

# OPERATION UPDATE

## Pakistan | Monsoon Floods Emergency

<b>Emergency appeal №: MDRPK023</b> <b>Emergency appeal launched: 28/08/2022</b> <b>Revised Operational Strategy published: 17/10/2022</b>	<b>Glide №:</b> <b>FL-2022-000270-PAK</b>
<b>Operation update #3</b> <b>Date of issue: 21/12/2022</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 23/07/2022 to 30/11/2022
<b>Operation timeframe: 16 months</b> (23/07/2022 - 31/12/2023)	<b>Number of people being assisted: 631,488</b>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 40 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 55 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1 million

The IFRC Emergency Appeal, which seeks 40 million Swiss francs as a part of the Federation-wide ask, is 29 per cent funded as of 30 November 2022, with 11.7 million Swiss francs confirmed hard pledges and in-kind contributions. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, with the support of IFRC, to continue with the response efforts and provide humanitarian assistance to the people affected by floods.



PRCS with the support of IFRC installed a water treatment plant in flood-hit community in Larkana, Sindh to meet the growing need for clean and safe drinking water. (Photo: Angbeen Sohail/IFRC)

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS






## Description of the crisis

Pakistan continues to struggle in the aftermath of the country's worst flooding in decades. With more than 33 million people impacted, 90 districts declared as calamity hit and an estimated 8 million people displaced, the amount of need and assistance required continues to grow day by day as the water slowly recedes in many districts. As of 18 November 2022, the Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported over 1,700 people having lost their lives and at least 12,867 people injured. Nearly 900,000 houses have been fully destroyed, 1,391,467 partially destroyed and more than 1.1 million livestock killed<sup>1</sup>.

Many districts are still experiencing stagnant water hindering people's return to their damaged and/or destroyed homes and exacerbating their already poor living conditions and livelihood sources heavily dependent on agriculture and livestock production. According to the government's preliminary estimates, the floods will increase the poverty rate by 3.7 to 4.0 per cent resulting in 8.4 to 9.1 million people being pushed into poverty<sup>2</sup>. Prices of food commodities have significantly increased due to the compounded effects of the ongoing economic crisis, and challenges in the local ecosystems and food supply chain, highlighting the fast-approaching food insecurity crisis<sup>3</sup>.

According to WHO, around 8 million flood-affected people need healthcare assistance, with risks of the number increasing as the displaced population slowly returns to their communities with damaged infrastructure, inadequate access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and stagnant water<sup>4</sup>. More than 13,115 km of roads and 439 bridges have been reported damaged, along with 2,000 health facilities and 27,000 schools destroyed or damaged<sup>1,4,5</sup>. With the winter season starting, the need for immediate assistance to combat the weather is dire. Access to necessities of shelter, food and household items are further heightened especially in the context of extreme temperature changes.

## Summary of response

Key Movement-wide Indicators				
Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2022				
As of 30 November 2022				
<b>Shelter</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Hygiene</b>	<b>Water</b>
				
149,191 people reached with in-kind shelter assistance	200,053 people reached with food assistance	99,678 people reached through primary healthcare assistance and psychosocial support	34,756 households provided with essential hygiene materials	37,400 people provided with access to safe drinking water

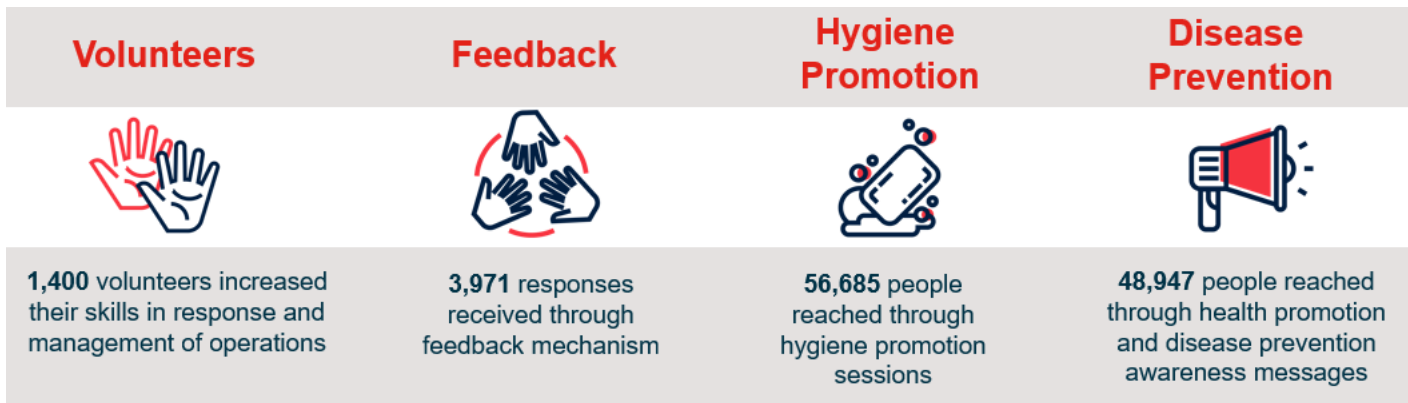
<sup>1</sup> Pakistan NDMA. 18 November 2022. [NDMA Monsoon Situation Report #158](#).

<sup>2</sup> Government of Pakistan et al. October 2022. [Pakistan Floods Post-Disaster Needs Assessment](#).

<sup>3</sup> OCHA. 11 November 2022. [Pakistan: 2022 Monsoon Floods Situation Report No. 11](#).

<sup>4</sup> WHO. 5 October 2022. [WHO Emergency Appeal: Health Crisis in Flood-Affected Pakistan \(September 2022-May 2023\)](#).

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF. 3 November 2022. [Press release](#).



### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) with its first responder capacity has been responding to the floods since its onset in July. The National Society's nationwide network of branches, diverse group of disaster response volunteers and good rapport and acceptance with the people, gives the PRCS a unique opportunity to address the challenges faced in the country and grant it access to regions other stakeholders do not have, to respond to immediate needs and build community resilience. As an auxiliary to the government, PRCS is also engaged in the government coordination mechanism to ensure PRCS response operation is developed in coordination with the government, complementing and contributing directly to the government's response plan led by the NDMA.

