

# REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

## REVISED OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Pakistan, Asia Pacific | Floods




Hygiene promotion session with children (Photo: German Red Cross)

Appeal №: <b>MDRPK023</b>	To be assisted: <b>1,000,000 people</b>	Appeal launched: <b>28/08/2022</b>
Glide №: <b>FL-2022-000270-PAK</b>	DREF allocated: <b>CHF 1 million</b>	Disaster Categorisation: <b>Red</b>
Operation Start date: <b>23/07/2022</b>	Operation End date: <b>31/12/2023</b>	
Operational Strategy Revision	Revision #: 1	Date: <b>17/10/2022</b>

**IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 40 million**  
**Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 55 million**

## TIMELINE

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- 14 June 2022:** Heavy rains begin affecting areas of Pakistan amid the start of the monsoon season, resulting in some casualties and damage.
  - 11 July – 30 August 2022:** Destructive flash floods reported across Pakistan while landslides significantly worsen across the country, resulting in hundreds of deaths and affecting tens of millions of people.
  - 22 and 23 August 2022:** The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) requests that the IFRC launch an Emergency Appeal on its behalf and the Government of Pakistan requests support from the PRCS.
  - 25 August 2022:** The Government of Pakistan declares a national emergency and requests international assistance to respond to the deteriorating flooding across the country.
  - 26 August 2022:** The government officially defined 66 districts as being “calamity hit”: 31 in Balochistan, 23 in Sindh, nine in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and three in Punjab.
  - 28 August 2022:** The IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for CHF 25 million targeting 324,040 people and increases the DREF allocation up to CHF 1 million as a loan.
  - 29 August 2022:** The IFRC’s Rapid Response Capacity alert launched for various profiles and the Emergency Response Units (ERU).
  - 20 September 2022:** The government raised the number of “Calamity hit” districts to 84 which include 32 in Balochistan, 23 in Sindh, 17 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, nine in Gilgit-Baltistan, and three in Punjab.
  - 6 October 2022:** The IFRC revises its Emergency Appeal to CHF 40 million (IFRC Secretariat) / CHF 55 million (Federation-wide) to assist 1,000,000 people.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY REVISION

The Operational Strategy (OS) was revised approximately three and a half months after the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) first started responding to the floods locally and over a month after the first version. Since the original OS was published, a multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment (MSRNA)<sup>1</sup> was carried out under the overall leadership of the National and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities and the Humanitarian Country Team to identify the key humanitarian impacts of the 2022 floods and pressing priority needs in order to plan the country-wide humanitarian response. The IFRC and PRCS, together with the IFRC Membership, have been coordinating Red Cross Red Crescent inputs and support for the assessment with the results feeding into this revised OS, which scales up activities in all sectors to reach more people, with a special focus on increasing preventative public health interventions, including improved access to sanitation and hygiene awareness to respond to the emerging health crisis, while further strengthening protection and inclusion aspects in the operation. This 16-month emergency response continues to maintain a strong focus on relief, early recovery and improvements to affected communities, according to their emergency phase. It will continue to leverage the existing presence of the PRCS and outreach to the most vulnerable in the affected communities and also consider longer-term climate change mitigation efforts.

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<sup>1</sup> [Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Flood-Affected Areas, September 2022.](#)

## DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Pakistan is experiencing its worst floods in decades triggered by the unprecedented monsoon rainfall from mid-June until the end of September 2022. Compared to the national 30-year average, this year's monsoon has brought nearly three times more rainfall, affecting over 33 million people and leaving 20.6 million in need of assistance.<sup>2</sup> Despite the slowly receding water levels, the emergency continues in parts of the country. Beyond the vast immediate needs, the magnitude of essential recovery support is becoming apparent, given the large-scale destruction of homes, crops, and livelihoods. Contaminated water supplies, poor living conditions, and inaccessible healthcare are also giving rise to a public health crisis on a massive scale.

As of early October, many parts of the country remain flooded,<sup>3</sup> with an estimated 15 million individuals still at risk. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), though waters have receded, 63.1 per cent of people have lost at least 70 per cent of their income, with 44.9 per cent reportedly having lost their full income, highlighting the necessity for livelihood and recovery support.<sup>4</sup> In Sindh and Balochistan, the flood waters have started to recede, but the emergency continues, and flooding is still occurring in the southern parts of Sindh.

The country's already fragile public healthcare system and struggling economy had not yet recovered from the impacts of COVID-19, only to be overwhelmed by the floods which exacerbated existing socioeconomic vulnerabilities, including the limited climate adaptation capacity and resilience of those affected. Millions of people are already experiencing acute food insecurity, which is projected to continue into 2023 due to the impact of the floods. The economic situation of households will likely worsen due to the floods in the most affected areas, mostly through the disruption to agricultural production. Without decisive relief and recovery efforts to help the most vulnerable, up to nine million people may be driven into poverty.<sup>5</sup>

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 due to increases in food and fuel prices, drought, livestock diseases, and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>6</sup> The floods drastically worsened the situation across all affected areas, with Balochistan and Sindh hit extremely hard.

Pakistan is also hosting many displaced people from Afghanistan. Some 800,000<sup>7</sup> Afghan refugees are hosted in the affected districts of Sindh, Balochistan and KP in a highly vulnerable situation, particularly those without legal status. For example, a refugee camp<sup>8</sup> in Nowshera KP was washed away and the refugees were once again displaced, some for the third time in their lives. The pandemic – and now the floods – have significantly impacted living conditions, negatively affecting the livelihoods, health, safety, and protection of the refugees.

## Severity of humanitarian conditions

Over 2.1 million homes have been damaged or destroyed, displacing more than eight million people, over half a million of whom are living in relief camps.<sup>9</sup> Access and availability of health services have dramatically decreased due to flood waters, damaged road access, and the destruction of health facilities. Nationwide, at least 1,460 medical facilities have been damaged or destroyed,<sup>10</sup> and more have become inoperable due to the shortage of doctors and medical personnel. There is a shortage of female doctors and health workers, disproportionately

<sup>2</sup> [OCHA, Revised Pakistan 2022 Floods Response Plan: 1 Sep 2022 - 31 May 2023.](#)

<sup>3</sup> [Preliminary Satellite Derived Flood Evolution Assessment](#), UNOSAT, 4 October 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Save the Children, Multisectoral Needs Assessment, [Pakistan MSNA Report 2022\\_final \(3\).pdf](#).

<sup>5</sup> [World Bank, Press Release, 6 October 2022.](#)

<sup>6</sup> [IPC Acute Food Insecurity Situation October 2021 - March/April 2022 and Projection for April/May - June 2022.](#)

<sup>7</sup> [UNHCR Flash Update #3](#), 23 September 2022.

<sup>8</sup> [TheNationalNews.Com](#), 13 September 2022.

