading community actors
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Risk management

Risk	Likelihood (Low/medium/high)	Impact (Low/medium/high)	Mitigating actions
Accessibility: Targeted affected areas are inaccessible, halting operations.	High	High	Mapping of the affected districts with the situation being monitored by on-the-ground teams and other organisations in the field.
Monsoon season and ongoing flooding: Rainfall continues increasing the severity of the flooding and damage in targeted and non-targeted areas.	Medium	High	Coordination with the NDMA, PDMA, DDMA, and MET on the rainfall situation and damages, and a reassessment of the plans and support provided.
Security & safety: Security situation in some of the target locations may deteriorate.	Medium	Medium	The security situation will be monitored by the PRCS and IFRC, with operations implemented based on the IFRC's emergency security guidelines. Efficient communication channels will be established to ensure effective information sharing with staff, volunteers and the affected population to provide safety.
Logistics: Supply chain disruptions, procurement delays, capacity and compliance issues.	Medium	High	Timely start of procurement during the preparation phase; fallback on the international supply chain to avoid delays in procurement; capacity building on logistics for National Societies; ensure adherence to IFRC's financial management and procurement rules; tenders and contracts with suppliers are monitored by the IFRC's Supply Chain Management. The IFRC will support the PRCS in procurement processes.

Reporting: Overdue reporting and late reconciliation of work advances, subsequent cash flow delays.	Medium	Medium	Coordination at all levels; means of communication identified at the operational and strategic levels allowing for regular monitoring and follow-up.
Procedural processes may cause delays in the transfer of mobile money to the targeted populations.	Medium	Medium	The risk can be mitigated through effective planning and coordination within the PRCS, and Provincial, District authorities.
Physical assault	Medium	Medium	Rely on vehicle transport as often as possible. Staff shall regularly share movement information with the control room and follow the defined security protocols for field operations.
Robbery	Medium	Medium	Encourage staff to take vehicles; alert guards equipped with acoustic alarms; reduce all movement during dark hours; staff should move only in groups of at least two people.
Delayed hirings for the flood response.	Medium	Medium	This can be overcome by emergency recruitment and simplifying procedures for such hirings.

Quality and accountability

The PRCS will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch level. Using contextualised tools and taking safety and security measures into consideration, the PRCS/IFRC joint monitoring teams will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support to accomplish the proposed actions in the intervention areas. The Information Management (IM) team will help in analysing the data. A mid-term review and final evaluation are planned.

Sector/Area	Indicators	Targets
Shelter, Housing and Settlements	<i># of people targeted for the provision of Winterized kit in the response period</i>	112,000
	<i># of people targeted for shelter assistance in the response period</i>	112,000
Livelihoods	<i># of targeted households were provided livestock as source of livelihood.</i>	10,000
	<i># of household livelihood from agriculture restored through the provision of material or cash support.</i>	4,440
	<i># of household's small-scale community-based business was restored through capacity building and provision of business grants.</i>	2,000
Multi-purpose Cash	<i># of households who successfully received cash after being identified and processed for cash assistance.</i>	30,000
Health & Care	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on Psychological First Aid</i>	180
	<i># of volunteers and staff provided with FA personal pouches</i>	800

	<i># of consultations through the NS's medical services or different clinical ERU configurations of the RCRC Movement.</i>	324,040 (min)
	<i># of people reached with antenatal services in emergencies</i>	3,880
	<i># of LLINs (long-lasting insecticide treated nets) distributed</i>	8,000
	<i># of BHUS rehabilitated through solarization</i>	5
WASH	<i># of litres of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply (cumulative)</i>	120,000/day for 2 months
	<i># of household latrines constructed</i>	500
	<i># of households provided with hygiene kits</i>	4,000
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in emergency WASH</i>	500
PGI	<i># of sectoral or PGI assessments conducted using the PGI Minimum Standards</i>	10
	<i># of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards</i>	460
	<i># of referrals made (SGBV, Child Protection or other) via a common referral pathway</i>	5
CEA	<i># of complaints received through feedback mechanisms</i>	1,600
	<i># of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability (disaggregated by staff / volunteers / sex)</i>	25
Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	<i># of people reached by RCRC through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation activities</i>	150,000
	<i># of people trained in DRR related areas (vulnerability and capacity assessment or climate change adaptation, first aid, contingency planning, or emergency response)</i>	150,550
	<i># of communities that have formed community committees with the support of NSs, representing community people from all walks of life and working with specific roles related to disaster preparedness and risk reduction</i>	80
	<i># of communities that have developed and implemented the community plan of action for DRR with RCRC support</i>	80
	<i># of people reached by RCRC through disaster risk reduction Public Awareness Messaging and Public Education (PAPE) campaigns</i>	150,000
NS Capacity Strengthening	<i># of strategically located branches in the flood-affected regions offered capacity building support</i>	26
	<i># New branches/office opened in the flood affected areas that increase the outreach of the NS</i>	10
	<i># of volunteers recruited/registered for supporting the NS response</i>	1,750
	<i># of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations</i>	2,000
	<i># of IFRC monitoring and support missions</i>	20
	<i># of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support (e.g., PSS) appropriate to the emergency</i>	2,000
Coordination and Partnerships	<i># of movement coordination meetings organized, where updates are provided to the Movement partners</i>	16
	<i>Movement coordination mechanism is described and active</i>	Yes
Shelter Cluster Coordination	<i># of Shelter Cluster meetings attended by the IFRC relevant staff</i>	10
	<i># of coordination meetings done with the shelter cluster members</i>	12