IFRC launched a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation at the end of July, expanding the operation with a second allocation request in August. As the situation continued to aggravate, IFRC launched an IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal of 25 million Swiss francs to expand PRCS response to reach over 320,000 people in 34 flood-hit districts across the country over the period of 16 months, which included a third DREF allocation to the total DREF loan to 1 million Swiss francs. In early October 2022, IFRC revised its Emergency Appeal to 40 million Swiss francs (IFRC Secretariat) and 55 million Swiss francs (Federation-wide), aiming to reach over 1 million people affected by the floods.

**PRCS with Movement-wide support has reached over 631,488 people through immediate response assistance in Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan (GB).** IFRC continues to facilitate a Movement-wide approach for coordinated assistance with in-country partners including the German Red Cross (GRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross), Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) and International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), effectively utilizing the Red Cross and Red Crescent resources and existing expertise to ensure critical gaps are covered when millions are requiring aid.

In the past four months, PRCS efforts have largely focused on providing immediate relief, shelter, health, water and sanitation assistance to vulnerable households in the most flood-affected districts. PRCS has reached 149,191 people through the provision of tents and household items. 283,823 people have been reached through 28,579 food parcels, hot meals for 13,944 individuals, 34,756 hygiene kits, 33,371 mosquito nets and 91,842 other relief items such as kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets, mattresses and blankets.

PRCS expanded its assistance to address challenges experienced by the flood-affected population to access basic healthcare services and clean water in Sindh, Balochistan and KP. 99,678 people have been reached through primary healthcare assistance provided by mobile health units (MHUs), medical sites and first aid services in hard-to-reach areas. PRCS also increased access to clean water by deploying 11 water treatment plants in Sindh, Balochistan and KP provinces, producing and distributing 10 million litres of water to date, reaching an average of 5,350 families or 37,400 people daily.

**IFRC** has deployed 24 Rapid Response personnel and 30 local personnel, ensuring the availability of all technical expertise to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society in the response operation implementation. Furthermore, 5

Emergency Response Units (ERUs) with a total of 37 personnel have been deployed to the IFRC field hub in Sindh consisting of Relief, Logistics, WASH ERU Module 15, Water System Rehabilitation (WSR), Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS), Mass Sanitation Module 20 (MSM20) and the scoping mission of Community Case Management of Cholera (CCMC). IFRC and 19 National Societies have supported the deployments of these ERUs and Rapid Response personnel<sup>6</sup>. Visa issuances have hindered the deployment of delegates and ERUs.

**GRC** with the support of the German Federal Foreign Office and other partners has mobilised around 2.5 million Swiss francs for the flood's operation, reaching around 323,400 flood-affected people (46,200 households/families) across 14 districts of Sindh, KP and Punjab through the provision of household hygiene kits, kitchen sets, food parcels and hygiene promotion sessions.

**NorCross** has mobilised 1,963,598 Swiss francs and is supporting the deployment of 7 mobile health units in Khyber Pakhtukhwa (KP) and health and hygiene awareness sessions reaching 61,271 people. Furthermore, NorCross has reached 11,510 households (77,740 individuals) with the provision of household hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets in KP and Sindh. Overall, NorCross has reached 117,087 individuals to support PRCS flood emergency response in 10 districts in Pakistan. NorCross plans to expand its MHU coverage to a total of 9 MHUs across 7 districts of KP and Sindh in the coming months.

**TRCS** has heavily supported through in-kind support procured locally and shipped directly from Turkey, providing assistance through the provision of household hygiene kits, mosquito nets, jerrycans, tents, blankets, mattresses and food parcels through PRCS in Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

**ICRC** has supported the Movement response to the floods. Medicines and consumables were donated through PRCS to the KP Provincial Health Department for its most affected health facilities. To address primary healthcare needs, ICRC set up 12 MHUs (10 in Balochistan, 2 in KP) through PRCS, provided 21,000 consultations (including diagnosis/treatment of 8,500 suspected malaria cases) and conducted 226 health and hygiene sessions. In addition, ICRC supported the design and launch of the joint (PRCS-IFRC-ICRC) "Info as Aid" campaign to disseminate life-saving information to flood-affected communities. ICRC also provided medicine procurement support for MHUs supported by IFRC and NorCross.

All in-country partners are in the process of planning possible support for the operations recovery phase with needs assessments ongoing and/or planned in the coming month. In addition, the Kuwait Red Crescent, Red Cross Society of China, Iranian Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Italian Red Cross are supporting in the areas of HR and in-kind contributions.

## Needs analysis

The priority needs for the flood-affected communities continue to be access to food, shelter, healthcare, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. 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. 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 considered.

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<sup>6</sup> National Societies supporting: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Nigerian Red Cross Society, Nepal Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross.

Water and vector-borne diseases, as well as acute respiratory illnesses, continue to be a major public health crisis in flood-affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan, particularly among children and the elderly. Poor living conditions and stagnant water continue to be breeding grounds for bacteria and parasites, increasing cases of typhoid, diarrhoea, hepatitis A, malaria and dengue in communities and camps. As displaced people move back into their homes, they are at risk of disease transmission due to deteriorated living conditions, stagnant water and insufficient sanitation facilities. In addition, stocks of essential medicines and medical supplies have been affected and are critically low, while the damage to transport infrastructure has impeded access to essential health services<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, severe acute malnutrition among children under five has been reported to be high in flood-affected areas in Sindh and Balochistan<sup>7</sup>.

Water, sanitation and hygiene face new challenges due to water infrastructure destruction and scarcity of safe water for bathing, cooking and drinking. As a result, many families are compelled to consume contaminated water on a daily basis. Clean water is sparsely available to the majority of affected individuals residing in communities away from the main access roads. 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. In the absence of protection systems set in place, women and children are also further exposed to risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, and child marriages. Existing referral pathways for child protection services continue to be limited and/or nonexistent in many of the affected districts to combat the growing needs.

The country's precarious financial situation, exacerbated by monsoon floods, poses significant threats to local ecosystems and food supply chains. According to the [World Food Program \(WFP\)](#) and [UNOCHA](#), a comparison of pre-flood (June) and post-flood (September) prices of some food commodities such as flour, pulses, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, chicken, and rice revealed a significant increase in mean retail prices. Moreover, there is an urgent need to support the recovery of livelihoods to address growing food insecurity. Support is needed particularly on agriculture and livestock based on the multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment findings.