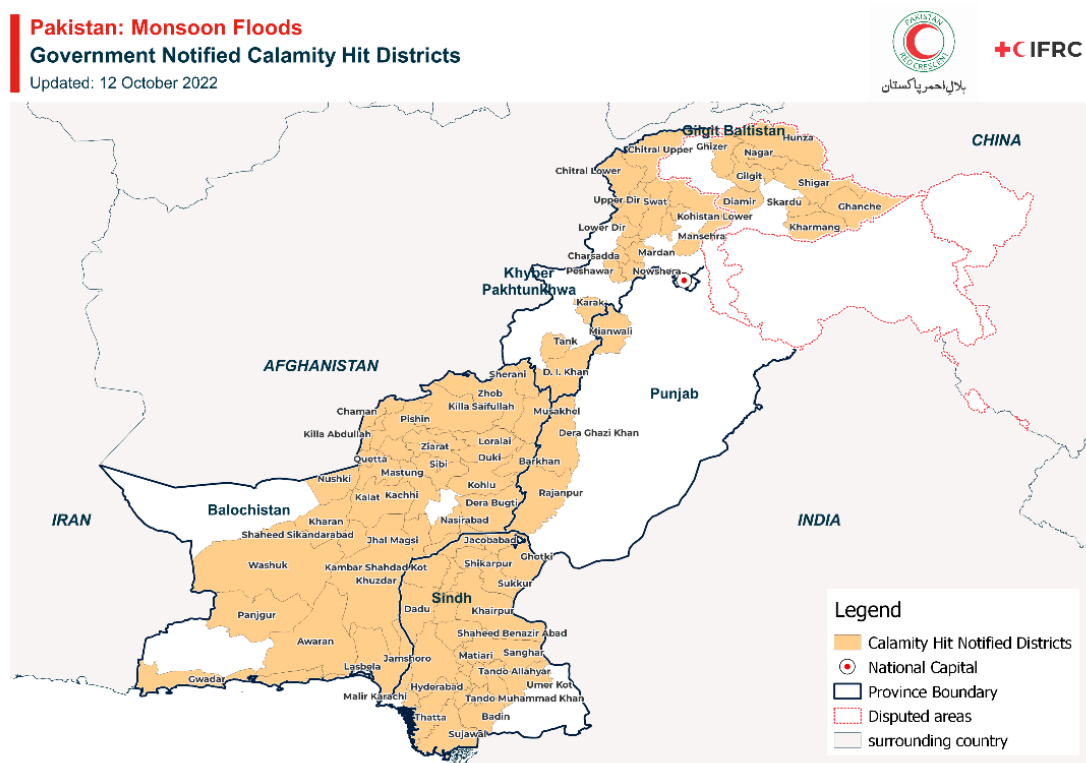
<sup>9</sup> [NDMA Daily Situation Report No. 93, 14 September, 2022.](#)

<sup>10</sup> [IRC, Early Need Identification \(ENI\) Report, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 13 September 2022.](#)

affecting women and children and their access to critical health services. Additionally, a shortage of essential medicines has been reported, including those for chronic health conditions. The lack of sanitation and access to safe drinking water are critical problems which, together with the stagnant waters, have led to a significant increase in water and vector-borne diseases, as well as skin and eye/ear infections; people who have been displaced are at greater risk of these conditions, given their poor living conditions. In Sindh's flood-affected areas, half of the water systems are estimated to be damaged, with the rate of damages at one-third in Balochistan and one-fifth in KP.<sup>11</sup>

More than 8.6 million people will experience crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 3+) in the coming months and well into 2023, primarily in Sindh and Balochistan.<sup>12</sup> The devastation of crops, agricultural land, livelihood assets, and livestock are the primary causes compounding the existing vulnerabilities. Households in flood-affected areas largely rely on agriculture and animals for their sustenance and livelihoods. More than 1.1 million livestock have perished, and 2.6 million hectares of crops have been negatively impacted.<sup>13</sup> Seventy-three per cent of the impact on crops is within Sindh alone. Balochistan is the most affected in terms of livestock losses with half a million dead livestock (representing 42 per cent of all losses in this sector), with Sindh registering some 38 per cent.<sup>14</sup> The severe agricultural damage and animal losses are having a significant effect on the economy, livelihoods, and food security. Food insecurity has directly impacted the nutritional status of children, with almost 600,000 in flood-hit areas experiencing severe food shortages and at risk of severe acute malnutrition; several thousand are already suffering from severe acute malnutrition with medical complications and need urgent medical interventions.

Among the affected and displaced populations in general, unaccompanied children and, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities face a higher humanitarian and protection risk. Particularly vulnerable are those who are already marginalised or living in endangered situations, such as transgender, stateless people, refugees, and undocumented migrants.



<sup>11</sup> [OCHA Situation Report No. 4, 2 September 2022.](#)

<sup>12</sup> [OCHA, Revised Pakistan 2022 Floods Response Plan: 1 Sep 2022 – 31 May 2023.](#)

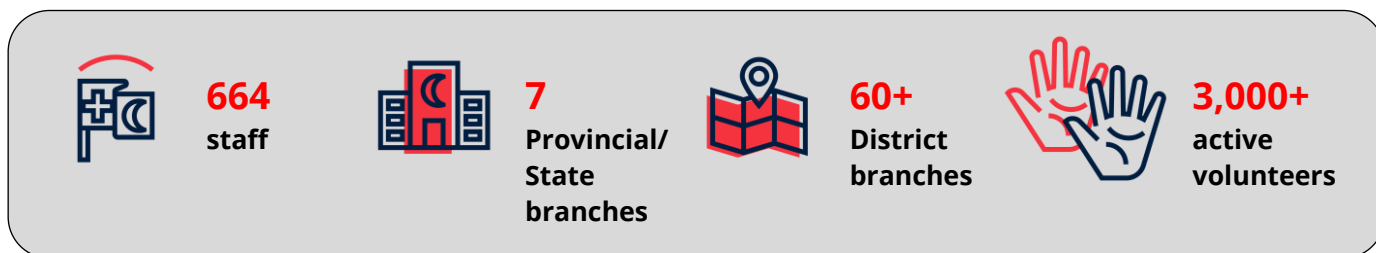
<sup>13</sup> [FAO, GIEWS Country Brief: Pakistan 4 October 2022.](#)

<sup>14</sup> [NDMA Daily Situation Report No. 117, 8 October 2022.](#)

# CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

## 1. National Society response capacity

### 1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response



The PRCS 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.

The 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. It also has relevant experience in cash and voucher programming. There is an existing fleet capacity and more vehicles have been procured for the smooth implementation of field activities. Furthermore, the PRCS has a central warehouse at Haripur, along with preparedness stocks stationed at different geographic locations in the provinces, and warehouses in every branch as well as two NHQ warehouses. The preparedness stocks from all the warehouses were utilised at the start of the crisis.

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 are leveraged in the operation per district. Two of the districts affected by floods – 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.

The PRCS continues to respond to the floods since its onset in early July, having already reached 267,358 people through Federation-wide support. Currently, the PRCS is responding in 45 districts of Sindh, Balochistan, KP, Punjab, and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) through 250 volunteers, also prioritising its rapid response personnel. The PRCS has focused relief assistance in the first phase of the operation to address the most pressing immediate needs in shelter, food, health, and hygiene: 13,854 families have been provided with tents, 7,980 families with tarpaulins, 23,351 families with blankets, 10,865 families with household food parcels sufficient for a month and 13,944 individuals with hot meals.

Furthermore, with the growing number of cases of disease outbreaks in affected districts, the PRCS has distributed 15,316 families with hygiene and dignity kits, 7,823 jerry cans and buckets, and 16,976 mosquito nets to increase the practice of good health and hygiene. The PRCS has also ensured increased access to basic services of healthcare and safe water access in some of the most affected districts of Sindh, Balochistan and KP with the deployment of six Mobile Health Units and fourteen medical sites reaching 24,283 people in hard-to-reach locations and installed six water treatment plants reaching an average of 2,400 families daily with safe water.

## 1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

The Government of Pakistan leads the national disaster management operation coordinated by the National Disaster Management Authority (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 conducted by the provincial branches of the PRCS with PDMAs.

To coordinate the country's response to the monsoon rains and floods, the government of Pakistan has set up a National Flood Response and Coordination Centre (NFRCC), which is made up of representatives from the Pakistani Armed Forces, provincial governments, and federal stakeholders.