	# of shelter workshops held	3
IFRC Secretariat Services	% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures	100%
	% of operational staff for IFRC receive a security briefing	100%
	# of volunteers involved in response who are insured	400
	Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes
	# of finance staff receiving financial reporting training	26
	# of monitoring visits by PRCS/IFRC Programme/PMER staff throughout the response operation	22
	# of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response	2

Safeguarding measures planned include training for staff and volunteers engaged in the response on PGI in emergencies, minimum standards, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, SGBV and child protection. A two-way referral pathway for SGBV survivors and child protection with government, NGOs and UN agencies is expected to be developed, disseminated, and operationalised. The operation will also ensure that child safeguarding and PSEA mechanisms are in place and that staff and volunteers are sensitised. The IFRC child safeguarding risk assessment will be conducted.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Federation Wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement	IFRC Secretarian Funding Requirement in support of the Federation Wide funding ask
26.5 million CHF	25 million CHF

*For more information on the Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRPK023 - Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PAKISTAN Monsoon FLOOD 2022

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	20,232,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	7,295,000
Livelihoods	4,241,000
Multi-purpose Cash	2,347,000
Health	2,945,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,877,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	380,000
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	1,067,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	80,000
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	5,156,000
Coordination and Partnerships	200,000
Secretariat Services	1,699,000
National Society Strengthening	3,257,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	25,388,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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Reference



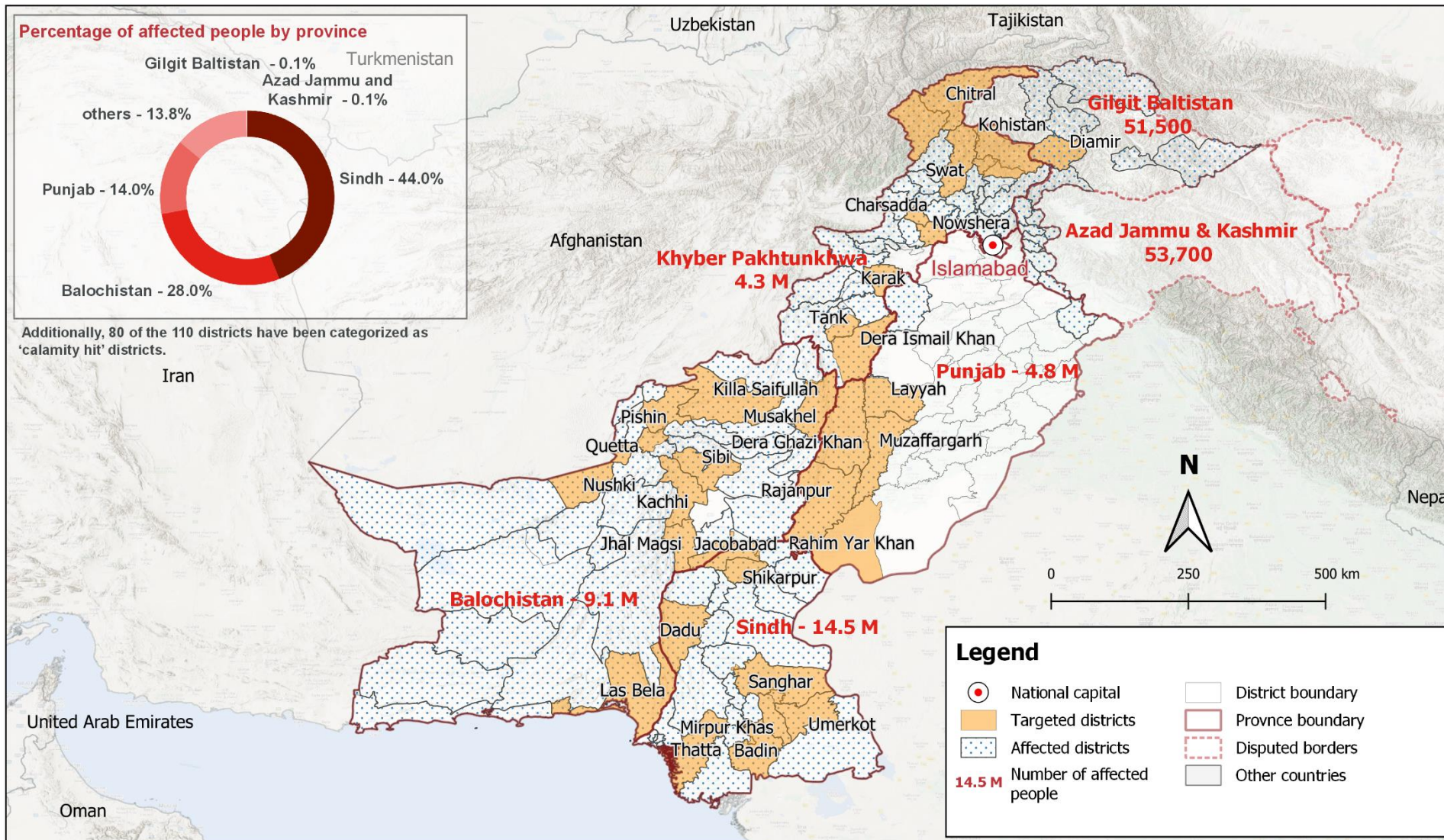
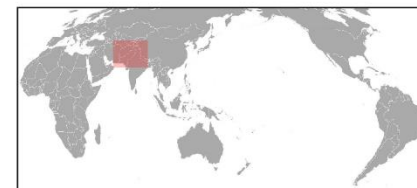
Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal and updates](#)
- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)



Pakistan: Monsoon Floods Emergency Appeal

4 September 2022



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