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 in addition to immediate relief assistance 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 risk assessment

The operating environment risk assessment remains the same since the publication of the Operational Strategy. IFRC has carried out a security assessment focusing on Sindh province. Sukkur district has been identified as the base for the IFRC field hub, with an IFRC office in Karachi to coordinate directly with PRCS Provincial Headquarters. As the operational activities have progressed, Sukkur has remained the hub for the Northern Zone and Hyderabad has become the hub for the southern zone activities. IFRC has identified the minimum-security requirements for operating in the area and has protocols in place to safeguard the movement of personnel within areas where activities are being implemented.

The operational risks are outlined in the risk register along with mitigation measures. The highest risks to the operation remain the limited HR capacity at PRCS national headquarters and branches, delays in financial reporting and reconciliation of expenses to allow for the continued provision of working advance tranches to implement operational activities, and limited coordination between PRCS national headquarters and branches. The

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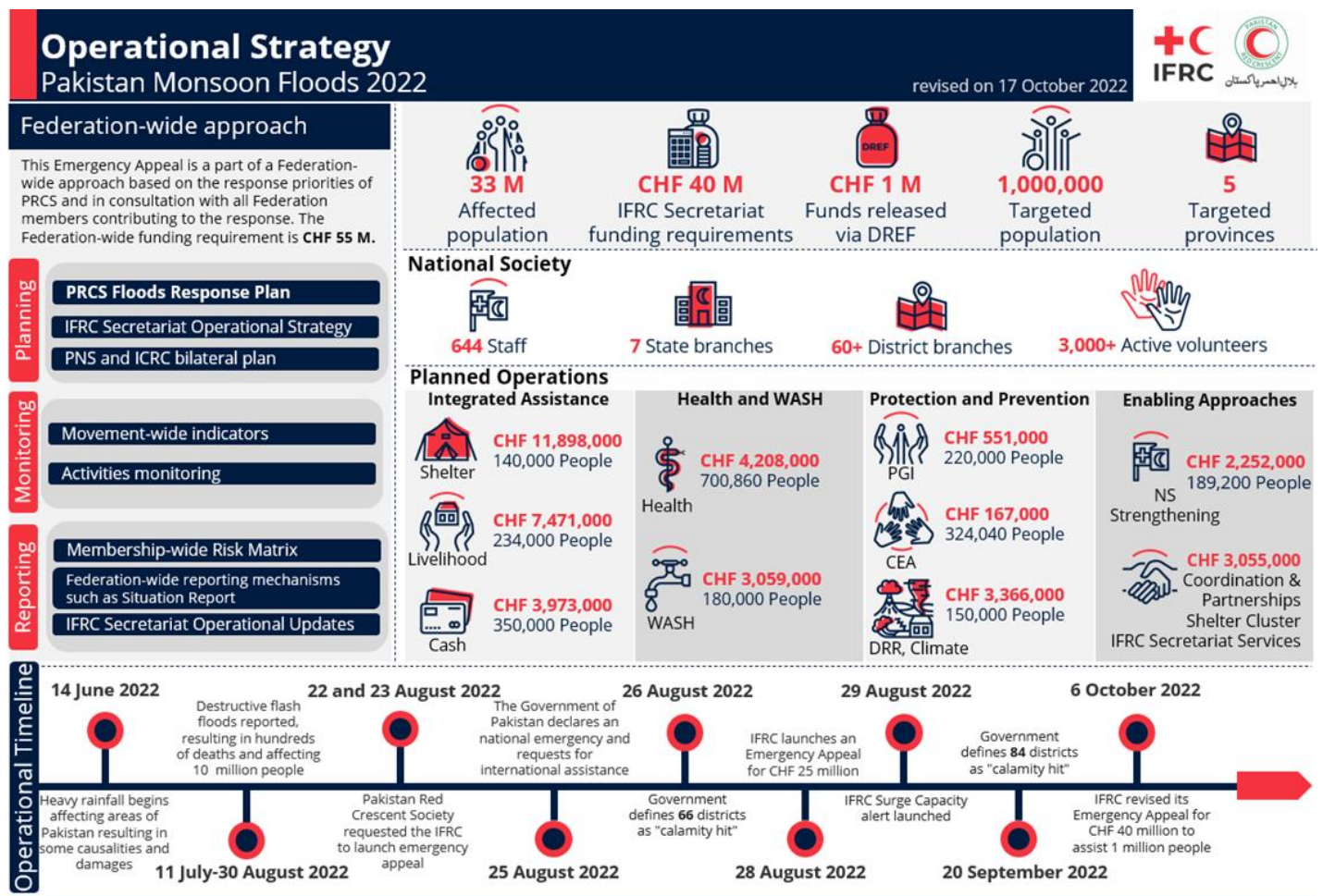
<sup>7</sup> UNICEF. 21 October 2022. [Press release](#).

programmatic risks include reliance on secondary data (Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment<sup>8</sup>, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment<sup>2</sup>, etc., produced by the government and other agencies) for implementation, inconsistent use of SOPs to control implementation, delays in recruitment of staff to support the implementation of activities, and lack of integration of targeted interventions to support the most vulnerable groups and individuals into the sectoral activities.

IFRC is working closely with PRCS to put in place control measures to address the identified risks and is continuously monitoring and reviewing the risk mitigation plans. In addition, IFRC is undertaking operational procurements and providing direct sectoral technical support to PRCS to alleviate pressures on the National Society staff, helping to fill the gaps and mitigate delays in planned interventions.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy



The [Operational Strategy](#) was revised on 17 October 2022. The revised Operational Strategy reflects a Federation-wide plan, integrating all membership efforts under one plan led by the PRCS, ensuring complementarity and collaboration. The 16-month strategy addresses both immediate needs as well as recovery and resilience-building of the affected population, aiming to reach 1 million people.

<sup>8</sup> Government of Pakistan. 4 October 2022. [Pakistan: 2022 Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment in Flood-Affected Areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh](#).

The revised strategy aims to scale up activities in all sectors including shelter, health, WASH and livelihoods recovery, while further strengthening the protection, gender and inclusion aspects of the operation. In addition, the strategy focuses on strengthening the response capacity and readiness of PRCS in the affected communities. IFRC is coordinating with the membership to work together in ensuring the effective utilization of resources and a cohesive Movement-wide approach.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



#### Shelter, Housing and Settlements

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>The National Society will respond in a principled manner to the emergency shelter needs of flood-affected people by providing emergency shelter items to affected families.</i>			
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Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
	<i># of households reached with in-kind shelter assistance</i>	36,683	140,000	149,191

PRCS has distributed 21,313 family tents, 20,713 tarpaulins and 750 shelter toolkits to the families whose houses were fully destroyed due to the damages and had not received any shelter assistance from the government and/or any other organization in the districts of Sindh, Balochistan, KP and GB provinces. IFRC has supported 2,363 tents, 10,481 tarpaulins and 250 shelter toolkits, which were distributed in Sindh, benefitting 36,683 people.