The government has already released PKR 59,77 billion (CHF 269.8 million) under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) to support more than 2.3 million flood-affected households 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. Additionally, the NDMA and PDMAs have also supported people with in-kind support, including food parcels, tents, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and jerry cans.<sup>15</sup> Pakistan's Armed Forces and civil administration have been providing search-and-rescue, logistics, engineering support, and also distributed assistance collected and coordinated by the NDMA.

A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) led by the government is also being developed to address and better support longer-term reconstruction and climate-resilient recovery efforts.

## 2. International capacity and response

### 2.1 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

#### IFRC membership

The IFRC Pakistan Country Delegation and the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Delegation are providing technical support to the PRCS. The IFRC has scaled up its capacity and that of the PRCS with over 50 technical and coordination profiles through the IFRC rapid response system locally and globally as well as with several technical Emergency Response Units to ensure quality humanitarian programming while allowing humanitarian assistance at scale. Furthermore, the IFRC is coordinating a Federation-wide response together with in-country Participating National Societies – the German Red Cross (GRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) and Turkish Red Crescent (TRCS), alongside ICRC and other Movement partners who are also directly supporting efforts by the PRCS.<sup>16</sup>



<sup>15</sup> Details of the NDMA and PDMA's support are updated daily in the NDMA monsoon Situation Report published at: <http://cms.ndma.gov.pk/>

<sup>16</sup> Details on contributions can be accessed on the [Go-Platform](#).

Under the Federation-wide flood operations, the German Red Cross is supporting the provision of food items, distribution of kitchen sets and hygiene kits, and hygiene promotion sessions to flood-affected populations in KP, Sindh, and Punjab provinces; the Norwegian Red Cross is supporting the provision of hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets, hygiene promotion sessions and primary healthcare services through deployed Mobile Health Units in KP and Sindh provinces, in addition to the transportation of cooked foods to the affected areas in KP; while the Turkish Red Crescent is supporting the provision of food items, essential household items such as hygiene kits, tents, blankets, mattresses, mosquito nets, and road cleaning supplies, and will also provide cash and healthcare assistance through unconditional cash grants and deployed Mobile Health Units in Balochistan and Sindh provinces.

## **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 the PRCS as part of the National Society's ongoing programmes in conflict-affected areas.

## **2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response**

The UN launched a revised Humanitarian Response plan on 4 October 2022 appealing for USD 816 million to support 9.5 million people in need over nine months.<sup>17</sup> The World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are providing access to food, livestock and crop-related livelihood activities targeting 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 Ministry of National Health Services and Regulation and Coordination and WHO co-chair the Health Sector coordination meetings.<sup>18</sup>

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (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) is leading the shelter sector to provide emergency shelter and household items. UNICEF is coordinating both WASH sector interventions focused on the provision of clean water, sanitation facilities and hygiene support, in addition to 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 Strategic Coordination Forum, co-chaired by the Chairman of the NDMA and the UN Resident Coordinator, serves as the decision-making forum across the NDMA, PDMA, UN and humanitarian partners. The Prime Minister has also formed a Relief Coordination Committee to provide overall oversight and coordination of response and relief efforts. The IFRC is part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) representing the IFRC and PRCS in this forum. To avoid duplication of efforts, the actors coordinate through the NDMA, PDMA and DDMA for a geographical division of targeting and activities. The IFRC and PRCS actively participate in all coordination and sectors to ensure the most effective and complementary response. IFRC supports IOM in the Shelter Sector coordination. The PRCS adds value by already having close coordination with the DDMA through existing programmes and by being present and implementing actions across the country notably in areas where other actors do not have a presence, such as certain districts in Balochistan, and reaching marginalised groups such as undocumented migrants.

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<sup>17</sup> [OCHA, Revised Pakistan 2022 Floods Response Plan: \(1 Sep 2022 – 31 May 2023\), 4 October 2022.](#)

<sup>18</sup> [WHO Emergency Appeal: Health Crisis in Flood-Affected Pakistan \(September 2022 - May 2023\), 5 October 2022.](#)

## Gaps in the response

Shelter and basic needs continue to be a priority for the over seven million people displaced who are living in informal settlements without any basic facilities. Many families in Sindh can still be seen living in the open, on elevated parts of the land by roadsides, in need of emergency shelter, food, and household items. In KP and parts of Balochistan, people are now returning to what remains of their homes. They need early recovery support for their shelters and basic necessities, with attention to debris removal and housing solutions considering the elevated risk of floods reoccurring again in the future. Multipurpose cash assistance is needed to respond to basic needs where markets are functional. The impact of the presence of displaced people on host communities has yet to be assessed and may need to be taken into account. Winterisation support, such as winter clothing will be necessary in specific areas of Balochistan, Sindh and KP where temperatures can fall well below freezing.

There is an urgent need to support the recovery in livelihoods to address growing food insecurity. Support is needed particularly in the agriculture and livestock sectors, including orchards based on the multi-sector rapid needs assessment results. Between 71 and 86 per cent of respondents in different provinces indicated that they were unable to work due to the floods and, therefore, their capacity to sustain their families has been significantly impacted. Agriculture-based livelihoods were clearly the most affected, followed by livestock-based livelihoods, daily labour in non-agricultural sectors, and sales of handicrafts. The main needs highlighted by respondents were first food for their families and then livestock inputs such as fodder and vaccines, while animal sheds are also needed for livestock to be viable. Women highlighted the particular need for inputs for crops and orchards.<sup>19</sup>

There are acute WASH service needs in the affected and targeted communities. The damage to water systems has hindered access to safe drinking water, which was cited as a major issue by 64 per cent of key informants in 25 flood-affected districts covered by the MSRNA. Most sanitation facilities have also been damaged and at relief camps, there is no access to proper sanitation. As a result, open defecation has increased from 21 per cent before the floods to 35 per cent while the use of working indoor toilets has dropped conversely from 63 per cent to 45 per cent.<sup>16</sup> Women and girls lack access to basic menstrual hygiene supplies as well as other personal hygiene items. Safe drinking water and emergency sanitation facilities are needed. Once people can return to their homes, there will be a need to increase household water and sanitation coverage. There is a further need to mitigate the increasing risk of disease transmission through hygiene promotion as well as promoting water treatment and safe storage methods at the household level, together with risk communication, community engagement, and the provision of hygiene kits and solid waste management.

As the floodwaters recede in many areas, health concerns are emerging as the second wave of disaster. Sanitation issues caused by contaminated water supply and crowded temporary shelters have given rise to rapidly increasing cases of acute watery diarrhoea, respiratory, and skin conditions. Roughly 134,000 cases of acute watery diarrhoea were reported in Sindh province,<sup>20</sup> comprising one in five consultations,<sup>21</sup> while in Balochistan, a quarter of consultations were for diarrhoea. The stagnant water left after the floods also increases the risk of vector-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria. In Sindh province, 44,000 cases of malaria have already been reported,<sup>21</sup> accounting for 8 per cent of all cases. Dengue cases are at least 50 per cent higher after the monsoon rains, especially in Karachi where hundreds of dengue patients are being admitted to hospitals daily.<sup>22</sup> These health concerns are exacerbated by intermittent access to health services; numerous healthcare facilities have been damaged, hindering access to healthcare and disrupting the cold chain necessary for safe vaccine storage consequently impacting routine immunisation.