With floodwater slowly receding, PRCS has re-assessed its shelter strategy to increase shelter assistance with the provision of additional tents, shelter toolkits and tarpaulins as people are starting to return to their homes. A total of 32 distribution volunteers were trained in Sindh to conduct shelter toolkit sessions and disseminate *Build Back Safer* key messages before the distribution of shelter items.



*PRCS volunteer distributes shelter assistance and non-food items including tents, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, tarpaulins and jerry cans contributed through IFRC to community members affected by floods in Shikarpur, Sindh. (Photo: Rami Syed/Finnish Red Cross)*

In addition, PRCS has distributed other non-food items including 33,371 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs), 34,756 hygiene kits, 18,048 jerry cans, 4,782 kitchen sets and 38,799 blankets to flood-affected households. Out of these, IFRC multilateral support has contributed 25,495 LLINs, 15,910 jerry cans and 1,500 kitchen sets. This

included in-kind contributions from the British Red Cross and the Government of Canada. IFRC is also in the process of procuring 5,000 hygiene kits and 5,000 dignity kits.

Furthermore, IFRC has supported these relief distributions in the Sindh province through Relief ERU presence. The first and second rotations of the IFRC Relief ERU, based in the IFRC hubs of Sukkur and Hyderabad, worked closely with the PRCS Sindh branch. The ERU has supported PRCS in strengthening the digitalization of existing relief distribution processes, to ensure that effective and efficient approaches are used.

Additionally, the Relief ERU has trained PRCS relief distribution teams in the field on the revised registration forms tailored to ensure a more inclusive and targeted approach to reach vulnerable groups in the targeted communities, distribution methodologies, feedback mechanisms and post-distribution monitoring.

These processes and tools were developed with technical support from IM, PMER and CEA. The same relief response approach is to be replicated by PRCS in other provinces. This common approach will ensure standardized and unified processes for relief assistance to increase the response efficiency of PRCS through common digital tools and SOP.



## Livelihoods

### Objective:

*To address the long-term recovery needs of the flood-affected population through the provision of livestock, business support grants, and agriculture inputs.*

### Key indicators:

Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
<i># of people reached with livelihood assistance</i>	0	234,000	0
<i># of people reached with food assistance</i>	0	24,000	200,053

PRCS has reached a total of 200,053 people through the provision of hot meals in Sindh and KP as well as the distribution of 26,587 food parcels in Sindh, Balochistan, KP, Punjab and GB.

PRCS is currently focusing on immediate response and relief activities. Dependent on further donor funding, livelihood activities will be implemented in the recovery phase of the operation using a conditional cash modality. IFRC is considering the possible provision of livelihood and homestead/kitchen gardening supports for farmers (seeds, fertilizer and tools), affected populations (livestock) and income generation activities through grants (small-scale enterprises). All these will support the long-term recovery of the population affected by floods.



## Multi-purpose Cash

### Objective:

*To address the immediate basic needs and contribute to increased purchasing power of targeted vulnerable households through the provision of multipurpose cash grants.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
	<i># of people benefitted from cash and voucher assistance</i>	0	350,000	0

PRCS registered 2,600 households at the start of the operation with the aim to provide unconditional cash grants of PKR 16,000 (CHF 73), which was calculated based on the PRCS Monsoon Contingency Plan. This will be reviewed prior to implementation. So far, 1,000 households were approved by the authority, with cash assistance to be provided to the registered households in early December. Earmarked donor funding through IFRC has recently been confirmed to provide additional unconditional multipurpose cash grants to approximately 3,000 targeted households.

PRCS is in the process of re-evaluating its cash assistance strategy for the operation to provide assistance to the most vulnerable households that meet the selection criteria for multipurpose cash distribution. The selection criteria include people whose houses were fully or severely damaged (non-liveable) from the floods, low-income households, and those who are identified by the community as the most vulnerable (i.e., the elderly, orphans/child-headed households, persons with disabilities, widows/women-headed households, IDPs/refugees/migrants, large families, transgender and members of minority or socially excluded groups), with preference given to households who have not received similar aid.

The IFRC APRO is providing technical support to PRCS for the approval and contracting of both financial service providers (bank and mobile operator) to support the programme. In addition, discussions are ongoing regarding how CVA can support other sectors such as health, shelter and WASH.



## Health & Care

*(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)*

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>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.</i>			
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Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
	<i># of people reached through primary healthcare assistance and psychosocial support</i>	22,162	108,000 <sup>9</sup>	99,678
	<i># of people reached through awareness messages on health promotion and disease prevention</i>	23,439	239,360	48,947
	<i># of LLINs (long-lasting insecticide-treated nets) distributed</i>	25,495	41,000	33,371
	<i># of BHUS rehabilitated</i>	0	10	0

IFRC has supported PRCS to deploy nine Mobile Health Units (MHUs) in Thatta, Sujawal, Sangar, Dadu, Mirpurkhas, Khaipur, Larkana, Jacobabad, KSK and Shikarpur. These MHUs reached 22,162 individuals (8,228 females, 7,082

<sup>9</sup> The IFRC target was revised to reflect the reach through 9 MHUs in Sindh instead of 20 MHUs stated in the operational strategy as NorCross and ICRC will be complementing the services and covering needs in Balochistan and KP.

males, 6,852 children) through primary healthcare assistance in flood-affected communities from October until the end of November.

Furthermore, 23,439 people (6,291 men, 9,936 women, 3,412 boys under 18, and 3,800 girls under 18) have been reached through health promotion and awareness sessions conducted by trained social mobilizers. A total of 7,230 information, education and communication (IEC) materials have been distributed covering common communicable diseases, hygiene and psychosocial support. In addition, 138 people received psychological first aid through social mobilizers.

As there are still gaps in the routine provision of health services, the plan is to continue the MHU activities until 31 March 2023 to meet the need of the affected communities. There will also be an increased focus on public health including health promotion and awareness as well as psychosocial support. Besides that, considering the increasing trends in acute respiratory infections in the winter season PRCS is providing extra blankets through MHUs to the most vulnerable in Balochistan.



*A social mobilizer is conducting health promotion and awareness session in flood-affected community in Larkana, Sindh. (Photo: Angbeen Sohail/IFRC)*

PRCS activated the Health Technical Committee in September in efforts to streamline the health response under the floods, standardization of the services being provided, map all interventions to further avoid duplications, and ensure a complementarity approach.

NorCross will expand its MHU coverage to a total of seven MHUs across five districts of KP, while TRCS is also planning to deploy three MHUs in Sindh, in districts where IFRC-supported MHUs are not operational. ICRC is also in the process of deploying 12 MHUs in Balochistan and KP. Staff and volunteers will be trained in psychological first aid, epidemic control and public health in emergencies to be further applied in the field through service provision.

The Community Case Management for Cholera (CCMC) ERU completed a feasibility assessment for deployment and the decision was not to deploy based on the epidemiological, clinical and contextual findings. However, the CCMC ERU personnel conducted training for 47 PRCS staff and volunteers on cholera preparedness, specifically on oral rehydration points set up and implementation, which can be activated for early response in the community for future outbreaks if needed.

Furthermore, PRCS is working on measures to mitigate the spread of vector-borne diseases with the distribution of LLINs to flood-affected households in Sindh province where malaria was endemic in the area, and with stagnant water further exacerbating the situation. These mosquito nets were distributed as a package of integrated assistance with shelter and other non-food items to flood-affected households. In addition, IFRC is supporting the distribution of 1,500 LLINs to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 years through MHUs in Sindh.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Objective:** *Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions*

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
	<i># of people provided with access to safe drinking water</i>	37,400	89,000	37,400
	<i># of emergency and permanent latrines constructed</i>	60	600	60
	<i># of households provided with essential hygiene materials</i>	900	5,000	34,756
	<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions</i>	1,500	35,000	56,685
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained in WASH</i>	55	500	500

IFRC conducted a joint WASH needs assessment in Sindh in early October, together with PRCS, WSR ERU, M15 ERU and a MSM20 delegate for sanitation. As a result, 4 WASH ERUs (without hardware) were called: WSR, HWTS, M15 and MSM20, with the purpose of developing and scaling up WASH interventions. All these WASH ERUs complement each other and share resources to obtain deeper and wider impact, through hygiene promotion, water quality monitoring, as well as incorporating CEA and PGI as cross-cutting issues.

PRCS has deployed a total of 11 water treatment plants, 5 in Sindh province (Dadu, Larkana, Sujawal, Jacobabad, Nawashba) and 1 in Laal Bah Sehwan, 4 in Balochistan province (Jhal Magsi and Jaffarabad, Naseerabad and sobat pur) and 2 in KP province (initially in Tank and Karak, recently 1 was moved to Sindh Sehwan and another in DI Khan District under KP). The water treatment plants have produced over 10 million litres of potable water benefiting 5,350 families (37,400 individuals) daily. As the flood water is receding, many families are returning to their houses and their previous water sources. Therefore, an exit strategy for the water treatment plants has been developed. At least three boreholes will be drilled or repaired before the removal of the water treatment plants to consolidate access to water points. Then, household water treatments and safe storage methods will be promoted to ensure the quality of the drinking water at the household level.

Additionally, 160 new boreholes will be drilled or repaired to increase access to water in the affected communities, as well as solarized pumping systems. Following a holistic approach, in the same communities where water facilities will be installed, household water treatment and safe storage will be promoted, hygiene sessions will be carried out through properly trained volunteers, pursuing a behavioural change, and latrines will be constructed for these specific communities. In addition, 5,000 hygiene kits will be distributed as well as household water filters and jerry cans.

For sanitation, 300 emergency latrines will be installed followed by another 300 permanent latrines, all of them complemented with handwashing facilities. Communities are not habituated to using toilets, so this habit needs to be introduced slowly and accompanied by a long-term hygiene promotion program.



*A flood survivor and her young daughter carrying containers filled with clean water. PRCS volunteer speaks to them about the newly installed water pump supported by IFRC in the Habibullah Khoso village in Jacobabad, Sindh. (Photo: IFRC)*

A pilot project for water supply rehabilitation was initiated in Jacobabad district in which 10 new boreholes/hand pumps were constructed/rehabilitated for 300 families (2,100 people), as well as 60 emergency latrines constructed for 200 families (1,400 people) considering PGI and special needs along with hygiene promotion and community engagement activities. Learning from the project will be incorporated in the next roll-out improvements in the designs and technical aspects. Besides, 17 new handpumps construction is planned for Larkana district and 12 in Thatta district, followed by sanitation, hygiene promotion, household water treatment, safe storage and provision of hygiene materials.

WASH baseline assessment has been completed in the six most-affected districts in Sindh, with the PMER team supporting the data collection. The findings will determine the direction for WASH interventions for early recovery and recovery programming and the selection of geographical locations.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

### Objective:

*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.*

*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.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA, Child protection and SGBV referral services	200	500
	# of community members who received PGI messages	500	3,000
	PRCS has a common referral pathway for SGBV and child protection in place	Yes	Yes

The minimum standard commitment to PGI and DAPS framework are used as tools to ensure the operation is acknowledging, addressing and minimizing the growing protection concerns. and integrating PGI is being integrated into the operation among flood-affected communities directly through PRCS interventions as well as the establishment of two-way referral pathways with organizations and government agencies providing specialized services to GBV and child protection concerns.

PRCS has established an internal reporting system with the availability of a safeguarding committee and focal persons at NHQ. Further capacity building on PSEA and child protection will be organized to strengthen the National Society's overall system to respond to sensitive cases reported at NHQ and all levels of organizational hierarchy, to further solidify its internal protection systems towards ensuring safeguarding measures are in place and being followed within the operation. The referral pathway for SGBV and child protection is in place in Sindh, KP, and the NHQ in Islamabad.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

**Objective:** *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.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of feedbacks/comments/complaints received through feedback mechanisms <sup>10</sup>	3,971	1,600
	# of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	146	97

With the support of IFRC, more than 140 PRCS volunteers and staff have been trained at various levels on CEA. Full day trainings were conducted in Sindh in November with more than 50 staff and volunteers in attendance over two locations (Larkana and Karachi). A two-day training of trainers (TOT) is planned in December to ensure ongoing training of field staff and volunteers.