Flooding has disproportionately affected the health status of women and children. A widespread lack of safe delivery services, family planning supplies, and vaccines, has made it increasingly difficult for women to access

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<sup>19</sup> [Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Flood-Affected Areas, September 2022.](#)

<sup>20</sup> [UNICEF, Pakistan Humanitarian Situation Report No. 3, 20 September 2022.](#)

<sup>21</sup> [UNICEF, Pakistan Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4, 28 September 2022.](#)

<sup>22</sup> [WFP Pakistan Situation Report, 19 September 2022.](#)

maternal and child health services. A lack of 24/7 emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) facilities for pregnant women in KP, Sindh, and Punjab provinces further complicates the situation for women of childbearing age. It was reported that ordinary residential deliveries made up a fifth of all deliveries. Punjab (38 per cent) has the highest reported rate of home births, followed by KP (26 per cent) and Sindh (3 per cent).<sup>23</sup> Thousands of children have been impacted by limited access to food leaving them at elevated risk of severe acute malnutrition and its complications. Displacement and interruption in family and community routines have had a significant impact on the mental health of children with an estimated 50 per cent reporting distress.<sup>24</sup> Children who have lost their homes and schools are at risk of psychological problems and protection concerns. And while there is limited availability of mental health and psychosocial support services at the provincial level, there is also a prevailing stigma on mental health problems.<sup>21</sup> Stocks of essential medicines and medical supplies have been affected and are critically low, while the damage to transport infrastructure has made access to essential health services extremely challenging.

Disrupted routines, displacement and distress have increased protection concerns in affected communities. Women and children, especially girls and marginalised groups, are reported to be at higher risk of sexual violence, exploitation, abuse, and harassment, as a result of pre-existing inequities, gender discrimination, and societal norms being aggravated. The situation is further exacerbated in Sindh province where 16 per cent of respondents under the MSRNA reported that no safe and secure locations were available for women and girls in their neighbourhood.<sup>25</sup> Men and women must often share unhygienic, poorly lit and crowded facilities in displacement, distant from their tents, increasing the risk of exposure to violence. There is an increased risk of harmful coping techniques to deal with displacement and the loss of sources of income. Child marriages are reported to be on the rise in some of the affected communities. Women, girls, and children are often not consulted during needs assessments, which indicates that the humanitarian response has not sufficiently considered the particular needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls and is not providing sufficient access to assistance or protection.<sup>26</sup>

While in some locations, feedback is being collected informally, there is a need for more systematic documentation and addressing of community feedback to understand the challenges of accessing humanitarian support while ensuring that community insights can be used for operational planning. A lower number of female volunteers may well impact the amount of feedback received from women.

While the plans of other humanitarian partners are foreseen mainly for emergency and early-recovery needs over six to nine months, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement 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 in GB and KP province has now been mostly restored allowing required assistance to reach the affected areas, with only some specific areas remaining hard to reach. In Sindh, some parts of Dadu district continue to have access challenges due to stagnant flood water. Access in Balochistan is hindered due to the long distances and road infrastructure which remain damaged due to floods. A few areas, such as Jaffarabad district, are more accessible via Jacobabad district in Sindh province.

The PRCS has utilised emergency preparedness stocks available in regional and headquarter warehouses. Additional stocks and further replenishment are underway through in-kind support, and international and local procurement. Some logistical and procurement challenges remain resulting in various delays in the delivery

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<sup>23</sup> [Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Flood-Affected Areas, September 2022.](#)

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

timeframe as seen in the validation of locally procured medicine for which alternative strategies are being identified.

HR challenges exist, with limited staff available and all branch staff fully occupied in the response. However, the PRCS mobilised staff from other branches which are not affected by the floods and will also hire new staff for the widespread response. The IFRC has also mobilised extra resources locally and through its global network to support the response.

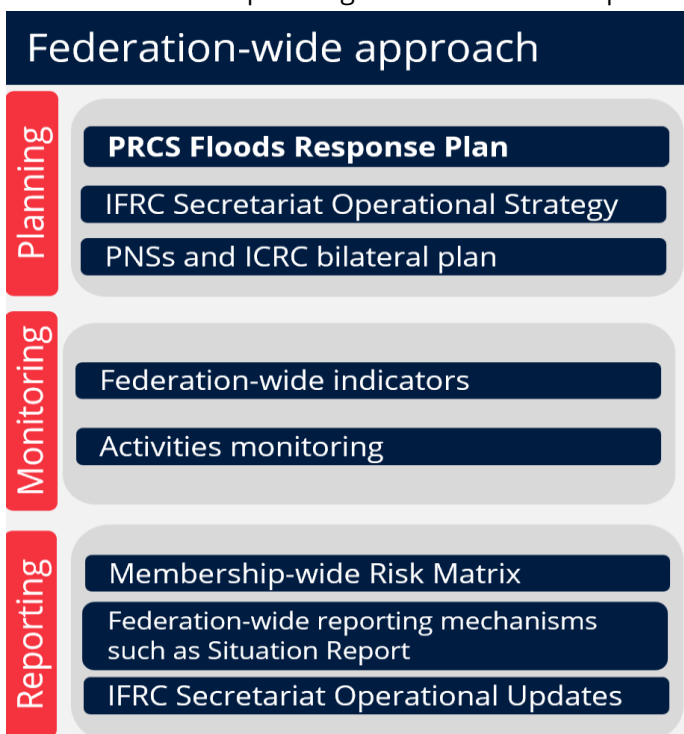
KP province’s security situation is volatile, impacted by militant activity in the border areas as well as the settled districts of the province, while in Sindh province, the situation can be unpredictable due to high crime rates. Balochistan province continues to remain a Security Phase Red for IFRC staff and personnel. Militant incidents in Balochistan province targeting law enforcement agencies and civil infrastructure are reported regularly, while security forces remain active against militant elements. However, the PRCS already has a well-regarded presence and acceptance in the province and is among the few organisations with direct access to its affected areas.

The IFRC’s security policies and procedures will be applied to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area-specific security risk assessments will be conducted for all operational areas with mitigating measures in place for the identified risks. The IFRC will strengthen its current security structure by establishing effective networks in the field that are complementary to pre-existing structures to facilitate an operational security environment that complies with IFRC minimum security requirements. 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. The National Society’s security framework will be applicable throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under the IFRC security’s responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management, will be applicable. Any field missions undertaken by IFRC personnel will follow the current IFRC travel approval process, current health advisories, and business continuity planning guidance regarding COVID-19.

## FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This operation is a Federation-wide response led by the PRCS and supported by the IFRC and PNSs under the PRCS floods response plan. The PRCS floods response plan comprises three phases: 1) Relief; 2) Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction; and 3) Resilience. The Federation-wide planning is based on the response priorities of the PRCS and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. It contributes to better coordination, leveraging the capacity of all members of the IFRC network in the country and demonstrates the collective humanitarian impact of the Red Cross Red Crescent membership responding to the floods. The IFRC will establish a monitoring and data collection mechanism to ensure Federation-wide reporting for the emergency response by engaging closely with partners.

Surge support has been activated and a Head of Emergency Operations will work together with a membership coordinator to support the PRCS 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 technical capacities, reinforcing the Federation-wide approach. Under this approach, the IFRC will lead by ensuring that



safeguarding mechanisms are established, and staff and volunteers are both aware and oriented on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and its reporting mechanisms.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal, CHF 55 million, comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the PRCS floods response. This includes the ongoing fundraising campaign of the PRCS, the fundraising asks of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies of CHF 15 million, and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat of CHF 40 million.

## **Movement Coordination**

The PRCS is the convenor of the humanitarian response in line with the Seville Agreement 2.0. As per its mandate, the IFRC is the co-convenor.