PRCS continues to collect feedback from the communities through their helpline numbers at National Headquarters (NHQ) and Provincial Headquarters (PHQs) and on-ground staff and volunteers as their main two-

<sup>10</sup> Indicator has been revised to cover a wider scope and coverage of CEA instead of only focusing on complaints received.

way community feedback mechanisms. PRCS has received over 3,900 feedback responses already, mainly asking for more information on the available assistance PRCS is providing and how they can be eligible to receive it. PRCS PHQ helplines now have dedicated volunteers attending to calls 24/7 to bridge the initial challenges on the unavailability to receive the calls being made.

PRCS is also collecting feedback at distribution sites through exit surveys and post-distribution monitoring of individuals provided assistance through PRCS volunteers. The distribution teams further discussed the feedbacks received in their debriefs, ensuring to further incorporate them for the next distribution planned as well as further communicate it back to the PHQs to incorporate for future distributions as well.

PRCS and IFRC are in the process of re-evaluating the existing CEA mechanisms in place with the drafting of SOPs and ensuring internal and external pathways for volunteers to provide beneficiaries with verified referral options. A full-time national staff is also being onboarded to ensure adequate accountability on the feedback received and to ensure CEA is incorporated in the upcoming recovery efforts.



## Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

<b>Objective:</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached by RCRC through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation activities	0	150,000

PRCS is currently focusing on immediate response and relief activities. The planned risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery activities will be implemented in the early recovery and recovery phase of the operation.

## Enabling approaches



## National Society Strengthening

<b>Objective:</b>	<p><i>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.</i></p>		
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Indicator	Actual	Target
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<b>Key indicators:</b>	<i># of strategically located branches in the flood-affected regions offered capacity-building support</i>	16	26
	<i># of volunteers recruited/registered for supporting the NS response</i>	3,244	5,200
	<i># of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations</i>	1,400	2,000

PRCS is supporting the ongoing flood response through its national headquarters (NHQ) in Islamabad, provincial headquarters (PHQ), and district branches across Pakistan. The overall response so far covers around 45 districts that include support provided by the RCRC partners, external support and own support by the respective branches. As part of the IFRC emergency appeal, the plan is to cover 34 districts that include 10 districts in Sindh, 10 in Balochistan, 8 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 5 in Punjab and 1 in Gilgit Baltistan. So far, the PRCS has reached around 25 districts and is planning to decide on future interventions in each province based on the needs.

This response in Sindh is covered through PHQ at Karachi and 12 active district branches (Jamshoro, Jacobabad, Sanghar, Thatta, Tharparkar, Badin, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Mirpur Khas).

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the response is coordinated through the PRCS PHQ in Peshawar and district branches. PRCS KP has 10 active district branches i.e. D.I. Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Lower Dir, Mandra, Kohistan, Shangla, Chitral, Swat and Battagram.

The PRCS Punjab has an honorary set up across 18 districts, however, currently there are five active branches that include Faisalabad, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Gujrat, and Jhelum. Similarly, in Balochistan, the response efforts are coordinated from the provincial headquarters in Quetta through regular field visits and local active volunteers from the respective districts. Since the start of the flood operation, the PRCS has provided assistance in 13 districts of Balochistan.

To improve and strengthen the response further, the PRCS NHQ teams are regularly deployed in the field and are supporting the field teams in different provinces of Pakistan. Local volunteers from the community have also been engaged in the response and have been oriented on emergency response, Code of Conduct and other topics related to disaster management. As part of training in different thematic areas, volunteer orientation sessions are included for the new volunteers.

Across the country, around 480 volunteers (170 female, 310 male) have been engaged in the response and around 920 volunteers are on standby to support the operation. As a part of the flood response, PRCS has registered a total of 3,244 volunteers to increase the pool of volunteers. During the flood response, these volunteers are provided capacity-building training along with integrated sessions on Disaster Management, First Aid, Restoring Family Links, Psychological First Aid and Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC). As the operation evolves, additional capacity-building opportunities will be provided to the volunteers to strengthen the volunteer workforce and enable them to better respond to the needs of the communities.

PRCS is devising its strategy for integrating NSD in the ongoing operation and for long-term NSD support to strengthen PRCS capacities. The PRCS has advertised around 31 different vacant positions, which include positions related to the flood operation as well. However, its recruitment has not been finalized. To reinforce the existing structure, the PRCS KP is in the process of recruiting different staff under NorCross support. This includes positions related to Health, PGI, CEA, HR and other key areas.

As per the initial plan, PRCS has been working on mapping out HR needs in pre-existing district branches and the new branches to be established in target districts where presence is limited, However, to date, no new branch or office has been opened in the areas where PRCS operates and the hiring of positions under NSD has not been initiated.



## Coordination and Partnerships

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Strengthening coordination within the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhancing cooperation with external partners.</i>		
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<b>Key indicator:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Movement coordination mechanism is described and active</i>	Yes	Yes

Partners are involved in the operation through a coordination approach comprising joint planning and reporting. Regular meetings take place at the country office to ensure better coordination at the field level for implementation.

To strengthen this approach, partners are invited to share their input for the revision of the emergency appeal and the operation strategy, where they can suggest and recommend modalities, which will be reflected in the revised emergency appeal and ultimately contribute to the improvement of the operation in the long run.

At the field level, the Federation teams on the ground provide operational and administrative support to the partners. Also, WASH, Logistics, and Assessment ERUs have been available to facilitate the partners' relief items distribution on request.

IFRC continues to conduct weekly coordination meetings at the country office level with the in-country partners including ICRC to share planning, updates, and experiences from the operation. The Federation also leads joint Movement coordination meetings with PRCS to make the operation more harmonized.



## Shelter Cluster Coordination

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Ensure active and close coordination with shelter actors to provide shelter assistance to those impacted.</i>		
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<b>Key indicator:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of shelter sector meetings attended by IFRC</i>	3	10

The shelter sectoral meetings have been initiated with the International Organization of Migration (IOM) taking lead in the three most affected provinces (KP, Balochistan and Sindh) and has established a provincial-level coordination mechanism. IFRC and PRCS have attended the first meeting held in Sindh.

IFRC is coordinating with UN agencies to identify the need for Shelter Cluster Coordination. So far there is no

decision for formal activation, of the Shelter Cluster but IFRC and IOM are working together to support shelter coordination in the country through sectoral meetings.



## Secretariat Services

**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.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures</i>	0%	100%
	<i>% of operational staff for IFRC receive a security briefing</i>	100%	100%
	<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response</i>	0	2

### Finance

PRCS has submitted approximately 23 per cent of the expenditure for the first working advance of 1 million Swiss francs for acquittals PRCS has committed to or completed a number of further activities for which expenditure is to be submitted. Through procurement, there has been a total of 2.35 million Swiss francs committed to items for relief distribution. The approximate total expenditure and commitments for the operation as of 30 November is 27 per cent.

As PRCS and IFRC's revised HR structures are being operationalized, training for PRCS staff in the targeted provincial and district branches will be conducted in the coming month on IFRC financial procedures and standards to ensure understanding and compliance. Additionally, PRCS and IFRC will develop and follow a joint monitoring plan to ensure frequent monitoring is taking place by programmes, PMER as well as finance staff.

### Security

Staff are being briefed within 24 hours upon arrival in the country on the current security and political situation both in the Islamabad office and the field hub in Sindh. IFRC security welcome pack is being shared with delegates once their visa is confirmed to provide initial information about the country before deployment. The IFRC security advisories and security alerts are being sent as it occurs, and mitigation measures are applied.

### Logistics

IFRC has engaged a procurement officer to support the operation procurements and an ERU Logistics to support managing the influx of internationally procured federation goods for distribution. The ERU logistics has already been coordinating with the PRCS warehouse in Haripur and Karachi on transportation, importation and storage of relief items.

Relief items have been delivered from IFRC warehouses and directly from suppliers utilizing available free freight and commercial transportation solutions. Good collaboration between IFRC regional teams, IFRC country team and PRCS logistics teams have enabled rapid replenishment of distributed aid items and deliveries to affected areas. Shipments have been conducted via road, air- and sea-freight.

ERU Logistics support is being gradually scaled down, as the IFRC country team and PRCS logistics teams have enough resources to offer required logistics services for the operation.

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

The [Operational Strategy](#) was revised and published on 17 October 2022. IFRC has coordinated Movement-wide planning based on the response priorities of PRCS and in consultation with Movement partners. A total of 12 weekly Federation-wide Situation Reports were published since the beginning of the flood response to demonstrate the collective impact of Red Cross Red Crescent members with in-country presence.

The monitoring and reporting framework is in the process of being rolled out with tracking of Movement-wide indicators through PRCS. Furthermore, IFRC provided technical support to PRCS in planning and conducting post-distribution monitoring of relief distribution. The PMER team also led the planning, training and data collection of WASH baseline survey in eight districts targeted for WASH and public health interventions in Sindh. A real-time evaluation (RTE) of the response is planned to be conducted in February 2023.

### **Information Management (IM)**

IFRC IM (including SIMS – Surge Information Management Support) provided support to PRCS, sectoral teams and partners, with respect to data collection, data management and data visualisation. This included working with CEA to roll out an enhanced community feedback process. IM and SIMS also developed forms and dashboards for PMER and assessment including WASH baseline survey, post-distribution monitoring, indicator tracking and others. In addition, support has been provided to PRCS IT regarding collaboration tools and licenses.

IM continues to provide ongoing support to the relief team in the absence of a Relief ERU IM on the second/third rotation (who were unable to deploy due to visa constraints). In-person IM support to Relief ERU and PRCS Sindh for distributions was followed by handing over the day-to-day duties to the newly recruited PRCS Sindh PMER Officer. Ongoing remote support is being provided for relief distribution, particularly for exit survey progression and monitoring, to improve programme quality and accountability.

### **Communications**

IFRC Communication Officer has been engaged to serve the immediate needs of communication in the emergency response. A strategy and work plan have been developed for the upcoming months. The communications team took part in several meetings with the Secretary General and Deputy Director of Communications at PRCS to discuss their communication strategy and to provide support in media relations through content gathering. Moreover, meetings were also held with the country representatives of PNSs to understand their expectations regarding support from the IFRC communications team.

The communication team has been proactively engaged to support the generation of content for consistency in visibility. Field visits have been conducted to gather content on WASH and health activities such as images and interviews with beneficiaries. IFRC and German Red Cross communications staff jointly supported the field visit of the global communications delegate to Sindh. Moreover, content for social media is being designed for increased visibility of emergency response efforts. Moreover, key messages, photos and B-rolls have been collated and disseminated via Newswire. The communications team is planning on capacity building to generate content for the web and social media photography for early 2023.

## Human Resources

Multi-pronged human resources (HR) strategy has been designed for the operations based on an initial assessment of existing expertise and available HR in both PRCS and IFRC, to ensure effective implementation of the operations.

## D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Total hard pledges + in kind	11,717,084	28,282,916	29%
Federation-wide coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Total FW contribution (bilateral + IFRC)	20,510,152	34,489,848	37%

The IFRC funding ask of 40 million Swiss francs in this appeal is currently **29 per cent covered** as of 30 November 2022, comprising hard pledges and in-kind contributions. The latest [donor response highlight](#) is available at the link for a more detailed update. The Federation-wide funding ask (multilateral and bilateral contributions) is 37 per cent covered. Bilateral contributions stand at 27 per cent coverage in reference to a funding ask of 15 million Swiss francs. The interim financial report is attached at the end of this report.

## Contact information

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

### In the Pakistan Red Crescent Society

- Muhammad Abaid Ullah Khan, Secretary General; email: [npc@prcs.org.pk](mailto:npc@prcs.org.pk)

### In the IFRC Country Delegation for Pakistan

- Peter (Piwi) Ophoff, Head of Country Delegation; email: [peter.ophoff@ifrc.org](mailto:peter.ophoff@ifrc.org)
- Dallas Roy, Operations Manager; email: [rropsmanager.pakista@ifrc.org](mailto:rropsmanager.pakista@ifrc.org)

### In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: [juja.kim@ifrc.org](mailto:juja.kim@ifrc.org)
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### In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer Operations Coordination; email: [christina.duschl@ifrc.org](mailto:christina.duschl@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Juliene de Bernard, Acting Strategic Engagement and Partnership in Emergencies; email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- Alice Ho, Regional Head of PMER and Quality Assurance; email: [alice.ho@ifrc.org](mailto:alice.ho@ifrc.org)

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)
- [GO Platform](#)