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. Movement coordination is anchored in the Movement Cooperation Agreement (MCA) outlining the functional coordination mechanisms with meetings at the strategic, operational, and technical levels. Additional coordination mechanisms have been set up to address the coordination needs at the onset of the crisis, with a Movement coordination meeting three times a week, with the IFRC, all PNSs present in the country and the ICRC.

# **OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

## **Vision**

The PRCS will provide immediate and long-term assistance to one million individuals affected by the floods. The operation will address their relief needs through shelter, health, WASH, cash and voucher assistance (CVA) support, and the long-term recovery needs related to livelihoods and disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation over a period of 16 months.

The proposed interventions will complement the relief and early-recovery efforts of the government and other actors through multipurpose cash grants, tents, tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, blankets, water treatment plants, emergency latrines, hygiene kits and hygiene promotion, and health services, as well as preventative public health interventions including mosquito nets. The operation will address the 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, inputs, and training for climate-smart agriculture, and for kitchen gardening for women, implementing nature-based solutions and scaling up climate-smart DRR early warning systems and climate change adaptation activities. The plan may be revised following further assessments.

The PRCS will specifically consider the additional needs and vulnerabilities of women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities/illnesses, and marginalised groups, such as transgender people, refugees, and undocumented migrants.

The overall response by the PRCS will be strengthened by National Society Development (NSD) and Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) efforts reinforcing existing PRCS district-level capacities and outreach in targeted districts. For operational needs, the branch level will be reinforced with HR, repairs, and maintenance. For longer-term support, the IFRC's capacity assessment tools will be used to thoroughly identify priority needs and develop plans to strengthen the response capacities of the PRCS as well as to further build on its long-term National Society Development aims.

The OS 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 continue beyond the emergency operation through unified planning in the 2024 country plan.

### **Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation**

Despite its very low carbon footprint, Pakistan is one of the ten countries most affected by extreme weather events globally while climate change projections predict an increasing frequency and intensity of such events, including drought, heat waves and heavy rains, floods and glacial melting, which will lead to an ever more vicious cycle. The operation's response is to incorporate climate-smart agricultural training, development linkages with the agriculture department, and DRR efforts which also improve environmental sustainability in line with the IFRCs Green Response principles, such as solarised water filtration plants, waste management systems, and driving awareness on mitigating plantation activities.

## **Targeting**

### **1. People to be assisted**

The revised OS aims to reach at least one million flood-affected people in five provinces across Pakistan, prioritising the most affected – Sindh, Balochistan and KP. The PRCS has been providing assistance since July and reached nearly 270,000 people through the Federation-wide response.

The operation targets the most vulnerable people whose houses have been destroyed or are considered unliveable, and who have not received support from the government or from other actors. Priority will be given to women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, transgender people, displaced individuals, migrants, refugees, and other marginalised groups.

Four of the worst affected districts in Sindh, Balochistan and KP host the highest number of Afghan refugees who already struggled to access basic necessities prior to the floods which have only further been exacerbated. The PRCS is well-placed to reach these marginalised communities with assistance having worked with some of them prior to the floods, particularly to meet their health needs.

As the situation evolves and notably as the health needs increase, the geographic targeting will be adjusted accordingly. The selection of districts considers the level of flood impacts, health needs as well as the capacity of the PRCS in those districts, complementing the government's efforts and those of other humanitarian actors. The targeting of affected communities within the districts is done in coordination with the District Disaster Management Authority and health authorities.

Targeting for early-recovery, recovery and resilience assistance will be based on detailed assessments prioritising marginalised communities considering, for example, vulnerable farming households that lost their crops, and is also meant to be complementary to other possible assistance that is distributed.

The PRCS has both a presence and access to many of the worst affected and hard-to-reach locations, for example, in Balochistan. The National Society has ongoing programmes and community relationships in these locations through local staff, volunteers and branches that are linked to local and national disaster management structures. This allows for a more effective response considering the possible logistical and security challenges in the current context.


### **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 together with communities and keeping in view the minimum actions. The development of the selection criteria will be done in consultation with the communities, actively reaching out to different genders and marginalised and vulnerable groups within them, and there will be extensive and accessible sharing of the selection criteria, feedback channels and opportunities to triangulate them. Furthermore, there will be a mechanism to ensure that individuals can reach out to advise if they are not selected but fit the selection criteria or if the criteria are (even implicitly or accidentally) excluding marginalised or vulnerable groups.

PGI considerations will be integrated into technical need and response assessments and analysis, identifying the most vulnerable population groups among those affected and ensuring that they are prioritised, have safe access and opportunities to participate, and that their specific needs are addressed within the response. Technical sectors, with the support of the PGI team, will take systematic and concrete actions to mainstream PGI considerations to support and ensure dignity, access, participation, and safety, adhering to PGI minimum standards in emergencies. The response will take specific actions and establish mechanisms to address and mitigate identified protection risks, including Child Protection, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

## Planned operations


### INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


 <b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Female: <b>68,600</b>	<b>CHF 11,898,000</b>
	Male: <b>71,400</b>	<b>Total target: 140,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Respond to the immediate and longer-term shelter needs of flood-affected people by providing emergency shelter items, winterisation kits and sustainable shelter assistance to affected families.	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<b>Provision of emergency shelters</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide 20,000 families in flood-affected areas with family tents or shelter/roofing kits depending on the condition of the beneficiaries' housing.</li> <li>2. Provision of basic household items to 20,000 HH in flood-affected areas including kitchen sets, blankets, and winterisation clothing kits.</li> <li>3. Identify gaps in shelter and settlements assistance, in both rural and urban areas, to explore additional recovery assistance options to support communities and people whose houses have been damaged or destroyed. Support could entail debris removal activities, provision of shelter tool kits, weatherproofing and safe repairs to damaged homes and community facilities, and a participatory</li> </ol>	

approach to safe shelter awareness (PASSA) at the community level.

**Capacity building**

1. Train PRCS staff and volunteers in shelter in emergency, PASSA and Build Back Safer.
2. Community Awareness Raising: Build Back Safer.


 <b>Livelihoods</b>	Female: <b>114,660</b>	<b>CHF 7,471,000</b>
	Male: <b>119,340</b>	<b>Total target: 234,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Contribute to the immediate and long-term recovery needs of the flood-affected population through the provision of hot meals and resources to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets.	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide hot meals to 24,000 people for a month in three districts for three months during the emergency phase.</li> <li>2. Conduct a PGI-sensitive early livelihoods recovery assessment.</li> <li>3. Provide livestock support to 15,000 households through CVA in the recovery phase.</li> <li>4. Improve livelihoods through the provision of agriculture inputs including seeds, fertilisers, and toolkits to 5,000 farmers and provide climate-smart agricultural training.</li> <li>5. Improve local enterprises with the provision of business grants to 2,000 male and female-headed households.</li> <li>6. Diversify household food intake and women’s income sources by supporting 8,000 women with home gardening resources.</li> </ol>	

 <b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female: <b>171,500</b>	<b>CHF 3,973,000</b>
	Male: <b>178,500</b>	<b>Total target: 350,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Address immediate basic needs and contribute to restoring the purchasing power of targeted households through the provision of multipurpose cash grants.	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a cash and markets assessment and validation.</li> <li>2. Provide multipurpose unconditional cash grants to 50,000 households in selected flood-affected districts for one-month worth PKR 16,000 (CHF 72) based on the PRCS monsoon contingency plan. This cash amount was determined based on an average of the support being offered by other actors as well as the Pakistani government prioritising food assistance.</li> </ol>	

3. Encourage women who are the head of households to receive the cash for the benefit of the household through information sessions held by the PRCS within the community.

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

### (MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 <p><b>Health &amp; Care</b> (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support / Community Health / Medical Services)</p>	Female: <b>343,422</b>	<b>CHF 4,208,000</b>
	Male: <b>357,438</b>	<b>Total target: 700,860</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Reduce immediate morbidity and mortality, and prepare for, prevent, and rapidly contain emerging health risks in flood-affected communities in targeted districts building their long-term resilience.	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b><u>Curative Care:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide primary health care, including maternal and child health services and medicines through mobile and static health units in 20 districts.</li> <li>2. Provide first aid services to the injured and wounded.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Public Health/Preventive/Promotive Care:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community mobilisation, information dissemination and awareness sessions on health promotion and disease prevention.</li> <li>2. Provide Psychological First Aid to affected communities.</li> <li>3. Awareness sessions on PGI and CEA for community members.</li> <li>4. Epidemic control for volunteers and/or community-based health and first aid services to conduct relevant prevention and awareness-raising activities.</li> <li>5. Distribute 10,200 mosquito nets.</li> <li>6. Conduct a feasibility assessment for the possible set-up of Oral Rehydration Points to conduct community-case management of cholera.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Capacity Building:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trainings for staff and volunteers on Psychological First Aid (PFA), basic first aid (also for community members), epidemic control, public health in emergencies, ORP, PGI and CEA.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Rehabilitation:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitation and solarisation of selected government basic health units.</li> </ol>	



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female: **88,200**

**CHF 3,059,000**

Male: **91,800**

**Total target: 180,000**

### Objective:

Sustainably reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in the targeted communities through increased access to affordable, appropriate, accessible, safe, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.

### Priority Actions:

#### Access to safe water

1. Water quality monitoring in public water sources and at the household level in 15 districts.
2. Deploy and maintain 15 water treatment plants for four months in 15 targeted districts providing safe drinking water to 6,000 HHs.
3. Construct, rehabilitate and/or upgrade new boreholes/hand pumps and water supply systems in 15 districts (10 solarised water pumps, filtration plants, 100 hand pumps, new or rehabilitated, and 100 boreholes;) in consultation with both male and female community members to ensure accessibility to all.
4. Distribute 8,000 domestic filters for household water treatment and promote household water treatment awareness in the targeted communities. Assess further needs for household water treatment and safe storage to ensure access to safe water while permanent systems are rehabilitated or constructed.

#### Access to sanitation and hygiene

1. Construct 3,000 emergency and permanent latrines in targeted districts with consideration for cultural preferences, safety, access for children and persons with disabilities, anal cleansing practices, menstrual hygiene management and national standards.
2. Distribute 5,000 hygiene kits and dignity kits sufficient for two months to 35,000 people.
3. Install solid and household waste segregation bins in public places and conduct cleanliness campaigns with the support of community-based organisations and municipal corporations.

#### Hygiene promotion

1. Conduct hygiene promotion activities through Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology and IFRC HP in Emergencies guidelines in 20 districts inclusive of the use of IEC materials developed in consideration of local cultures and practices and linked to the feedback mechanism during household visits.

### Capacity building

1. Train PRCS staff and volunteers in WASH in emergency and PHAST.
2. Establish and train water user committees consisting of both male and female members in targeted communities.


## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

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

	<b>Protection, Gender, and Inclusion</b>	Female: <b>107,800</b>	<b>CHF 551,000</b>
		Male: <b>112,200</b>	<b>Total target: 220,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure that Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) for all is considered in the response through the strengthening of PRCS PGI mechanisms and capacities inclusive of PGI mainstreaming in each technical sector and PGI specific activities focusing on inclusion and protection.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Support technical teams in mainstreaming PGI in the implementation facilitating safe access to assistance and addressing the identified vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including persons with disabilities, migrants, displaced people, children, older people, and minorities) as well as protection concerns through trainings, tools and monitoring checklists.</li><li>2. Conduct basic PGI sessions, for IFRC and PRCS staff and the engaged volunteers.</li><li>3. Establish long-term mechanisms in the PRCS to institutionalise PGI in ongoing operations and future programming/response by building staff and volunteer capacity (PGI in emergencies, disability inclusion, SGBV, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding and child protection), revising and operationalising draft PGI policy and related mechanisms, and having designated HR in place.</li><li>4. Develop contextualised and inclusive material on PGI messaging and implementation, including SGBV, PSEA and child protection, in consultation with the PRCS, CEA team and diverse relevant stakeholders.</li><li>5. Map, develop, disseminate, and operationalise a two-way referral pathway in at least three provinces for SGBV and child protection in coordination with the government, ICRC, NGOs and UN agencies.</li></ol>		


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Sensitisation of affected communities in and outside of camp settings on basic PGI through awareness building and the dissemination of IEC material.</li> <li>7. Pilot safe spaces for women and children to support affected communities in the recovery in one province.</li> </ol>
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	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female: <b>158,780</b>	<b>CHF 167,000</b>
		Male: <b>165,260</b>	<b>Total target: 324,040</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure the operation is integrating meaningful community participation, timely, open, and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen, respond to and act on feedback to collaboratively understand and address community needs, priorities, and the context.		
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrate CEA across the response through staff and the capacity building of volunteers to effectively inform, respond, and engage communities and remain accountable to them in the operation by applying CEA in emergency guidelines and minimum actions.</li> <li>2. Establish, strengthen and/or maintain feedback mechanisms (feedback desks and feedback volunteers during distributions and service delivery, feedback boxes and helpline numbers) for the operation in consultation with communities and programme staff.</li> <li>3. Develop community feedback and management guidelines, including standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the PRCS, to guide feedback integration and digitalisation in response/long-term operations.</li> <li>4. Analyse, respond to, and act on community feedback, using it to make changes and improvements to the operation.</li> <li>5. Support sectors in sharing content based on community questions and concerns (linked to the feedback data) in preferred languages, useful formats and through multiple trusted/accessible channels through designated CEA staff and volunteers in place.</li> <li>6. Build the capacity of the 1030 helpline volunteers and provincial helpline volunteers in feedback logging and communication techniques on the monsoon floods response operation for more effective responses to callers.</li> </ol>		

	<b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</b>	Female: <b>73,500</b>	<b>CHF 3,366,000</b>
		Male: <b>76,500</b>	<b>Total target: 150,000</b>

<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen the targeted resilience of communities through enhanced climate smart risk reduction initiatives using an integrated programming approach.
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct Integrated Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (IVCAs) and develop Integrated Community Risk Reduction Plans for DRR, WASH, health, and climate change in vulnerable communities.</li> <li>2. Form, operationalise, and support Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) with training on Disaster Risk Recovery, Community Disaster Resilience Tools, and environmentally friendly practices such as appropriate waste management, composting, and recycling.</li> <li>3. Promote and strengthen early warning systems through a multi-pronged approach, including School Emergency Response Team training, evacuation drills, and hazard mapping, during the recovery phase.</li> <li>4. Promote the design and adoption of climate resilient infrastructure including water sanitation and energy services, and adopt nature-based solutions such as plantation, reforestation, and habitat restoration.</li> </ol>

## Enabling approaches

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>	Female: <b>92,708</b>	<b>CHF 2,252,000</b>
	Male: <b>96,492</b>	<b>Total Target: 189,200</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Establish, strengthen, and reinforce PRCS structures and capacity to run the operations at the provincial and district branch levels inclusive of their volunteer base, while improving service delivery and PRCS footprints at the community level.	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<b>National Society Capacity Strengthening</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen the country-wide coordination mechanism of the PRCS.</li> <li>2. Increase the focus on establishing new operational service points, set up in collaboration with existing PRCS structures (including Provincial and District branches), and providing a clear strategy in scaling up and down without harm to existing PRCS structures and their sustainability.</li> <li>3. Strengthen and reinforce the existing and new branch infrastructure and operational capacities (project management, disaster preparedness and response, community resilience, finance, reporting, HR, logistics, warehousing, etc.) of the PRCS in districts in Sindh, Balochistan, KP, and Punjab.</li> <li>4. Provide HR support to the PRCS at NHQ, PHQs and district branches.</li> </ol>	

5. Support assessment capacities, both for immediate operational gaps (with a Preparedness for Effective (PER) response approach, and Safer Access Framework) and longer-term priorities to strategise on ways to scale up/down the operation without harming the branches and the National Society (through approaches such as a Branch Organisation Capacity Assessment).
6. Conduct planning/review meetings at the national and provincial levels to share any progress or identification of gaps that can help in decision-making to improve implementation.