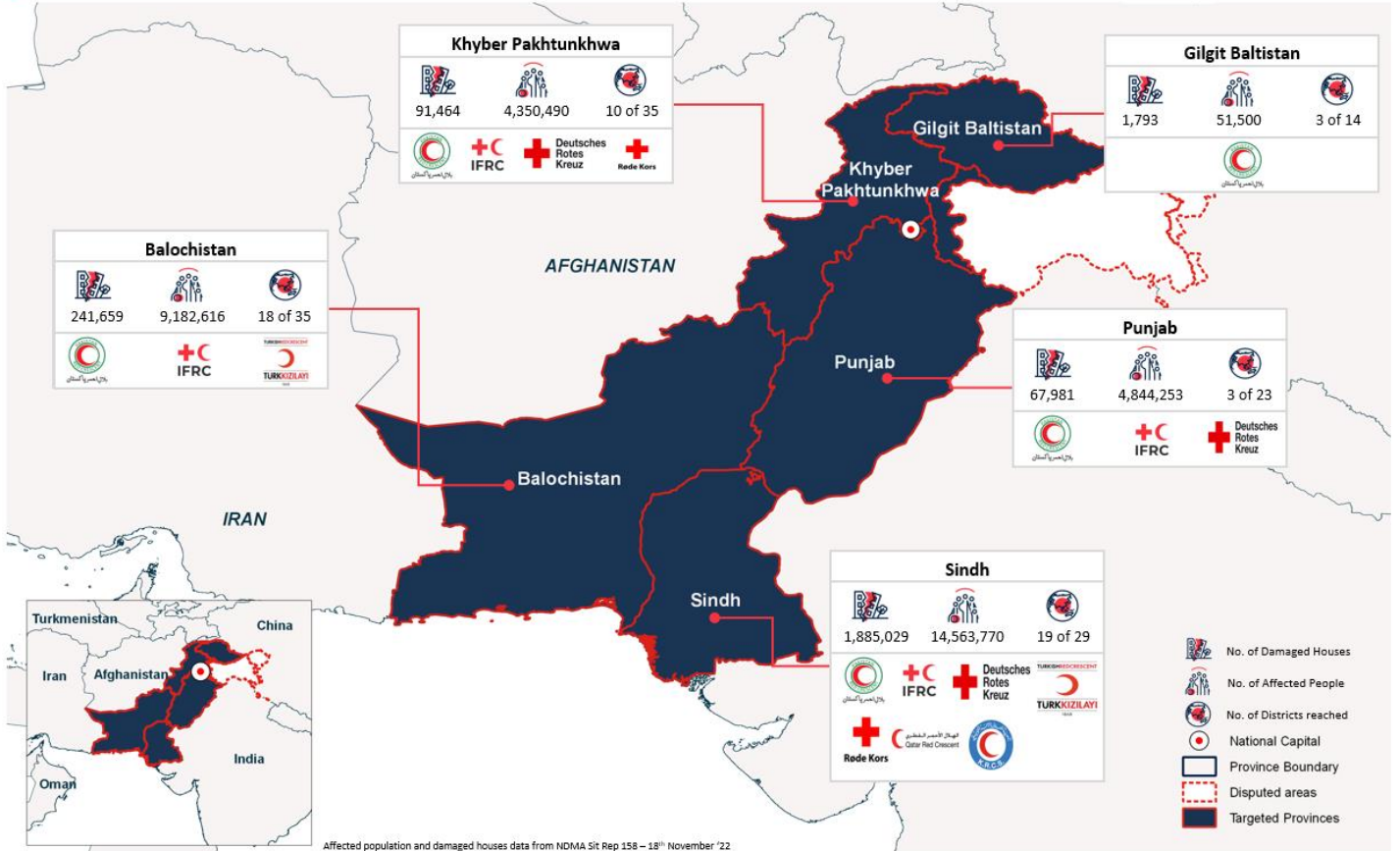
## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

# Pakistan Monsoon Floods

## Movement wide partner presence and response

As of 30 November 2022



Affected population and damaged houses data from NDMA Sit Rep 158 – 18<sup>th</sup> November '22

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, ICRC, IFRC.

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2022/11	Operation	MDRPK023
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Dec 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 28 Aug 2022

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,366,000
AOF2 - Shelter	11,949,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	11,444,000
AOF4 - Health	4,208,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,059,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	551,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,242,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,207,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	974,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>40,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 19 Dec 2022</b>	<b>14,329,422</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>35.82%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	17,225	-17,225
AOF2 - Shelter	4,012,358	557,328	3,455,030
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	478,941	645,694	-166,753
AOF4 - Health	201,423	13,875	187,548
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	252,948	21,790	231,158
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	2,507	-2,507
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0	3,417	-3,417
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	36,434	1,047,811	-1,011,377
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	17,897	1,208	16,688
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	275,712	-275,712
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>2,586,566</b>	<b>2,413,434</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2022/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	12,193,350
Expenditure	-2,586,566
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>9,606,784</b>
Deferred Income	1,276,409
Funds Available	10,883,193

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	1,000,000	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2022/11	Operation	MDRPK023
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Dec 2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 28 Aug 2022

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
ABB	500,000				500,000		
Accenture Inc.Foundation	490,809				490,809		
American Red Cross	282,516				282,516		
Bloomberg	31,504				31,504		
British Red Cross	2,040,500	497,006			2,537,506		
Bulgarian Red Cross	1,500				1,500		
Canadian Government		162,603			162,603		
Ceridian	995				995		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	24,976				24,976		
Danish Red Cross		114,349			114,349		
Estonia Government	48,323				48,323		
European Commission - DG ECHO	196,583				196,583		
Finnish Red Cross	101,384				101,384		
French Red Cross		165,300			165,300		
Irish Government	338,800				338,800		
Irish Red Cross Society	49,146				49,146		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	482,925				482,925		
Japanese Government	0				0	987,560	
Japanese Red Cross Society	33,642	2,552			36,194		
Jefferies Financial Group	107,911				107,911		
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	99,000				99,000		
Liechtenstein Red Cross	50,000				50,000		
Lithuania Government	29,487				29,487		
New Zealand Government	275,772				275,772		
Norwegian Red Cross	151,945				151,945		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	1,717,588				1,717,588		
On Line donations	4,973				4,973		
Red Cross of Monaco	19,658				19,658		
Singapore Red Cross Society	94,493				94,493		
Spanish Government	0				0	288,849	
Swedish Red Cross	480,302				480,302		
Swiss Red Cross	200,000				200,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	288,034	10,555			298,588		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	1,559,321				1,559,321		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	513,723				513,723		
The OPEC Fund for International Development	998,780				998,780		
United States - Private Donors	197				197		
World Remit	26,105				26,105		
Yelp Inc	95				95		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>11,240,986</b>	<b>952,364</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,193,350</b>	<b>1,276,409</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>12,193,350</b>	<b>1,276,409</b>	