**Volunteer Management and Development**

1. Recruit and register 200 volunteers in each target district through an online volunteer management system.
2. Conduct basic training and orientation sessions for volunteers on the RCRC Movement, Code of Conduct, PSEA, Child Protection, Duty of Care, First Aid, Volunteering in Emergencies, District Disaster Response team (DDRTs), and Youth Adapt.
3. Establish skills-based youth development centres at PRCS district branches to improve volunteer skills in coordination with the Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA).
4. Display and circulate actionable contextualised key messages on flood hazards and services available (namely the “What Now Service”) through forms that are relatable to community members (such as wall art).
5. Ensure a duty of care for all mobilized volunteers by setting up and managing the insurance, equipment, and safety measures of National Society volunteers, including strengthening and operationalising the National Society Solidarity Fund.



**Coordination and Partnerships**

**CHF 852,000**

**Objective:**

Strengthen coordination within the IFRC membership and within the Movement to achieve technical and operational complementarities and increase cooperation with external partners.

**Priority Actions:**

**Membership Coordination**

1. Facilitate membership HR, in-kind and cash contributions to the operation.
2. Facilitate coordinated response planning through regular coordination and planning meetings, leading the development of a Federation-wide risk register and common risk management; establish Federation-wide reporting.

3. Strengthen further membership coordination behind a single PRCS response plan to maximise opportunities to tap resources, both financially and technically, in support of the PRCS and create an established mechanism for membership coordination.

#### **Movement Cooperation**

1. As part of the Strengthening Movement Cooperation and Coordination (SMCC), all of the partners will work together to strengthen the work of the red pillar ensuring complementarity and avoiding overlap.
2. Conduct strategic level meetings as per need. The strategic level meetings include the PRCS, ICRC and IFRC (with the IFRC representing its membership). PNSs present in the country may participate when needed.
3. Hold regular meetings at the operational level among Movement partners, ensuring that the planned activities are complementary, sharing information to avoid duplication.
4. Conduct technical meetings among the sectoral heads to bring further coherence to the planning and response efforts.

#### **Engagement with external partners**

1. The PRCS and IFRC will ensure close coordination with the HCT at the strategic levels and other relevant coordination structures.
2. The IFRC will represent the Membership in all cluster meetings and support IOM in Shelter Sector Coordination.
3. The PRCS and IFRC will coordinate with the NDMA to ensure the PRCS operation is complementary to the government's ongoing response through regular updates and information sharing inclusive of humanitarian diplomacy efforts to advocate for better flood preparedness in the affected regions and overall flood-prone districts.
4. The PRCS and IFRC will ensure coordination with non-governmental actors in provinces and districts by engaging in coordination forums organised by the PDMA, district authorities and OCHA, and working groups (food security and agriculture, WASH, and shelter/household items).
5. The PRCS will regularly ensure close coordination with PDMAs, DDMA, and health departments. This will include bilateral meetings, monthly at a minimum, in each province and with the district government.



### **Shelter Cluster Coordination**

#### **Objective:**

Ensure active and close coordination with shelter actors to provide shelter assistance to those impacted.

**Priority actions:**

1. In coordination with the UN RC and HC at the strategic level, and with the NDMA and Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) convening at the operational level to engage and mobilise SNFI WG partners to:
  - a. Adequately resource the SNFI WG/Sector coordination at the national and sub-national levels.
  - b. Support the needs assessments to determine the key intersectoral priorities and the priority shelter needs of the diverse groups impacted by the floods.
  - c. Identify key gaps in addressing the priority shelter needs of the diverse groups and those of the most vulnerable.
  - d. Discuss and agree on minimum standards and the range of options for emergency shelter assistance.
2. Support the SNFI WG/Sector SAG to update the preliminary emergency shelter response strategy addressing the different priority needs of the diverse groups in context and produce relevant and appropriate 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.
3. Actively advocate with donors, the government, and relevant stakeholders in finding ways to ensure that the priority shelter needs of the most vulnerable are timely and adequately addressed.



**IFRC Secretariat Services**

Female: **1,800**

**CHF 2,203,000**

Male: **1,200**

**Total target: 3,000**

**Objective:**

Enable effective international disaster management coordination, and strengthen the PRCS for enhanced response in the current disaster and over the longer-term to benefit the National Society with enhanced support for its future operations.

**Priority Actions:**

**Coordination**

The IFRC APRO and HQ will provide strategic direction and technical expertise for the design, implementation, and coordination of the emergency operation.

**Information Management (IM)**

1. Coordinate and streamline information management within the operation, including the activation of SIMs and rationalisation of operational data collection and consolidation.
2. Provide support in data collection, management and analysis, expertise, and advice on the operation, including advising the PRCS on assessments and information management.
3. Ensure updated information on the GO emergency page.

## **PMER**

1. Train relevant staff and volunteers on monitoring/PDM and Reporting in Emergency (RiE).
2. Support the operations team in planning and regular reporting including the Operational Strategy, Operation Updates, Situation Reports, Implementation Plans, and Final Reporting.
3. Develop a PMER framework for regular monitoring of the operation.
4. Conduct real-time evaluations (through an international consultant) within the first six months of the operation.
5. Conduct an end-line evaluation (through an international consultant) within the last six months of the operation.

## **Logistics/Security**

1. 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 and logistics solutions to reach flood-affected areas.
2. Train logistics NDRT to build the PRCS logistics team's capacity across the country with technical support from the IFRC APRO.
3. Upgrade the PRCS warehouse in Haripur, including warehouse space optimisation, renewal of current and end-of-lifetime warehouse tents (mobile storage units), and refurbishment of the warehouse back-up solar electricity system and backup generator.
4. Installation of a fire alarm and security system at all PRCS NHQ warehouses (safety & security).
5. Renew and upgrade the end-of-lifetime IT equipment of the PRCS logistics team.
6. Review and revise the SOPs for PRCS procurement and procurement manuals.
7. Assess, plan, and implement the full digitalisation of PRCS' logistics systems including supply chain management, warehousing, transport, fleet, and procurement.
8. Establish PHQ level 'Security/Control Rooms' as a pilot project in KP and Balochistan.
9. Conduct an area-specific security risk assessment for any operational area where any IFRC personnel will be deployed; risk mitigation measures are to be identified and implemented.

## **Finance**

1. Financial management support for the operation, including timely financial reporting.
2. Support for finance development systems for PHQs and district branches.

3. Revise financial policies and develop modules on financial management in emergencies (consultant and APRO support).
4. Provide HR support to strengthen finance departments at NHQ, PHQs and districts.
5. Orientation of all staff and volunteers to engage in response to fraud and corruption through available reporting channels.

#### HR

1. Coordinate rapid response personnel for the operation.
2. Provide the PRCS with HR support through recruitment assistance in line with the overall Federation Global HR approach inclusive of the secondment of staff.
3. Provide consistent HR inputs in supporting the operation on HR-related issues to ensure that managers are compliant with Federation policies, processes, and procedures.

#### Communications

1. Provide support to the PRCS on media relations and content gathering.
2. Support and amplify communications efforts of the PRCS globally through the production and distribution of high-quality and dynamic resources, content for social media and hard-hitting media, and advocacy messages.
3. Use the IFRC's global and regional platforms to promote the emergency appeal.
4. 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.

## Risk management

The IFRC coordinates an internal Federation-wide risk register, with regular reviews, and management of risks.

Risk	Likelihood (Low/medium/high)	Impact (Low/medium/high)	Mitigating actions
<b>HR Capacities:</b> Lack of HR availability and capacities to effectively respond to the disaster at headquarters and branch levels. Delays are also experienced in recruitment channels for the PRCS.	High	High	Emergency recruitment is done. The IFRC to support the National Society by seconding personnel through IFRC HR procedures to strengthen the National Society's capacity.
<b>Logistics &amp; Procurement:</b> Maintaining an effective supply chain and timely delivery of relief goods to	Medium	High	Procurement plan with clear item details, specifications, and the requirements to be provided by the operation at the beginning of the

the targeted population while maintaining compliance with procedures. Procurement of medicines was identified as a major risk for planned MHU support due to the lengthy and complicated procurement procedures.			preparation phase to plan a sourcing strategy and start the local/international procurement process for the timely delivery of goods & services following IFRC procurement and financial management rules. Monitor the supply chain management and support the National Society in logistics capacity building and local procurement. Explore options to locally procure medicines while international procurement can be done in parallel.
<p><b>Security &amp; Safety:</b> The security situation in some of the target locations may deteriorate.</p> <p>Mobs or protests during relief distributions.</p> <p>Politically motivated protests and demonstrations can disrupt operations.</p> <p>Incidents of militancy may impact the overall operational security environment.</p>	Medium	Medium	<p>The security situation will be monitored by the PRCS and IFRC, with operations implemented based on the IFRC's emergency security guidelines. Security Risk assessments are carried out for all operational areas.</p> <p>The IFRC security structure is further strengthened with additional security staff at field offices.</p> <p>Constant and regular monitoring of the security situation, updates are shared with all staff as and when needed.</p> <p>Efficient communication channels will be established to provide effective information sharing with staff, volunteers, and the affected population to provide safety.</p>
<p><b>Visa Issues and NOC Requirements:</b> Delayed response on visa applications and NOC requirements are a risk to an effective and quick response as personnel are struggling to arrive in country and reach the field areas.</p>	High	Medium	<p>Close and constant engagement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the country level. Engagement through diplomatic channels and Geneva to fast track the visa process.</p>
<p><b>Reporting:</b> Overdue reporting and late reconciliation of National Society working advances can have an associated risk of delayed implementation and response.</p>	Medium	Medium	<p>Close coordination with the National Society's HQ and branch level finance teams to maintain good monitoring and follow up for timely reporting allowing the smooth flow of funds to the field areas to support the operation.</p>
<p>Procedural processes may cause delays in the transfer</p>	Medium	Medium	<p>The risk can be mitigated through effective planning and coordination</p>

of mobile money to the targeted populations.			within the PRCS, and provincial, district authorities.
<b>CEA:</b> Absence of CEA policies and systems are a risk towards effective response addressing actual needs.	Medium	High	Increased engagement with the National Society to strengthen CEA systems at the HQ and branch levels to provide assistance matching the needs of the beneficiaries.
<b>PGI:</b> Absence of PGI policies and systems are a risk in reaching the most vulnerable or ensuring their safety when providing assistance.	High	High	Sufficient PGI staff. Strengthening PRCS mechanisms, knowledge, and capacity on PGI considerations. Establish coordination and referral mechanisms with relevant stakeholders.

## 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 Assessment Cell and the Information Management (IM) team will help in analysing the data. A real time evaluation and final evaluation are planned.

Sector/Area	Indicators	Targets
<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	<i># of people reached with shelter assistance.</i>	<b>140,000</b>
	<i># of volunteers and staff trained in PASSA.</i>	<b>400</b>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	<i># of targeted individuals who received livelihood assistance.</i>	<b>234,000</b>
	<i># of people provided with food assistance through the provision of hot meals.</i>	<b>24,000</b>
<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<i># of households that successfully received cash after being identified and processed for cash assistance.</i>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Health &amp; Care</b>	<i># of people provided primary healthcare assistance through the National Society's medical services, basic first aid services or different clinical ERU configurations of the RCRC Movement.</i>	<b>448,800</b>
	<i># of people reached through awareness messages on health promotion and disease prevention.</i>	<b>239,360</b>
	<i># of people provided psychological first aid assistance.</i>	<b>2,500</b>
	<i># of long-lasting insecticide treated nets (LLINs) distributed.</i>	<b>10,200</b>
	<i># of BHUS rehabilitated through solarisation.</i>	<b>10</b>
<b>WASH</b>	<i># of households provided safe water.</i>	<b>89,000</b>
	<i># of emergency and permanent household latrines constructed.</i>	<b>3,000</b>

	<i># of households provided with hygiene and dignity kits.</i>	<b>5,000</b>
	<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions.</i>	<b>70,000</b>
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in WASH.</i>	<b>500</b>
<b>PGI</b>	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on PGI and protection (PSEA, SGBV, child protection).</i>	<b>1,000</b>
	<i># of community members who received basic PGI messages.</i>	<b>220,000</b>
	<i># of referrals made (SGBV, child protection or other) via a common referral pathway.</i>	<b>6</b>
<b>CEA</b>	<i># of responses received from community members through the feedback mechanism.</i>	<b>1,600</b>
	<i># of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability (disaggregated by staff/volunteers/sex).</i>	<b>97</b>
<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</b>	<i># of people reached by the RCRC through DRR and climate change adaptation activities.</i>	<b>150,000</b>
<b>National Society Capacity Strengthening</b>	<i># of strategically located branches (pre-existing and/or new) in the flood-affected regions that offered capacity building support.</i>	<b>26</b>
	<i># of volunteers recruited/registered to support the National Society's response.</i>	<b>5,200</b>
	<i># of volunteers involved that have increased their skills in response and management of the operations and provided protection, safety and support appropriate to the emergency.</i>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	<i>Movement coordination mechanism is described and active.</i>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Shelter Cluster Coordination</b>	<i># of shelter sector meetings attended by relevant IFRC staff.</i>	<b>10</b>
<b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b>	<i>% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures.</i>	<b>100%</b>
	<i>% of operational IFRC staff receive a security briefing.</i>	<b>100%</b>
	<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurement.</i>	<b>Yes</b>
	<i># of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response.</i>	<b>2</b>

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\*

<p>Federation-wide Funding Requirement including the National Society's domestic target, and the IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society's funding requirement</p> <p>55 million</p>	<p>The IFRC Secretariat's Funding Requirement in support of the Federation-wide funding ask</p> <p>40 million</p>
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*\*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

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>34,693,000</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	11,898,000
Livelihoods	7,471,000
Multi-purpose Cash	3,973,000
Health	4,208,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,059,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	551,000
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	3,366,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	167,000
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>5,307,000</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	852,000
Secretariat Services	2,203,000
National Society Strengthening	2,252,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>40,000,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

### At the Pakistan Red Crescent Society

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

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#### Reference



Click here for:

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